

# **ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE**

**VOLUME ONE**

**( ਉ-ਸ )**

English Translation of

**ਗੁਰੁਸ਼ਬਦਰਤਨਾਕਰ  
ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼**

by

**BHAI KAHAN SINGH NABHA**



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Department of Development of Punjabi Language  
Punjabi University, Patiala

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Satnam Singh

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Bharti

## FOREWORD

Punjabi University, Patiala feels highly honoured in presenting the first volume of the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*, the English version of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* by Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha.

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha was the most erudite Sikh scholar. Bhai Sahib's erudition, vision, hard work and devotion are unmatched. *Mahan Kosh*, his magnum opus, over which he spent fifteen years bears eloquent testimony to his great qualities. Visualized by him as the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*, it comprises the exposition of 64,263 terms, relating in the first instance to Gurmat and Gurbani. He embellished his exposition with illustrations richly drawn from seminal Sikh sources. To his exposition, so opulently illustrated, Bhai Sahib sought to provide a wider perspective. Terms relating to the ancient Hindu scriptures, masterpieces of Sanskrit literature, the Indian systems of prosody, music and medicine are explicated with as much authority.

*Mahan Kosh*, prepared in 1926 and published in 1930, is the 12<sup>th</sup> in the history of encyclopædias in the world. Yet the world is unaware that a Sikh scholar did this path-breaking scholarly work single handed at that time, when no modern research facilities were available. Magnificent source of profound and varied knowledge, *Mahan Kosh* has remained shrouded in mystery, particularly for people in India and abroad, not well-versed in the Punjabi language. For enabling them to make the best use of this vast reservoir of knowledge, Punjabi University Patiala has embarked upon its English translation. This stupendous project has been made possible by the liberal grant so magnanimously sanctioned by Captain Amarinder Singh, the Chief Minister of Punjab. Major A.P. Singh, grandson of Bhai Kahan Singh, has used his tremendous persuasive skills in arranging resources for the purpose. Eight decades back, Patiala State had rendered a great service by bearing all expenses of publication of *Mahan Kosh* in Punjabi. The name of the House of Patiala figures a second time in bringing this store of knowledge in English version before the whole world.

Vice-Chancellor  
Punjabi University, Patiala

**Swarn Singh Boparai**  
*Kirti Chakra, Padma Shri Awardee*



## PREFACE

This volume of the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature* is the English version of the first volume of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* popularly known as *Mahan Kosh*, Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's creation of 1930 in four volumes.

*Mahan Kosh* is the greatest work of scholarship till today published in Punjabi. Since the publication of its first edition, it has often been cited as the most authoritative reference work in the academic world. It is hard to think of a more cherished source of knowledge and general information about Sikhism. It presents the most comprehensive attempt to consolidate, authenticize and synthesize the knowledge of Sikh literature. It sets a trend in making an organized and systematic access to Sikh literature, philosophy, history, culture, Punjabi language as well as other ancient languages. Comprising 64,263 entries on seminal words drawn from all fields of knowledge, Bhai Sahib put in rigorous work for fifteen years to explicate them. It is beyond human power to imagine the labour gone into the composition of this enormous work. The way this *Encyclopædia* has selected, organized, preserved and disseminated knowledge, is marvellous. It is an eloquent witness to the extraordinary phenomena of the genius of a race, the exquisite sensibility of a highly evolved and unique personality and the ethos of a particular epoch. What Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha did, was nothing short of a miracle.

The *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature* was designed to provide comprehensive and authentic version about the growth and development of Sikh literature. Sikh scriptures, *Guru Granth Sahib*, *Dasam Granth*, writings by Sikh savants form the kernal of this huge writing. No source of philosophical, historical or lexicographical skill has been spared to fulfil the purpose. To explicate the meanings of seminal words, illustrations are drawn from original sources. To my mind, the scope of this unimaginably grand work goes beyond these realms of knowledge. Hindu scriptures, literary epics, myths and chronicles have also been explained with equal authority. Thereby, Bhai Sahib's memorable work achieves cross-cultural proportions. To the discerning eye, the notes reveal a striking continuity of tradition from ancient to modern times. Etymologies or word-histories give interesting insights into the richness and versatility of Punjabi language. There is no discounting of Bhai Sahib's understanding and felicity of expression.

It is with great pleasure that Punjabi University, Patiala presents the translation of this wealth of knowledge, to the English speaking public. We believe that the scope of this work is global, and reflects the needs of the present-day world at large.

In an informal meeting with Major A.P. Singh and myself the novel and significant



idea of this project was first mooted by Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai, Vice-Chancellor, Punjabi University, Patiala. Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai has an excellent futuristic vision of Punjab, Punjabi and Punjabyat in the fast changing world. While conceptualising this project, the Vice-Chancellor held that the rich cultural heritage of the Punjab should be presented and projected for global requirements. Convinced of the validity of this project, I discussed it with scholars of Sikh philosophy, history, literature and language. All praised the proposal and recommended its urgent need. Some highlighted the hardships as well. They underlined how much intellectual acumen was required. We weighed the pros and cons of our capacities and resources. After detailed deliberations with officials and scholars, we decided to take up this challenging task. We submitted the proposal to the Department of Higher Education, Government of Punjab for financial help. The Department cautioned us about the numerous difficulties the proposed project entailed and directed us to submit some specimens of translation. We did the job and the concerned officials got convinced of our capacity and commitment and the grant was sanctioned without any delay.

With such an ambitious project in hand, it was necessary to plan it with requisite care. Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai, our Vice-Chancellor not only encouraged us but guided us in this venture. He took the responsibility of seeing that the project picked up momentum and got all support from the administration.

As a first step, we identified prominent scholars, to serve on the Advisory Board. These distinguished scholars drawn from the fields of religion, philosophy, history, science, language, literature and culture, were gracious enough to advise and help us for finalizing the modalities of the project. They laid down guidelines which were crucial in devising the methodology. The Advisory Board was of the considered opinion that the translation of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* (Published by Sudarshan Press, Hall Bazar, Amritsar under an arrangement with Lala Dhani Ram Chatrik) must be authentic in letter and spirit. The important guidelines laid down by the Advisory Board were:

- i. To preserve the authenticity and spirit of *Mahan Kosh*, the original text will be kept unaltered, and unedited. No editorial activity regarding addition, deletion, correction or updating will be taken up.
- ii. The different categories into which the original text is classified i.e. the seminal word, its grammatical form, etymology, variant meaning, usage in quotations, bibliographical entry of the quotation etc., will be accurately identified.
- iii. The English version of *Mahan Kosh* will embrace the original Gurmukhi alphabetical order of the words. The Roman transliteration of the seminal word will follow the Gurmukhi word and will be placed in parenthesis. Transliteration will be done in accordance with its spellings and not pronunciation.

- iv. The etymological words will be kept in the original script (i.e. Persian, Devnagari, Roman).
- v. Only original quotations will be transliterated.
- vi. Footnotes will be given as in the original text.
- vii. Equivalent computer fonts will be prepared from Gurmukhi fonts used in *Mahan Kosh*.

The Advisory Board, played an important role in framing this project and identifying the team. I am grateful to all the respected members of the Advisory Board for their valuable guidance and support.

The Editorial Board was entrusted the task of maintaining the authenticity, standardisation and uniformity of translation. We were fortunate to have Dr. Prem Singh, a linguist of great repute, Dr. Tejwant Singh Gill, a Professor of English, renowned translator and scholar of English and Punjabi literature and Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon, Professor of English and British trained linguist, in the Editorial Board.

The efforts of the Editorial Board have gone a long way in awarding final shape to the translated version. After rigorous discussions, its members laid down the parameters for maintaining uniform standard of translation. While editing the text they worked like missionaries. We accepted the hand-written copies from the translators. The editors vetted, copyedited, supplied missing information on their own, got the material typeset and monitored till its final stage. It is worth noting that the translated text has gone through so many proof readings before it was finalized for print order.

The Editorial Board held eighteen sittings to discuss the keys and lay down rules for maintaining uniformity. For the translators, two workshops were organized. With the sane advice of the senior scholars and the collective wisdom of the experts working in the field, we laid down some rules which are given in the Editors' Note. The contribution of the Editorial Board is remarkable indeed.

In this volume, the translation aspect of the text, has been vetted wholly by Dr. Tejwant Singh Gill. Transliteration and the related linguistic exercise has been performed by Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon. My special thanks go to both of them for their tireless contribution. They have put in enormous amount of work with commendable coordination. Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon was assigned the additional job of giving print order for the whole text. He has been tireless in this regard as well.

The translators took on the challenging task and worked enthusiastically to complete it. It was impossible to evolve a flawless and perfect model for such a tough and complicated text dealing with numerous subjects i.e. religion, history, philosophy, literature, music, medicine and art, etc. There is no aspect of life, that this Encyclopædia has not covered. Its scope is so wide and treatment is so intensive that no scholar can claim complete authority over the knowledge it conveys. This volume is a collective



endeavour put in by an excellent team of translators. An open call to scholars in the field and experts in the art of translation was made to assist the project. I am proud to say that senior scholars offered their services for this prestigious cause. The list of the translators to this volume is appended alongwith. I want to express my deep gratitude and sincere thanks to all the translators.

It is worth to mention that the major part of the translation of this volume was done by the late Major Gurmukh Singh, a lexicographer of great dedication and compiler of the highly acclaimed Punjabi-English Dictionary, earlier published by Punjabi University, Patiala. He showed exemplary commitment to this formidable task. He started his work on the very first day we organized a meeting of scholars (including Major Gurmukh Singh) to discuss the feasibility of the project and kept on working till last breath of his life. He translated all words of the first three Gurmukhi characters (i.e. ੲ, ਅ and ਏ) included in this volume. He completed the assignment, enshrined the papers in a file for handing them over to me. That very evening, he breathed his last, thereby putting Punjabi University under a debt of gratitude to him.

This Volume has been completed in a period of two years. The Advisory Committee of University Scholars met on May 12, 2004 to discuss its viability and opined that the project could actually start only when the Editorial Board laid down the guidelines. The Advisory Board met four times and finalized the guidelines in a workshop held on September 13, 2004 in the University Campus. Hence, it has taken exactly two years to complete this task. Taking into account the magnitude of the work, we can proudly say that this project has been completed in a record time. The credit for its successful completion in record time goes to the commitment and dedication of all those who were involved in it, the Advisory Board, the Editorial Board, the translators, the keyboarders, the proof readers, the secretarial staff and all the well-wishers.

The honourable Chief Minister of Punjab, Captain Amarinder Singh has been kind enough to lend valuable support to this project. The Punjab Government, under his dynamic and visionary leadership, has liberally sanctioned a grant of rupees forty one lacs. Almost eight decades back, the Patiala State had fulfilled its obligation by bearing all expenditure for its publication. By undertaking to bring out its English version, the esteemed Chief Minister has repeated his predecessors' feat with added glory. Punjabi University has the honour to dedicate the English version of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* to the worthy Chief Minister.

With his acumen and sharp wisdom, Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai has initiated many visionary projects in Punjabi University, Patiala. The present one is the most prestigious academic endeavour. It embraces global dimensions. It was just not possible to complete this task in such a short span of time without his patronizing persuasion, valuable guidance and administrative support. He has remained sensitive to the travails of the team and



moved in to aid its completion. As the co-ordinator of the project, I felicitate him and owe him a deep debt of gratitude.

Major A. P. Singh, a kin to Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha is an enthusiastic supporter and has done a lot for this project. My sincere thanks are due to him for his extensive efforts in initiating and getting this project started.

The Department of Advanced Centre for Technical Development of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture headed by Dr. Gurpreet Singh Lehal was extremely helpful in offering digitization services to this project. Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha had created almost nineteen new fonts in Gurmukhi to meet the needs of Persian and Sanskrit sources of *Mahan Kosh*. The Romanisation of Gurmukhi script needed many more fonts. The Department was very helpful in meeting all the computer problems. Mr. Rajinder Singh and Ms. Bharti under the guidance of Dr. G.S. Lehal very successfully keyboarded the text. Mr. Rajinder Singh has worked hard to consolidate the entire material into a coherent form worthy of publication. His contribution is highly appreciated. I am thankful to the department of Advanced Centre of Technical Development of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture for the sincere and timely cooperation.

I wish to express my warm appreciation for the great assistance rendered in proof reading and editing by Mrs. Inderjit Kaur and Mr. Satnam Singh. Without their remarkable expertise this volume would not have acquired the required standard.

I would like to thank the Publication Bureau of Punjabi University, Patiala headed by Dr. Satish Sharma, for its timely help. S. Harjit Singh's artistic and technical aid should be appreciatively acknowledged.

I also want to express my gratitude to all the well wishers of this project. Everybody in the academics or in the administration, when asked for help, responded with enthusiasm and generosity. I am indebted to my senior faculty members and colleagues for their sincere advice and unfailing support. I owe profuse thanks to all the administrative staff of the department, Mrs. Harsharan Kaur in particular, for clerical contribution tirelessly rendered, without any reservation, whatsoever.

This translated volume is a work of pioneering nature. In spite of rigorous efforts put in for achieving uniformity in approach, presentation, translation and transliteration, some lapses might have remained. Nevertheless the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature* will fulfil the intended purpose and prove to be a magnificent tool of reference-work for scholars all over the world. Its publication will definitely widen the horizons, the study of Punjabi literature, language and culture have so far claimed. This will be of immense help to the Punjabi Diaspora as well as scholars of English who would like to study Sikh literature, history and culture. I, sincerely, believe that this prestigious publication will encourage academic and research work in the field of various kinds of studies relating to Sikhism, history, culture, language and literature of Punjab. This wonderful store of knowledge

and wisdom will acquire altogether a new dimension and meaning across lands, languages, literatures and cultures.

With a deep sense of gratitude and ardent hope, I feel elated and elevated while presenting this monumental work to the readers, researchers and scholars.

Department of Development  
of Punjabi Language  
Punjabi University, Patiala.  
September 12, 2006

**Dhanwant Kaur**  
Professor & Head

## EDITORS' NOTE

This is the first volume of the English version of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's *Mahan Kosh*, also termed by him as *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*, published in four volumes. The first volume, spread over 760 pages, explicates words and terms beginning with the first four characters of the Punjabi script in sequential order. Sticking to the sequential order observed by Bhai Sahib in the original, the English version maintains that without any diminution and diversion. All care is taken to maintain the authenticity of the original text. Each word, phrase and sentence of Bhai Sahib, figuring at whichever place in the entry, is translated into English. Quotations, given by Bhai Sahib from variegated sources and documents are transliterated in specially evolved symbols. For transliterating them, a methodology was devised, and to avoid any vagary, every effort was made to stick to rules so devised. After several deliberations, the choice of symbols for transliteration was decided for reasons of convenience and clarity of usage. The detail of this methodology goes as under :

### SYMBOLS FOR TRANSLITERATION

ੳ, = u	ਊ, = u	ਓ, = o	ਅ a	ਆ, = a
ਐ, = e	ਐ, = e	ਇ, = i	ਈ, = i	ਏ, = e
ਟਿੱਪੀ -	ਬਿੱਦੀ -		ਸ s	ਹ h
ਕ k	ਖ kh	ਗ g	ਘ gh	ਙ ng
ਚ c	ਛ ch	ਜ j	ਝ jh	ਞ nj
ਟ t	ਠ th	ਡ d	ਢ dh	ਨ n
ਤ t	ਥ th	ਦ d	ਧ dh	ਨ n
ਪ p	ਫ ph	ਬ b	ਭ bh	ਮ m
ਯ y	ਰ r	ਲ l	ਵ v	ੜ r
ਸ਼ s	ਖ਼ x	ਗ਼ g	ਜ਼ z	ਫ਼ f



## TRANSLITERATION RULES

1. Transliteration of quoted material, long passages or short lines, is within double quotes.
2. In Gurmukhi orthography, there are 10 vowels: 3 short, and 7 long.
3. The short vowels are : ਅ/- [ə], ਇ/- [ɪ], and ਉ/- [u].
4. The long vowels are : ਆ/- [a], ਈ/- [i], ਊ/- [u],  
ਏ/- [e], ਐ/- [ɛ], ਓ/- [o],  
and ਔ/- [ɔ].
5. Gurmukhi symbols before the 'slashes' in 2) and 3) are used syllable-initially or as second part of a diphthong, and those after the slashes, called ਲਗਾਂ [lagā], are hooked to the Gurmukhi consonant symbols.
6. *Final consonant in a syllable is always a-free, that is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta].*
7. In ਕਰ [kər] and ਕਰਤਾ, 'ਕ' is ਅਕਾਰਾਂਤ [əkarāt] and 'ਰ' is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta].
8. ਅਕਾਰਾਂਤ [əkarāt] means that the consonant symbol includes a, and ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta] means that the consonant in question is a-less.
9. To put in other words, a is *neither marked nor* pronounced after the last consonant of a syllable.
10. Short vowels, ɪ and u, are not normally pronounced if hooked to the final consonant of a word.
11. All long vowels, on the contrary, are pronounced in all positions.
12. Since the three short vowels are not pronounced after the last consonant of a word (even though ɪ and u are marked in Gurmukhi as also in transliteration), *they do not constitute the nucleus of the last syllable.*
13. The nucleus of the last consonant of a word to which a long vowel is hooked is the long vowel itself. In all other cases – that is, where a short (unpronounced) vowel is hooked to the last consonant – the a preceding the final consonant constitutes the nucleus.
14. In view of somewhat Sanskritized and Persianized vocabulary of Punjabi, a number of words may have conjunct consonants like ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ [krɪpa], ਸ੍ਵੈਜੀਵਨੀ [svejivni], ਖਾਢ੍ਯੋ [khadyə], ਰੱਖਾ [rakhya] etc. formed by adding half letters to the preceding consonant. Similarly, there are quite a few cases of consonant clusters like ਹਰਸ [hərs], ਹਸਤ [hast], ਬਹਿਸਤ [bahɪst], ਬਿਸਤ [bɪst], ਕਰਮ [kərm], ਗਰਮ [gərm], ਸਰਬ [sarb], ਸਰਦ [sərd] occurring finally in a written word, though it cannot be denied that most Punjabis declusterize these consonants by interposing a ə in between them exactly as Gurmukhi orthography demands. But a few hyper-sensitive and sophisticated speakers prefer a-less pronunciations in such cases. *We follow the practice of declusterization of the consonants by inserting a ə between them.*
15. We also find occasional use of visarag [ː] and udat [ˌ] symbols in Gurbani as in

ਦਿੜਤਣਾ [dɪɾɪtəṇəh], ਬੰਨ੍ਹਿ [bən̪ɪ].

16. In the case of two abutting consonants, the first consonant is the arresting (closing) consonant of the first syllable, and the second consonant is the releasing (initiating) consonant of the next syllable. In such a situation no *a* intervenes between the two consonants. *Remember, there is no a marked in between two consonants in transliteration when the former closes a syllable and the latter starts the next.*
17. Taking this view, it is possible to posit a syllable structure for Punjabi : (C) (C) V (C), which gives us the following syllables : 1. V [ਅ]; 2. VC [ਊਸ]; 3. CV [ਜਾ]; 4. CVC [ਬੋਰ]; 5. CCV [ਸ਼ੀ]; 6. CCVC [ਕ੍ਰਿਤ].
18. The commonest syllables are the first four : V; VC; CV and CVC. The last two occur with varying degree of frequency depending on a number of factors.
19. In our transliteration, nasalization is marked only when the original text demands it. In no case, do we supply nasalization on our own. A tilde /~ / is used for nasalization in Punjabi. It appears over the vowel carrying nasalization:  
ਕੰਤ /kāt/ ... ਅੰਬ /āb/
20. All quoted material including long passages/stanzas in the *Mahan Kosh* is transliterated.
21. Head word(s) of every entry is/are transliterated immediately after it/them within square brackets. Cross-references in the *Mahan Kosh* are not transliterated, only the Gurmukhi form is given as it is. Transliteration follows only the headwords. *Words written in Devnagari, Arabic/Persian scripts are retained as such to the extent possible, but words from Sanskrit/Hindi, and Persian/Arabic written in Bhai Kahan Singh's modified Gurmukhi script are transliterated within the framework of the rules devised for transliteration of Punjabi words as given above, irrespective of current practices adopted for their transliteration in respective languages.*
22. When two Gurmukhi vowel symbols are hooked to the same consonant, the one hooked over the consonant precedes the one hooked below the consonant in transliteration:

ਭੁਖੇ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ ਹੋਵੇ ਅੰਨੁ ਖਾਇ॥

bhukhe pritɪ houve ānu khai.

ਸਰਣਿ ਪਇਆ ਨਾਨਕ ਸੁਹੇਲਾ

sarəṇɪ pəɪa nanək souhela

ਸਹਸ ਮੁਰਤਿ ਨਨਾ ਏਕ ਤੋਹੀ

sahas murəɪɪ nənə ek touhɪ.

- 23 A voiced aspirated consonant (ਭਰਾ bhara) is distinguished from a voiced consonant

followed by 'h' sound thus: ਕਬਹੂੰ kab-hū. By retaining voiced aspirated consonants in our transliteration, we have only tried conservatively to trudge a relatively safe track.

### SOME OTHER RULES

**Translation :** We have provided within single quotes translation only for references which Bhai Sahib Kahan Singh has translated, and to the extent he has done it.

**Punctuation :** Following Bhai Kahan Singh's punctuation may seem difficult to follow, but consistency, uniformity and editorial convenience suggested that we deviate from it to the minimum extent possible.

**Proper Nouns :** All proper nouns in the body of the running text have their usual roman spellings without an 'a', that is a schwa [ə] after last consonant as per Punjabi practice, ie, Shiv, Ram, Krishan, Dev, Nanak.

**Footnotes :** Footnotes are retained at the end of the relevant pages and not absorbed in the body of the text. This is to ensure that we stayed as close to Bhai Sahib as possible.

**Addendum :** It was considered best to incorporate the addenda in the last Volume.

**Special Symbols :** Like | S... for metre are retained.

### TRANSLITERATED PASSAGES FOR REFERENCE

ੴ ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ ਕਰਤਾ ਪੁਰਖੁ ਨਿਰਭਉ ਨਿਰਵੈਰੁ ਅਕਾਲ ਮੂਰਤਿ ਅਜੂਨੀ ਸੈਭੰ ਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ॥ ॥੧॥

īkoṁkar satīnamu karta purakhu nirbhau nirvairu akal murati ajuni sebhā gur prasadi.  
japu.

ਅਦਿ ਸਚੁ ਜੁਗਾਦਿ ਸਚੁ॥

adi sacu jugadi sacu.

ਹੈ ਭੀ ਸਚੁ ਨਾਨਕ ਹੋਸੀ ਭੀ ਸਚੁ॥੧॥

he bhi sacu nanak hosi bhi sacu.

ਸੋਚੈ ਸੋਚਿ ਨ ਹੋਵਈ ਜੇ ਸੋਚੀ ਲਖ ਵਾਰ॥

socē soci na hovai je soci lakh var.

ਚੁਪੈ ਚੁਪ ਨ ਹੋਵਈ ਜੇ ਲਾਇ ਰਹਾ ਲਿਵ ਤਾਰ॥

cupe cup na hovai je lai raha liv tar.

ਭੁਖਿਆ ਭੁਖ ਨ ਉਤਰੀ ਜੇ ਬੀਨਾ ਪੁਰੀਆ ਭਾਰ॥

bhukhia bhukh na utri je bīna puria bhar.

ਸਹਸ ਸਿਆਣਪਾ ਲਖ ਹੋਹਿ ਤ ਇਕ ਨ ਚਲੈ ਨਾਲਿ॥

sahas sīanpa lakh hohi tē ik na calē nali.

ਕਿਵ ਸਚਿਆਰਾ ਹੋਈਐ ਕਿਵ ਕੂੜੈ ਤੁਟੈ ਪਾਲਿ॥

kiv saciara hoie kiv kūṛṛ tute pali.

ਹੁਕਮਿ ਰਜਾਈ ਚਲਣਾ ਨਾਨਕ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਨਾਲਿ॥੧॥

hukami rajai calṇa nanak likhia nali.

ਸੁਣਿਐ ਸਿਧ ਪੀਰ ਸੁਰਿਨਾਥ॥  
 sunie sidh pir surinath.  
 ਸੁਣਿਐ ਧਰਤਿ ਧਵਲ ਆਕਾਸ॥  
 sunie dharati dhaval akas.  
 ਸੁਣਿਐ ਦੀਪ ਲੋਅ ਪਾਤਾਲ॥  
 sunie dip loe patal.  
 ਸੁਣਿਐ ਪੋਹਿ ਨ ਸਕੈ ਕਾਲੁ॥  
 sunie pohi na sake kalu.  
 ਨਾਨਕ ਭਗਤਾ ਸਦਾ ਵਿਗਾਸੁ॥  
 nanak bhagta sada vigasu.  
 ਸੁਣਿਐ ਦੁਖ ਪਾਪ ਕਾ ਨਾਸੁ॥੮॥  
 sunie dukh pap ka nasu.

॥ ਸਲੋਕੁ ॥ saloku.  
 ਪਵਨੁ ਗੁਰੂ ਪਾਣੀ ਪਿਤਾ ਮਾਤਾ ਧਰਤਿ ਮਹਤੁ॥  
 pavanu guru pani pita mata dharati mahatu.  
 ਦਿਵਸੁ ਰਾਤਿ ਦੁਇ ਦਾਈ ਦਾਇਆ ਖੇਲੈ ਸਗਲ ਜਗਤੁ॥  
 divasu rati dui dai daia khele sagal jagatu.  
 ਚੰਗਿਆਈਆ ਭੁਰਿਆਈਆ ਵਾਢੈ ਧਰਮੁ ਹੁਦੈ॥  
 chāgiāia buriaia vace dharamu hūdai.  
 ਕਰਮੀ ਆਪੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਕੇ ਨੇੜੈ ਕੇ ਦੂਰਿ॥  
 karmi apo apni ke nere ke duri.  
 ਜਿਨੀ ਨਾਮੁ ਧਿਆਇਆ ਗਏ ਮਸਕਤਿ ਘਾਲਿ॥  
 jini namu dhiaia gae masakatī ghali.  
 ਨਾਨਕ ਤੇ ਮੁਖ ਉਜਲੈ ਕੇਤੀ ਛੁਟੀ ਨਾਲਿ॥੧॥  
 nanak te mukh ujle keti chuṭi nali.

ਫਿਰਿ ਬਾਬਾ ਗਇਆ ਬਗਦਾਦਿ ਨੈ ਬਾਹਰਿ ਜਾਇ ਕੀਆ ਅਸਥਾਨਾ॥  
 phiri baba gaya bagdadi no bahari jai kia asthana.  
 ਇਕੁ ਬਾਬਾ ਅਕਾਲ ਰੂਪੁ ਦੂਜਾ ਰਬਾਬੀ ਮਰਦਾਨਾ॥  
 iku baba akal rupu duja rababi mardana.  
 ਦਿਤੀ ਬਾਗ ਨਿਵਾਜਿ ਕਰਿ ਸੁੰਨਿ ਸਮਾਨਿ ਹੋਆ ਜਹਾਨਾ॥  
 diti bāg nivaj kari sūni samani hoā jahana.  
 ਸੁੰਨ ਸੁੰਨਿ ਨਗਰੀ ਭਈ ਦੇਖਿ ਪੀਰ ਭਇਆ ਹੈਰਾਨਾ॥  
 sūni mūni nagri bhāi dekhi pir bhia herana.  
 ਵੇਖੇ ਧਿਆਨੁ ਲਗਾਇ ਕਰਿ ਇਕੁ ਫਕੀਰੁ ਵਡਾ ਮਸਤਾਨਾ॥  
 vekhe dhianu lagai kari iku fakiru vada mastana.



ਪੁਛਿਆ ਫਿਰਿਕੈ ਦਸਤਗੀਰ ਕਉਣ ਫਕੀਰੁ ਕਿਸਕਾ ਘਰਿਆਨਾ।  
 puchia phirike dasatgīr kaun phakīru kiska ghariana.  
 ਨਾਨਕ ਕਲਿ ਵਿਚਿ ਆਇਆ ਹਥੁ ਫਕੀਰੁ ਇਕੋ ਪਹਿਚਾਨਾ।  
 nanak kalī vici aia rabu phakīru iko pahīcana.  
 ਧਰਤਿ ਆਕਾਸ ਚਹੂੰ ਦਿਸਿ ਜਾਨਾ।  
 dharatī akas chahū dīsī jana.

ਸਲੋਕ ਭਗਤ ਕਬੀਰ ਜੀਉ ਕੇ  
 salok bhagat kabir jīu ke.  
 ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ॥  
 ik oṁkar satigur prasadi.  
 ਕਬੀਰ ਮੇਰੀ ਸਿਮਰਨੀ ਰਸਨਾ ਉਪਰਿ ਰਾਮੁ॥  
 kabir meri simarnī rasna uparī ramu.  
 ਆਇ ਜੁਗਾਦੀ ਸਗਲ ਭਗਤ ਤਾ ਕੈ ਸੁਖ ਬਿਸੁਮੁ॥੧॥  
 adi jugadi sagal bhagat ta ko sukh bisramu.  
 ਕਬੀਰ ਮੇਰੀ ਜਾਤਿ ਕਉ ਸਭੁ ਕੈ ਹਸਨੇਹਾਰੁ॥  
 kabir meri jāti kau sabhu ko hasnehar.  
 ਬਲਿਹਾਰੀ ਇਸ ਜਾਤਿ ਕਉ ਜਿਹ ਜਪਿਓ ਸਿਰਜਨਹਾਰੁ॥੨॥  
 balihari is jāti kau jih japio sirjanhar.

ਕਬੀਰ ਭਗਮਗ ਕਿਆ ਕਰਹਿ ਕਹਾ ਫੁਲਾਵਹਿ ਜੀਉ।  
 kabir bhagmag kia karhi kaha fulavhi jīu.  
 ਸਰਬ ਸੁਖ ਕੈ ਨਾਇਕੋ ਰਾਮ ਨਾਮ ਰਸੁ ਪੀਉ॥੩॥  
 sarab sukh ko naiko ram nam rasu piou.  
 ਕਬੀਰ ਕੰਚਨ ਕੇ ਕੁੰਡਲ ਬਨੇ ਉਪਰਿ ਲਾਲ ਜਤਾਉ॥  
 kabir kācan ke kuṇḍal bone uparī lal jātau.  
 ਵੀਸਹਿ ਦਾਧੇ ਕਾਨ ਜਿਉ ਜਿਨ੍ਹ ਮਨਿ ਨਾਹੀ ਨਾਉ॥੪॥  
 dis-hi dadhe kan jīu jinḥ manī nahi nau.  
 ਕਬੀਰ ਐਸਾ ਏਕੁ ਆਪੁ ਜੋ ਜੀਵਤ ਮਿਰਤਕੁ ਹੋਇ॥  
 kabir esa eku adhu jo jivat mirtaku hoī.  
 ਨਿਰਭੈ ਹੋਇ ਕੈ ਗੁਨ ਰਵੈ ਜਤ ਪੇਖਉ ਤਤ ਸੋਇ॥੫॥  
 nirbhe hoī ke gun rave jat pekhu tat soi.  
 ਕਬੀਰ ਜਾ ਦਿਨ ਹਉ ਮੁਆ ਪਾਛੈ ਭਇਆ ਅਨੰਦੁ॥  
 kabir ja din hau mua pachai bhāia anādu.  
 ਮੋਹਿ ਮਿਲਿਓ ਪ੍ਰਭੁ ਆਪਨਾ ਸੰਗੀ ਭਜਹਿ ਗੁਬੰਦੁ॥੬॥  
 mohi milio prabhu apna sāngī bhajhi gubādu.  
 ਕਬੀਰ ਸਭ ਤੇ ਹਮ ਬੁਰੇ ਹਮ ਤਜਿ ਭਲੇ ਸਭੁ ਕੋਇ॥  
 kabir sabh te ham bure ham taji bhalo sabhu koī.

ਜਿਨਿ ਐਸਾ ਕਰਿ ਬੁਝਿਆ ਮੀਤੁ ਹਮਾਰਾ ਸੋਇ॥੭॥  
 jini esa kari bujhia mitu hamara soi.

ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਤਿਲ ਥੋੜੇ ਸੰਮਲਿ ਬੁਕੁ ਭਰੀ॥  
 pharida je jāṇa til thoṛe sāmali buku bhari.  
 ਜੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਸਹੁ ਨੰਦਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਥੋੜਾ ਮਾਣੁ ਕਰੀ॥੮॥  
 je jāṇa sahu nāḍṭha tā thoṛa maṇu kari.  
 ਜੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਲੜੁ ਫਿਜਣਾ ਪੀਭੀ ਪਾਈ ਗੰਢਿ॥  
 je jāṇa laṛu chijna piḍi pāi gāḍhi.  
 ਤੈ ਜੇਵਡੁ ਮੈ ਨਾਹਿ ਕੇ ਸਭੁ ਜਗੁ ਫਿਠਾ ਹੰਢਿ॥੯॥  
 te jevaḍu me nahi ke sabhu jagu ḍiṭha hāḍhi.  
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੇ ਤੂ ਅਕਲਿ ਲਤੀਫੁ ਕਾਲੇ ਲਿਖੁ ਨ ਲੇਖ॥  
 pharida je tu akali latīphu kale likhu na lekh.  
 ਆਪਨੜੇ ਗਿਰੀਵਾਨ ਮਹਿ ਸਿਰੁ ਨੀਵਾਂ ਕਰਿ ਦੇਖੁ॥੧੦॥  
 apāṇṛe girivan mahi siru nīvā kari dekhu.  
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੋ ਤੈ ਮਾਰਨਿ ਮੁਕੀਆਂ ਤਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨ ਮਾਰੇ ਘੁੰਮਿ॥  
 pharida jo te marani mukīā tinaṅ nā mare ghūmi.  
 ਆਪਨੜੇ ਘਰਿ ਜਾਈਐ ਪੈਰ ਤਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਚੁੰਮਿ॥੧੧॥  
 apāṇṛe gharī jāie pēr tinaṅ de cūmi.  
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜਾਂ ਤਉ ਖਟਣ ਵੇਲ ਤਾਂ ਤੂ ਰਤਾ ਦੁਨੀ ਸਿਉ॥  
 pharida jāṅ tū khaṭṭṇ vel tā tū rata duni siu.  
 ਮਰਗੁ ਸਵਾਈ ਨੀਹਿ ਜਾਂ ਭਰਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਲਦਿਆ॥੧੨॥  
 marag savai nihi jāṅ bharia tā ladia.  
 ਦੇਖੁ ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੁ ਥੀਆ ਦਾੜੀ ਹੋਈ ਭੂਰ॥  
 dekhu pharida ju thia ḍārī hoi bhur.  
 ਅਗੁਰੁ ਨੇਤਾ ਆਇਆ ਪਿਛਾ ਰਹਿਆ ਦੁਰਿ॥੧੩॥  
 ag-hu nera aia pīcha rahia dur.  
 ਦੇਖੁ ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜਿ ਥੀਆ ਸਕਰ ਹੋਈ ਵਿਸੁ॥  
 dekhu pharida ji thia sakar hoi visu.  
 ਸਾਈ ਬਾਝਹੁ ਆਪਣੇ ਵੇਦਣ ਕਹੀਐ ਕਿਸੁ॥੧੪॥  
 sāi bajh-hu apṇe vedan kahie kisu.  
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਅਖੀ ਦੇਖਿ ਪਤੀਣੀਆਂ ਸੁਣਿ ਸੁਣਿ ਰੀਣੇ ਕੰਨ॥  
 pharida akhi dekhi pāṭiṇiāṅ suṇi suṇi rine kān.  
 ਸਾਖ ਪਕੰਦੀ ਆਈਆ ਹੋਰ ਕਰੇਂਦੀ ਵੰਨ॥੧੫॥  
 sakh pakāḍi aia hor karēḍi vān.  
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਕਾਲੀ ਜਿਨੀ ਨ ਰਾਵਿਆ ਧਉਲੀ ਰਾਵੇ ਕੋਇ॥  
 pharida kalī jini nā ravia dhāuli rave koi.

ਕਰਿ ਸਾਂਈ ਸਿਉ ਪਿਰਹਤੀ ਰੰਗੁ ਨਵੇਲਾ ਹੋਇ॥੧੨॥

kari sāi siu pirahṭi rāṅgu nāvela hoī.

ਆਪਣਾ ਲਾਇਆ ਪਿਰਮੁ ਨ ਲਗਾਈ ਜੇ ਲੋਚੈ ਸਭੁ ਕੋਇ॥

apṇa laia piramu na lagai je loce sabhu koī.

ਏਹੁ ਪਿਰਮੁ ਪਿਆਲਾ ਖਸਮ ਕਾ ਜੈ ਭਾਵੈ ਤੈ ਦੇਇ॥੧੩॥

ehu piramu piala khasam ka jai bhavai tai dei.

ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜਿਨ੍ਹ ਲੋਇਣ ਜਗੁ ਮੋਹਿਆ ਜੇ ਲੋਇਣ ਮੈ ਡਿਨ੍ਹ॥

pharida jinḥ loinḥ jagu mohia se loinḥ mai dīṭhu.

ਕਜਲ ਰੇਖ ਨ ਸਹਦਿਆ ਸੇ ਪੰਖੀ ਸੁਇ ਬਹਿਨ੍ਹ॥੧੪॥

kajal rekh na sahdiā se pākhī sui bahiṭhu.

ਦੇਹ ਸਿਵਾ ਬਹੁ ਮੋਹਿ ਇਹੈ ਸੁਭ ਕਰਮਨ ਤੇ ਕਬਹੂੰ ਨ ਟਰੇ॥

deh siva bahu mohi ihe subh karmān te kab-hū na ṭaro.

ਨ ਭਰੇ ਅਰਿ ਸੇ ਜਬ ਜਾਇ ਲਰੇ ਨਿਸਚੈ ਕਰਿ ਅਪੁਨੀ ਜੀਤ ਕਰੇ॥

na ḍaro ari sei jab jai laro niscḥai kari apuni jīt karo.

ਅਰੁ ਸਿਖ ਹੋ ਆਪਨੇ ਹੀ ਮਨ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਲਾਲਚ ਹਉ ਕੁਨ ਤਉ ਉਚਰੇ॥

aru sikh ho apne hī mān ko ih lālāc hau kun tau ucro.

ਜਬ ਆਵ ਕੀ ਅਉਧ ਨਿਦਾਨ ਬਨੈ ਅਤਿ ਹੀ ਰਨ ਸੇ ਤਬ ਜੂਝ ਮਰੇ॥

jab av kī audh nidan banai atī hī rān sei tab jūjh maro.

ਭੰਡਿ ਜੰਮੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਨਿੰਮੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਮੰਗਣੁ ਵੀਆਹੁ॥

bhāḍi jāmiḥ bhāḍi nīmīḥ bhāḍi māṅṅu vīāhu.

ਭੰਡਹੁ ਹੋਵੈ ਦੋਸਤੀ ਭੰਡਹੁ ਚਲੈ ਰਾਹੁ॥

bhāḍ-hu hove dostī bhāḍ-hu calai rāhu.

ਭੰਡੁ ਮੁਆ ਭੰਡੁ ਭਾਲੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਹੋਵੈ ਬੰਧਾਨੁ॥

bhāḍu muā bhāḍu bhalīḥ bhāḍi hove bāḍhānu.

ਸੇ ਕਿਉ ਮੰਦਾ ਆਖੀਐ ਜਿਤੁ ਜੰਮਹਿ ਰਾਜਾਨ॥

so kīo māda akhiḥ jitu jāmhī rājān.

ਭੰਡਹੁ ਹੀ ਭੰਡੁ ਉਪਜੈ ਭੰਡੈ ਬਾਣੁ ਨ ਕੋਇ॥

bhāḍ-hu hī bhāḍu upjai bhāḍai bāṇu na koī.

ਨਾਨਕ ਭੰਡੈ ਬਾਹਰਾ ਏਕੋ ਸਚਾ ਸੋਇ॥

nanak bhāḍai bahra eko sacā soī.

ਲੇਤ ਦੇਤ ਉਨ੍ਹ ਮੁਕਰਿ ਪਰਨਾ॥

let det unḥ mukari pāna.

ਜਿਤੁ ਦਰਿ ਤੁਮ੍ਹ ਹੈ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਜਾਣਾ॥

jitu darī tumḥ hē brahmāṇ jāna.



ਜਿਨ੍ਹੀ ਏਕੋ ਸੇਵਿਆ ਪੂਰੀ ਮਤਿ ਭਾਈ॥

jin'hi eko sevīa purī matī bhai.

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੰ ਰਾਮ ਰਾਮ ਨਾਮੰ ਧ੍ਯਾਨੰ ਸਰਬਤ੍ਰ ਪੂਰਨਹ॥

mātr̥am rāma rāma namā dhyanā sarbatr purnah.

ਅਕਰਣੰ ਕਰੋਤਿ ਅਖਾਦ੍ਯੰ ਖਾਦ੍ਯੰ ਅਸਾਜ੍ਯੰ ਸਾਜਿ ਸਮਜਯਾ॥

akaraṇā karoti akhadyi khadyā asajyā saji samjaya.

ਬ੍ਰਾਹਿ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਿ ਸਰਣਿ ਸੁਆਮੀ ਬਿਗ੍ਯਾਪ੍ਤਿ ਨਾਨਕ ਹਰਿ ਨਰਹਰਹ॥

brahi brahi sarani suami bigyapti nanak hari narharah.

ਸਰਬ ਦੋਖ ਪਰੰਤਿਆਗੀ ਸਰਬ ਧਰਮ ਦ੍ਰਿੜ੍ਹਤਣ॥

sarab dokh parātiagi sarab dharama dṛiḍṭaṇah.

ਲਬਧੇਣਿ ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗੇਣਿ ਨਾਨਕ ਮਸਤਕਿ ਲਿਖੁਣ॥

labdheṇi sadh sāgeṇi nanak mastaki likhyaṇah.

ਹੋਯੋ ਹੈ ਹੋਵੰਤੋ ਹਰਣ ਭਰਣ ਸੰਪੂਰਣ॥

hoyo he hovāto haraṇ bharāṇ sōpuraṇah.

ਨਿਹਫਲੰ ਰਸੁ ਜਨਮਸੁ ਜਾਵਦ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ ਨ ਬਿੰਦੋਤੇ॥

niḥphalāṁ tasya janmasya javad braham na bindōte.

ਸਾਗਰੰ ਸੰਸਾਰਸੁ ਕੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦੀ ਰਰਹਿ ਕੇ॥

sāgarāṁ sāsarasya gur parsadi tarhi ke.

ਮਿਰਤ ਮੋਹੰ ਅਲਪ ਬੁਧੰ ਰਚੰਤਿ ਬਨਿਤਾ ਬਿਨੋਦ ਸਾਹੰ॥

mirat mohā alapa budhyā racāti banita binod sahaṁ.

ਘੋਰ ਦੁਖੰ ਅਨਿਕ ਹਤੰ ਜਨਮ ਦਾਰਿਦ੍ਰੰ ਮਹਾ ਬਿਖ੍ਯਦੰ॥

ghora dukhyaṁ anika hatyā janama daridrā maha bikhyadā.

# ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ENGLISH VERSION OF BHAÏ KAHAN SINGH'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE

Abbreviations used for  
in Mahan Kosh

Abbreviations used in  
the English Version

ਉਪ.	ਉਪਸਰਗਿ. Preposition.	<i>prep</i>
ਅ:	ਅਸ੍ਰਪਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਯਾਯ.	<i>a</i>
ਅੁ.	ਅਰਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>A</i>
ਅਸਫੋ.	ਫੋਟੋਕ ਕਥਿੱਤ, ਦਸਮਕ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aspho</i>
ਅਕਾਲ.	ਅਕਾਲਉਸਰਤਿ, ਦਸਮਕ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>akal</i>
ਅਜਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਅਜ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਕ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aj</i>
ਅਜੇ ਸਿੰਘ.	ਅਜੇ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਕ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aje</i>
ਅਨੁ.	ਅਨੁਕਰਣ. ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਨਕਲ. Onomatopoeia.	<i>onom</i>
ਅਰਹੰਤਾਵ.	ਅਰੰਤ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਕ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>arhāt</i>
ਆਸਾ.	ਆਸਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>asa</i>
ਏ.ਡੀ.	A.D. ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ.	<i>AD</i>
ਅੰ.	ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>E</i>
ਸ.	ਸਲੋਕ.	<i>s</i>
ਸਹਸ.	ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਸਲੋਕ.	<i>sahas</i>
ਸਨ.	ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ (ਸਾਲ).	<i>AD</i>
ਸਨਮਾ.	ਸਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ, ਦਸਮਕ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>sanama</i>
ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਮਥਨ.	ਸਮੁੰਦਰ ਰਿਤਕਣ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਕ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>samudrmathan</i>
ਸਰਵ.	ਸਰਵਨਾਮ. ਪਤਨਾਉਂ. Pronoun.	<i>pron</i>
ਸਲੋਹ.	ਸਰਵਲੋਹ ਕ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>saloh</i>
ਸਵਾ.	ਸਲੋਕ ਵਾਚਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਧੀਕ.	<i>sava</i>
ਸਵੈਯੇ ੩੩.	ਤੋਤੀ ਸਵੈਯੇ, ਦਸਮਕ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>savrye 33</i>
ਸਾਵ.	ਸਾਰੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sar</i>
ਸਿੰਧੀ.	ਸਿੰਧੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>S</i>
ਸੂਹੀ.	ਸੂਹੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>suhi</i>
ਸੂਰਜਾਵ.	ਸੂਰਯ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਕ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>suraj</i>
ਸੋਰ.	ਸੋਰਠ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sor</i>
ਸੰ.	ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Skt</i>
ਸੰਯੋਗ.	ਨਾਮ. Noun.	<i>n</i>
ਸੰਮਤ.	ਵਿਕ੍ਰਮੀ ਸਾਲ.	<i>sāmat</i>

ਸ੍ਰੀ.	ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	sri
ਹਕਾਯਤ.	ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਛਕੜਨਾਮੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਜੋ ੧੧ ਹਕਾਇਤਾਂ ਨਿਖੀਆਂ ਹਨ.	hakayat
ਹਜਾਰੇ ੧੦.	ਹਜਾਰੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	hajare 10
ਹਨੂ.	ਹਨੂਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ, ਹਿੰਦੁਯੋਗੀ ਕਿੱਤ.	hanu
ਹਿੰ.	ਹਿੰਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	H
ਹੀ	ਹੀਬ੍ਰੂ (Hebrew) ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਇਬਰਾਨੀ.	He
ਕੱਸਪਾਵ.	ਕਸ਼ਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	kassap
ਕੱਛਾਵ.	ਕੱਛਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	kacch
ਕਲਕੀ.	ਕਲਕੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	kalki
ਕਲਿ.	ਕਲਿਆਨ ਰਾਗ.	kali
ਕਵਿ ੫੨.	ਬਾਬਨ ਕਵਿ, ਸ੍ਰੀ ਦਸਮੇਸ਼ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਦਰਬਾਰੀ.	52 Poets
ਕਾਸ਼.	ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	K
ਕਾਨ.	ਕਾਨੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	kan
ਕੇਦਾ.	ਕੇਦਾਰਾ ਰਾਗ.	keda
ਕ੍ਰਿ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਾਚਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Verb.	v
ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਵ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	krisan
ਕ੍ਰਿ. ਵਿ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adverb.	adv
ਖਾ.	ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦਾ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.	xa
ਖਾਮ.	ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਮਹਿਮਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	xam
ਗਧੀ.	ਗਧੁੜੀ ਰਾਗ.	gau
ਗੁਜ.	ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	Gj
ਗੁਪੁਸ਼ੁ.	ਗੁਰਪੁਰਾਣ ਸੁਰਸ਼ (ਸੁਰਜ ਪੁਰਾਣ).	GPS
ਗੁਰਪਦ.	ਗੁਰਪਦ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪੁਰਾਣ.	gunpad
ਗੁਰਿ ੬.	ਗੁਰਗਿਰਾਜ ਛੀਵੀਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	GV 6
ਗੁਰਿ ੧੦.	ਗੁਰਗਿਰਾਜ ਦਸਵੀਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	GV 10
ਗੁਜ.	ਗੁਜਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	guj
ਗੋਂਡ.	ਗੋਂਡ ਰਾਗ.	g3d
ਗਯਾਨ.	ਗਯਾਨਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	gyan
ਚਉ.	ਚਉਬੇਲੇ.	cau
ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ.	ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰਪਾਖਯਾਨ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	caritr
ਚੌਪਈ.	ਬੇਨਤੀ ਚੌਪਈ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	caupai
ਚੌਬੀਸਾਵ.	ਚੌਬੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਡ੍ਰਾਮਿਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਵਤਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	cobis
ਚੰਡੀ ੧.	ਚੰਡੀਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਰਤਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3di 1
ਚੰਡੀ ੨.	ਚੰਡੀਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਛੋਟਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3di 2
ਚੰਡੀ ੩.	ਚੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3di 3
ਚੰਦਾਵ.	ਚੰਦਮਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3dr
ਚੰਬਾ.	ਚੰਬੇ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	C
ਜ.	ਜਨਮ.	b



ਜਾਭਾਮ.	ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੀ.	JSBM
ਜਸਾ.	ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਭਾਈ ਬਾਲੇ ਵਾਲੀ.	JSBB
ਜਗਰਾਜ.	ਜਗ ਰਾਜੇ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	jag
ਜਜਾਤਿ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਯਯਾਤਿ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	jajati
ਜਨਮੇਜਯ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਜਨਮੇਜਯ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	janmejey
ਜਫਰ.	ਜਫਰਨਾਮਹ.	jafar
ਜਲੰਧਰਾਵ.	ਜਲੰਧਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	jaladhar
ਜਿੰਦਗੀ.	ਇੰਦਗੀਨਾਮਾ, ਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦ ਲਾਲ ਜੀ.	jidgi
ਜੈਜਾ.	ਜੈਜਾਵੰਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	jaja
ਜੈਤ.	ਜੈਤਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	jet
ਜੰਗਨਾਮਾ.	ਬਾਰ ਫੁਰੂ ਕੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ, ਕਿਸੇ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪੂਰੀ ਜੇਥੁੰਨਿਸਾ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਜਵਾਬ ਹੈ.	jagnama
ਟੋਡੀ.	<del>ਟੋਡੀ ਰਾਗ</del>	todr
ਡਿੰਗ.	ਡਿੰਗਲ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. ਇਹ ਰਾਜਪੂਤਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਹੈ.	Dg
ਤਨਾਮਾ.	ਤਨਖਾਹ ਨਾਮਾ.	tanama
ਤਿਲੰ.	ਤਿਲੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	tilag
ਤੁ.	ਤੁਰਕੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	T
ਤੁਖਾ.	ਤੁਖਾਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	tukha
ਬਲੀ.	ਬਲੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	Th
ਦਖ.	ਦੱਖਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	Dcn
ਦੱਤਾਵ.	ਦੱਤਾਤ੍ਰੇਯ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	datt
ਦਿਲੀਪ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਦਿਲੀਪ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	dilip
ਦੀਗੋ.	ਦੀਵਾਨ ਫ਼ੋਯਾ (ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦਲਾਲ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਫ਼ਜ਼ਲਾਂ).	digo
ਦੇ.	ਦੇਹਾਂਤ.	d
ਦੇਵ.	ਦੇਵਗੰਧਾਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	dev
ਧਨਾ.	ਧਨਾਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	dhana
ਧਨੰਤਰਾਵ.	ਧਨੰਤਰਿ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	dhanatar
ਧਾ, ਧਾਤੁ, ਮਸਦਰ.	Verbal root.	vr
ਨਸੀਹਤ.	ਨਸੀਹਤ ਨਾਮਾ.	nasihat
ਨਟ.	ਨਟ ਰਾਗ.	nat
ਨਰਸਿੰਘਾਵ.	ਨਰਸਿੰਘ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	narsigh
ਨਰਨਾਰਾਯਣ.	ਨਰ ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	namnarayan
ਨਰਾਵ.	ਨਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	narav
ਨਾਪੁ.	ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕਪੁਰਾਣ.	NP
ਪਹਾ.	ਪਹਾੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	Pa
ਪਰਸਰਾਮਾਵ.	ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	paras
ਪਰੀਛਤਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਪਰੀਛਤ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	prichat

ਪਾ.	ਪਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pl</i>
ਪਾਸਾਵ.	ਪਾਸ਼ੰਨਾਥ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>paras</i>
ਪੁਰਤ.	ਪੁਰਤਗਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pg</i>
ਪੂਰ.	ਪੂਰਵੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pu</i>
ਪੋਨੋ.	ਪੋਨੋਹਾਰੀ ਲਿਖਤ.	<i>Po</i>
ਪੰਪੁ.	ਪੰਥਪੁਕਾਸ਼, ਗੁਰਮਤੀ ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>pp</i>
ਪੁਤਕ.	ਪੁਤਕ. Suffix.	<i>suf</i>
ਪ੍ਰਭਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>prabha</i>
ਪ੍ਰਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pkt</i>
ਪ੍ਰਾਪੰਪੁ.	ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਪੰਥਪੁਕਾਸ਼, ਸਰਦਾਰ ਰਤਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>PPP</i>
ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>prithu</i>
ਭਾ.	ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>P</i>
ਫ੍ਰ.	ਫ੍ਰੈਂਚ. French.	<i>F</i>
ਫਰੈਂ.	ਫਰੈਂਚ (ਫਰੈਂਚ) ਰਾਗ.	<i>basht</i>
ਫਰੈਂਗ.	ਫਰੈਂਗ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Bg</i>
ਫਾਵਨ.	ਫਾਵਨਅਖਰੀ.	<i>baven</i>
ਗਿਹਾ.	ਗਿਹਾਗਤਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>brha</i>
ਗਿਲਾ.	ਗਿਲਾਵਲ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bria</i>
ਬੀ. ਸੀ.	B.C. ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ.	<i>BC</i>
ਬੇਨਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਬੇਨ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>ben</i>
ਬੈਰਾ.	ਬੈਰਾਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bera</i>
ਬੰਨੇ.	ਭਾਈ ਬੰਨੇ ਵਾਲੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬੰਨੀ.	<i>bāno</i>
ਬੁਹਮਾਵ.	ਬੁਹਮਾ ਦੇ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>braham</i>
ਭਗਤਾਵਲੀ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਗੁਰਗੱਦੀ ਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਵਰਣਨਾ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>bhagtavli</i>
ਭਾਗੁ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਾਰਾਂ.	<i>BG</i>
ਭਾਗੁਕ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਕਬਿੱਤ.	<i>BGK</i>
ਭੈਰ.	ਭੈਰਵ (ਭੈਰਵ) ਰਾਗ.	<i>bher</i>
ਮ.	ਮਹਲਾ, ਅਰਥਾਤ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ (ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ).	<i>m</i>
ਮੱਕੇ.	ਮੱਕੇ ਮਦੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਕੈਸਟਿ.	<i>mago</i>
ਮੱਛਾਵ.	ਮੱਛਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>macch</i>
ਮਨੁ.	ਮਨੁਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ.	<i>manu</i>
ਮਨੁਰਾਜ.	ਮਨੁ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>manuraj</i>
ਮਰਾ.	ਮਰਾਠਾਠੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>M</i>
ਮਲਾ.	ਮਲਾਰ ਰਾਗ.	<i>mala</i>
ਮਾ ਸੰ.	ਮਾਧਵਾਨਲ ਸੰਗੀਤ.	<i>ma sōg</i>
ਮਾਗਧੀ.	ਮਾਗਧ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Mg</i>
ਮਾਭ.	ਮਾਭ ਰਾਗ.	<i>majh</i>

ਮਧਾਰਾ	ਮਧਾਰਾ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mādhara</i>
ਮਾਰ.	ਮਾਰਵਾੜੀ.	<i>Mv</i>
ਮਾਰੂ.	ਮਾਰੂ ਰਾਗ.	<i>maru</i>
ਮਾਲੀ.	ਮਾਲੀਗੋੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>mali</i>
ਮੁਲ.	ਮੁਲਤਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Ml</i>
ਮੋਹਨੀ.	ਮੋਹਿਨੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mohni</i>
ਯੂਪਿਸਟਰ ਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਯੂਪਿਸ਼ਿਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>yudhisṭar</i>
ਯੂ.	ਯੂਨਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>G</i>
ਯੋ.	ਯੋਗਿਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Etymological.	<i>cpd. ety</i>
ਰਹਿਤ.	ਰਹਿਤਨਾਮਾ.	<i>rahit</i>
ਰਘੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਰਘੂ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>raghu</i>
ਰਾਮ.	ਰਾਮਕਵੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>ram</i>
ਰਾਮਾਵ.	ਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>ramav</i>
ਰੁਦ੍ਰਾਵ.	ਰੁਦ੍ਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>rudr</i>
Latin.	ਲੈਟਿਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>L</i>
ਲੋਕੋ.	ਲੋਕੋਬਿਧ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਹਿਨਾਵਟ.	<i>prov</i>
ਵਡ.	ਵਡਹੰਸ ਰਾਗ.	<i>vad</i>
ਵਰਾਹ.	ਵਰਾਹ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>varah</i>
ਵਾ.	ਵਾਕੜ.	<i>sen</i>
ਵਾਮਨਾਵ.	ਵਾਮਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>vaman</i>
ਵਾਰ ੧.	ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਅੰਕ ਨਹੀਂ.	{ <i>var 1</i> <i>var 2</i> <i>var 3</i> <i>var 7</i>
ਵਾਰ ੨.	ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਅੰਕ.	
ਵਾਰ ੩.	੧-੨-੩ ਵਰਤੇ ਹਨ, ਐਸੇ ਹੀ ਐਤ ਸੋਮ ਆਦਿ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ.	
ਵਾਰ ੭.	ਬਾਣੀ ਲਈ ਵਾਰ ੭ ਹੈ.	
ਵਿ.	ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adjective.	<i>adj</i>
ਵਿਸਨਾਵ.	ਵਿਸਨੁ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>visan</i>
ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ.	ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ.	<i>VN</i>
ਵੜ.	ਅਵਤਾਰ. Particle.	<i>part</i>
ਵੁਜ.	ਵੁਜਰਾਸਾ (ਅਸ਼ੁਰਾ ਵਿੱਦਵਾਨ ਦੀ ਥੋਲੀ).	<i>Vj</i>
ਵਿੰਦ.	ਵਿੰਦ ਕਵਿ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਤਸ਼ਟੀ.	<i>vrid</i>

## NEW LETTERS

For writing in the standard language of a country, there is no need to form new letters. Whichever letters the scholars of the language have formed, those perform the whole task. While writing in a foreign language, the task gets tough. No wonder there is an urgent need to form new letters. For writing in Punjabi, the Gurmukhi letters are so flawless that no new formations are required.

ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ	ਅਰਬੀ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ	ਅਰਬੀ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ
ॐ ਫਿ-ਫਿਸਿ	۞ ਤ-ਤਕਲੀਫ਼	۞ ਸ-ਸਬੂਤ
श स-ਸਰੀਰ	۞ ਤ-ਤਬੀਬ	۞ ਸ-ਸਹੂਲਤ
ष स-ਸਟ ਸਾਫ਼ਤੁ	۞ ਹ-ਹਜਵ	۞ ਸ਼-ਸ਼ਹੀਦ
स स-ਸਮਾਯ	۞ ਹ-ਹਰਾਮ	۞ ਸ-ਸਬਰ
क्ष क्ष-ਕਸ਼ਮਾ	۞ ਖ-ਖੁਸ਼ਕ	۞ ਉ-ਅ-ਵਿ
ज ज. ਜਾਨ (ਗਿਆਨ)	؛ ਜ-ਜਿਕਰ	ਉਮਰ-ਅਕਲ-ਵਿਲਮ
- र रੀ <sup>1</sup>	۞ ਜ਼-ਜ਼ਹਿਰ	۞ ਗ਼-ਗ਼ਰਬ
: -वः व नमः <sup>2</sup>	۞ ਜ਼-ਜ਼ਾਦਰਾ	۞ ਫ਼-ਫ਼ੈਜ਼
म मसू <sup>3</sup>	۞ ਜ਼-ਜ਼ਬਾਨਤ	۞ ਕ਼-ਕ਼ਤਲ
	۞ ਜ਼-ਜ਼ਹੂਰ	۞ ਚਸ਼ਮੇ ਮਾ. <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>This 'r' is marked over a character

<sup>2</sup>This is called visargā

<sup>3</sup>This marks a a-less consonant.

<sup>4</sup>This sign stands for a vowel sound in between [i] and [e].



## INTRODUCTION

After going through Pandit Tara Singh's *Guru Granth Kosh* in Sammat 1955 (1898 AD) and Bhai Hazara Singh's *Sri Guru Granth Kosh* in 1957 (1900 AD), I got the idea to especially prepare a useful good lexicon by including words which have appeared in *Guru Granth Sahib* and arranging them in the order of characters and vowel symbols.<sup>1</sup> For making this idea a success, I commenced a special study of *Sri Guru Granth Sahib* which took me five years to complete. As I started arranging the words in order and saw the Encyclopædia Britannica, I thought that there should be a similar reference book for Sikh literature which might properly distinguish all words contained in Sikh religious literature.

During Sammat 1963 (1906 AD), I studied *Dasam Granth*, and after that works of Bhai Gurdas, Bhai Nand Lal, *Sarab Loh Prakash*, *Guru Sobha*, *Anecdotes* by Bhai Mani Singh, *Gurupad Prem Prakash*, *Hukamnamas*, commentaries on *Gurubani* and several historical treatises. Having read them, I noted down words and after pondering over all aspects of etymology and semantics<sup>2</sup> and after discussing them from time to time with learned men, I succeeded in discovering their actual and suggestive meanings.

Due to several reasons, following the death of Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha on May 10, 1912, I gave up service of the State; I went to Kashmir to spend the summer, and there on 20<sup>th</sup> May after *ardas* started writing *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh*. It was completed on February 6, 1926.

The completion of the book was followed by concern about its publication. Maharaja Brijendra Singh of Faridkot who had promised its printing and publication, had expired, and Maharaja Ripudaman Singh of Nabha, who for one and a half year had been giving ample funds for my staff and had sanctioned large amount of money for the printing of the book, abdicated and went away from Nabha. The Administrator of the state declared treasury as empty and declined to get the book published.

At last in consultation with some friends, it was decided that five hundred customers should be found each of whom would pay half the price of the book in advance thus enabling it to be sent for publication. For this purpose one thousand specimen booklets were got printed and distributed as also advertisements were issued to newspapers. Only for two

<sup>1</sup>In Pandit Tara Singh's Kosh, thus is the order in which words begun and end. ਸਚਿਤ, ਸਲਿਤਾ, ਸਮਰੰਥ, ਸਦਾ, ਸਰਜਸਮਾਧਿ, ਸਰਨ, ਸਮਾਨ, ਸਰਬ... etc. In Bhai Hazara Singh's Kosh, words observe this order as ਓਥ, ਓਥਤ, ਓਥਰ, ਓਥਲਾਥੇ, ਓਥ, ਓਚ, ਓਥਾਥਾ, ਓਥੁ, ਓਥਲ, ਓਥਤ, ਓਥਰਤ, ਓਟ... etc.

<sup>2</sup>"akāṁṣa pun योग्यता सान्निध्य पारिचय. tatparay coltho mṛle, hove śabadgyan."-Bhai Gulab Singh Ji.

In this connection, See हिंदि 4.

hundred copies did the customers come forward over nine months.<sup>1</sup>

Having been disappointed by the public, I appealed to the Sikh Maharajas, requested them to buy three hundred copies and favour me by assisting in the profitable venture. Maharaja Bhupendra Singh of Patiala called me to Chail on October 1, 1927 and issued an order that he would meet all expenditure on the *Mahan Kosh*, and that it would be published by the State of Patiala and that all advance payment received from the prospective buyers be returned forthwith. This was done and the printing of the book commenced at Sudarshan Press Amritsar on October 26, 1927 and ended on April 13, 1930.<sup>2</sup>

The contents of this *Mahan Kosh* (*Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*) the readers will know themselves by reading it, but to mention them briefly in the introduction seems appropriate indeed:

- (1) Included are words from all well-known books of prose and verse which relate to Sikhism.
- (2) Not only the alphabetical order of words, but that of the vowel symbols has also been maintained, like – ਅਉ [au], ਅਉਸਰ [ausar], ਅਉਹਠ [auhath], ਅਉਹਾਰ [auhar], ਅਉਖ [aukh], ਅਉਖਦ [aukhad], ਅਉਗੁਣ [auguṇ], ਅਉਘਟ [aughat], ਅਉਚਰ [aucar], ਅਉਛਕ [ouchak]... ਅਇਆਨ [aian], ਅਈਏ [aie], ਅਸ [as], ਅਸਹ [asah], ਅਸਤ [asat], ਅਸਤਾ [asta], ਅਸਥਿ [asathī], ਅਸਥਿਰ [asthir] ਅਸਨ [asan], ਅਸਪ [asap], ਅਸਬਾਬ [asbab], ਅਸਮਰਥ [asmarath], ਅਸਮਾਨ [asman], ਅਸਰਫੀ [asraphī], ਅਸਾ [asa], ਅਸਾਛਾ [asachā], ਅਸਾਧ [asadh], ਅਸਾਰ [asar], ਅਸਿ [asi], ਅਸਿਤ [asit], ਅਸੀਸ [asis], ਅਸੀਮ [asim], ਅਸੀਲ [asil], ਅਸੁ [asu], ਅਸੁਚਿ [asuchi], ਅਸੁਰ [asur], ਅਸੁਆ [asua], ਅਸੁਤ [asut], ਅਸੇਖ [asekh], ਅਸੈ [ase], ਅਸੇਕ [asek], ਅਸੇਚ [asec], ਅਸੇਖ [asekh], ਅਸੰਗਤ [asāgat], ਅਸੰਭਵ [asābhav], ਅੱਸੀ [assi], ਅੱਸੁ [assu],<sup>3</sup> ਅਸ਼ੁ [asru] etc.
- (3) Meanings of words have been clarified by mentioning their roots and derivation. In this regard, readers are required to keep in mind that in Sanskrit 1708 roots have resulted in lacs of words. On further investigation, it seems valid to hold that betwixt the roots and the words formed therefrom, supreme is the conceived meaning. From √ ਅਸ੍ is derived ਅਸਿ [asi]. The root means 'to cut'. On this basis, ਅਸਿ can without any problem be used for ਕੁਹਾੜਾ [kuhaṛā], ਛਾਵੀ [chavhī] or ਟੋਕਾ [toka], but by extension this word has been used by scholars for a sword too.
- (4) If a word has several meanings, its components are given and with examples their meanings are classified. See ਸਾਰ, ਹਰਿ, ਕਾਮ, ਗਤਿ, ਗੁਣ, ਨਚ, ਨਿਹੰਗ, ਪੀਰ, ਬਾਮ, ਬਾਰ, ਰਾਮ... etc.
- (5) If a noun relates to a Puran, Simriti or Shastar, its full detail is provided. See ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ, ਅਸੁਮੇਧ, ਸੁਨਹਸੇਫ, ਗਜ, ਜਨਕ, ਪੁਰਖੁ, ਪਕਿਤਿ, ਮਧੁ, ਮਨੁ, ਯਾਗਵਲਕੜ... etc

<sup>1</sup>Order for seventy copies was placed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dharam Singh, a government contractor.

<sup>2</sup>I spent 28 years in identifying words, explicating them and checking their proofs.

<sup>3</sup>Conjunct characters come after mairas, that is why words like ਅੱਸੀ and ਅੱਸੁ follow ਟਿੱਪੀ [tippi] (nasalization) as a conjunct character will come after a character with an ਅਧਿਕ [adhik] if they were written using Sanskrit pattern अस्सी, अस्तु, conjunct characters not being there [hal] sign has occasionally been used as in ਪੁਲਕ

- (6) Brief referential detail is given to explain words relating to history. See ਅਕਬਰ, ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ, ਹਕੀਕਤਗਾਇ, ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ੍ਰ, ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਨੰਦ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ... etc.
- (7) Full location of gurdwaras, along with historical account, is given. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ, ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ, ਚਮਕੌਰ, ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਮੁਕਤਸਰ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.
- (8) Full specification is provided of words relating to geography. See ਉੱਚ, ਕਾਬਾ, ਕਾਬੁਲ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਪੰਚਾਲ, ਮਦ੍ਰ, ਰਾਵਾ... etc.
- (9) Full effort has been made to explain botanical names deriving from Latin. See ਓਰੰਝਰ, ਅਕਾਸਬੋਲ, ਤਗਰ, ਤਿਲਕ, ਮੈਲਸਰੀ, ਲਸਣ... etc.
- (10) Elucidation is given of words concerning science. See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੋਰ, ਬਿਜਲੀ, ਝੁਚਾਲ... etc.
- (11) Correct forms are given of historical names which with the passage of time and colloquial pronunciation have so changed that it is difficult to specify their original or real formations, as in case of ਅਦ੍ਰਹਮਾਨ [adrahman], ਅਬੂਤਬੇਲਾ [abutbela], ਖੋਜ ਸਨਾਵਰ [khoj janavar], ਟਟੀਹਰੀ ਸ਼ੇਖ [ṭaṭihri ṣekh], ਸ਼ੇਖ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [ṣekh braham], ਵਬਾਈ [dhabai], ਲੋਣੀ ਅਖਤਰ [loni akhtar]... etc.
- (12) Religious terms relating to Islam, Christianity, Parsees, have been distinguished and explained in full. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ, ਇੰਜੀਲ, ਈਸਾ, ਈਦ, ਹੱਜ, ਕੁਰਾਨ, ਖਲੀਫਾ, ਜਗਾਤ, ਨਮਾਜ਼, ਪਾਰਸੀ, ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ, ਮੁਹੰਮਦ, ਮੁਸਾ... etc.
- (13) At several places, maps, sketches and images have been provided to facilitate their understanding. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ, ਸਾਜ, ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ, ਸਿੰਘ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਨਾਨਕਪੰਥੀ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.
- (14) Thorough research has been undertaken in the case of musical terms. See ਸੂਤ੍ਰਿ, ਸੂਰ, ਠਾਟ, ਬਿਲਾਵਲ, ਭੈਰਵ, ਮੁਰਫਨਾ, ਰਾਗ... etc.
- (15) Words appearing as riddles have been elaborately explained. See ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਭਖਧਰਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਧਰ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀਬਿੰਦ ਪੰਚਾਨਨ, ਰਿਪੁਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਪਿਤ ਕਾਨਅਰਿ... etc.
- (16) Detail is given about words relating to medicines and diseases. See ਸੌਂਢ, ਸੰਨਿਪਾਭ, ਹਲਕ, ਹੈਜਾ, ਜਵਾਇਨ, ਤਾਪ, ਦਾਰਚੀਨੀ, ਬਨਫਸਾ, ਮਿਰਗੀ... etc.
- (17) Pronunciation of words taken from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, etc. has been clarified by putting them in the source language.

It is also essential to tell the readers that words of different languages which after absorption by the Punjabi language have totally changed their form and meaning, should in their present form and meaning be taken as correct. It is not proper to call them incorrect and relegate them to their former shape.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>With the passage of time, spellings of words change in all the languages. However, current orthography does not regard obsolete spellings wrong as in Ramayan: ਧ੍ਰਮਸੋਦ for ਧ੍ਰਮਸੁਦੇ, ਰਣਘਾ for ਰਣਘਨ, ਪ੍ਰਯਸਤਘੀ for ਪ੍ਰਯਸਤਘੀ; ਭਮਿਯਾਯਨ for ਭਮਯਾਯਨ; ਤਾਘ for ਤਮਿਯਾ; ਗਯਯਲੀ for ਗਯਯਨੀ. Similarly, in old English words: aboute (about); bricke (brick); Cabull (Kabul); gode (good); hande (hand); heuen (heaven); hight (height); hys (his); lande (land); Londinum (London); Noapolis (Naples); nyght (night); preue (prove); speche (speech); tonne (ton); trouthe (truth) etc. are not incorrect.

Scholars have divided words into eight categories, viz. ਤਤ੍ਸਮ [tatsam], ਅਰਧ ਤਤ੍ਸਮ [aradh tatsam], ਤਦਭਵ [tadbhav], ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ [mishrit], ਅਨੁਕਰਣ [anukaran], ਪ੍ਰਤਿਧੁਨਿ [pratidhvanī], ਸਾਂਕੇਤਕ [sāketak], and ਸੰਕਿਪ੍ਤ [sāksipt].

- (a) ਤਤ੍ਸਮ (unaltered) are those words which after absorption into Punjabi/other languages retain their original form and meaning. For example ਉੱਤਮ [uttam], ਉਦਾਰ [udar], ਉਪਕਾਰ [upkar], ਉਪਮਾ [upma], ਅਨੰਤ [anāt], ਅਪਮਾਨ [apman], ਅੰਤ [āt], ਅੰਨ [ān], ਇੱਛਾ [iccha], ਸੁਖ [sukh], ਸੁਗੰਧ [sugādh], ਸੇਵਾ [seva], ਹਠ [haṭh], ਹਲ [hal], ਹੰਸ [hās], ਕਥਾ [katha], ਕੀਲ [kil], ਕੋਟ [koṭ], ਗੁਣ [guṇ], ਚਿੰਤਾ [cīta], ਚੰਚਲ [cācal], ਜਗਤ [jagat], ਜਾਪ [jap], ਜਾਰ [jar], ਤੇਜ [tej], ਤੋਲ [tol], ਦਾਸ [das], ਦਾਨ [dan], ਦਿਨ [dīn], ਧਨ [dhan], ਧੂਪ [dhup], ਨਾਮ [nam], ਨੀਚ [nic], ਪਲ [pāl], ਪੁਲ [pul], ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [prasād], ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [praṇ], ਫਲ [phal], ਬਲ [bal], ਬੰਧਨ [bādhān], ਭਜਨ [bhajan], ਭਾਰ [bhar], ਭੋਗ [bhog], ਮੱਲ [mall], ਮਿੱਤ੍ਰ [mitr], ਮੋਹ [moh], ਮੰਗਲ [māṅgal], ਮੰਤ੍ਰ [mātr], ਰਸ [ras], ਰਣ [raṇ], ਰਥ [rath], ਰਾਜਾ [raja], ਰੂਪ [rup], ਰੋਮ [rom], ਲੋਕ [lok], ਲੋਭ [lobh], ਵਸਤੁ [vastu] etc. are from Sanskrit;

ਉਮਤ [ummat], ਅਮਾਨਤ [amanat], ਅਮੀਰ [amir], ਔਰਤ [urat], ਸਨਦ [sanad], ਸਬਬ [sabab], ਸਰਦਾਰ [sardar], ਸਲਾਮ [salam], ਹਵੇਲੀ [haveli], ਹਿੰਮਤ [himat], ਹੋਲ [hol], ਕਬਾਬ [kabab], ਕਮਾਲ [kamāl], ਕਮੀ [kami], ਕਿਤਾਬ [kitab], ਕੁਰਸੀ [kursi], ਗੁਨਾਹ [gunah], ਚਮਨ [caman], ਜਹਾਨ [jahan], ਜਲਸਾ [jalsa], ਜਾਨ [jan], ਜਿਗਰ [jigar], ਜੰਗ [jāṅg], ਤੀਰ [tir], ਦਸਤਾਰ [dastar], ਦਰਗਾਹ [dargah], ਦਰਜਾ [darja], ਦਰਦ [darad], ਦਿਲ [dil], ਦੀਨ [dīn], ਦੀਵਾਨ [divan], ਦੇਗ [deg], ਦੌਲਤ [dolāt], ਨਹਿਰ [nahir], ਨਰਦ [narad], ਨਰਮ [naram], ਨਵਾਬ [navab], ਨੌਕ [nok], ਨੌਬਤ [nobat], ਬੰਦ [bānd], ਮਦਰਸਾ [madrasa], ਮਰਦ [marad], ਮਾਲ [mal], ਮੁਰਦਾਰ [murdar], ਮੁਰੱਬੀ [murābbi], ਮੁਰੀਦ [murid], ਮੋਰਚਾ [morcha], ਮੋਜ [moj], ਮੋਤ [mot]... etc. are from Persian/Arabic; and ਅਪੀਲ [apil], ਸਕੂਲ [sakul], ਸੋਡਾ [sodā], ਕਲਾਸ [kalas], ਕਾਲਰ [kalār], ਕਾਲਿਜ [kalīj], ਕੇਸ [kes], ਕੋਟ [koṭ], ਕੋਰਟ [korat], ਕੰਪੋਂਡਰ [kāpōṅḍar], ਗੇਮ [gem], ਗੋਲ [gol], ਟਾਈ [tai], ਟੈਨਿਸ [tenis], ਟ੍ਰੈਮਵੇ [tremve], ਡਾਕਟਰ [daktar], ਨਿਬ [nib], ਪਲੀਡਰ [palidar], ਪੋਲੋ [polo], ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ [profesar], ਬੂਟ [but], ਬੈਰਿਸਟਰ [beristar], ਬੋਰਡਿੰਗ [bordīṅg], ਮਾਸਟਰ [master], ਮੈਚ [mec], ਮੋਟਰ [motar]... etc. are from English.

- (b) ਅਰਧ ਤਤ੍ਸਮ (half-altered) are those which have somewhat changed in writing and pronunciation, but not much in their shape, for example ਉੱਚਾ [ucca], ਉੱਜਲ [ujjal], ਉੱਦਮ [uddam], ਅਕਾਸ [akas], ਅਗੰਮ [agām], ਅਨਿੱਤ [anitt], ਇਕਾਂਤ [ikāt], ਸਮਰੱਥ [samrathh], ਸੂਰਜ [suraj], ਸੰਜੋਗ [sājog], ਕਲੋਲ [kalol], ਕਾਰਜ [karaj], ਕੋਸ [kos], ਗਿਆਨ [gian], ਛਿਤਿ [chitī], ਛਿਨ [chin], ਜਮ [jam], ਜੈ [je], ਜੋਗ [jog], ਜੋਧਾ [jodha], ਦਇਆ [daia], ਦੁਆਰ [duar], ਨਿੰਦਿਆ [nidia], ਨੈਣ [nen], ਪੁੰਨ [pūn], ਪੁਰਖ [purakh], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਮੁਖਿ [pranmukhi], ਬਾਹਰ [bahar], ਬਿਜੋਗ [bijog], ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ [brahman], ਭਗਤ [bhagat], ਭੈ [bhe], ਮਰਜਾਦਾ [marjada], ਮਾਇਆ [maia], ਰਾਤ [rat], ਲੱਛਮੀ [lacchmu], ਵਣਜ [vaṇaj], ਵਰਖਾ [verkha], ਵਿੰਦਿਆ [viddia]... etc. are from Sanskrit;



and ਸਹੀਦ [sahid], ਸੱਕਰ [sakkar], ਸਜਾ [saja], ਸਰਬਤ [sarbat], ਸਾਹਬ [sahab], ਸਾਦੀ [sadi], ਸੈਤਾਨ [setan], ਹਜਾਰ [hajar], ਹਜਰ [hajar], ਕਸਾਈ [kasai], ਕਬਜਾ [kabja], ਕਰਜ [karaj], ਕਾਗਜ [kagaj], ਖਸਮ [khasam], ਗੁੱਸਾ [gussa], ਚਰਖਾ [charkha], ਜਰੂਰਤ [jarurat], ਜੋਰ [jor], ਤਮਾ [tama], ਤੋਸਾ [tosa], ਨਗਾਰਾ [nagara], ਬਾਜ [baj], ਮਨਜੁਰ [manjur], ਲਿਹਾਜ [lihaj]... etc. are from Arabic-Persian;

and ਅਸਟਾਮ [astam], ਅਫਸਰ [aphsar], ਸਕਿੰਡ [sakīd], ਕਪਤਾਨ [kaptan], ਕਰਾਬੀਨ [karabin], ਕੁਨੈਨ [kunen], ਜਰਨੈਲ [jarnel], ਟਿੱਕਸ [tikkas], ਟੈਮ [tem], ਡਿਗਰੀ [digri], ਦਰੇਸੀ [daresi], ਪਤਲੂਨ [patlun], ਪਰੇਟ [paret], ਪਿਸਤੌਲ [pistol], ਬੈਰਾ [bera], ਬੋਤਲ [botol], ਮਿੱਟ [mitt], ਮੀਲ [mil], ਰਾਜਮਟ [rajmat], ਰਪੇਟ [rapot], ਰਫਲ [raphal] etc. are from English.

- (c) **ਤਦ੍ਭਵ (evolved)** are those words which, come from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and English, and have altogether changed their former shape. The following will make it amply clear :

Sanskrit	Punjabi	Example
ਉਸ਼ਟੀਸ	ਉਸਨੀਕ	"sir pahī usuk-hī nik banai."—NP.
ਉਦਗਿਰਣ	ਉਗਲਣਾ	"bikhu kaḥhe mukh uglare."—m 4 var gəu 1.
ਅਪ੍ਰਤ	ਅਉਤ	"əut jāneda jā."—m 1 var ram 1.
ਅਭਿਜਿਤ	ਅਭੀਯੁ	"navənu purəbu abhicu."—tukha chāt m 4.
ਸਪਤ੍ਰੀ	ਸਉਕਨਿ	"səukanī ghar ki kāt tiagi."—asa m 5.
ਸਤਨਾਨਿਰਤ	ਸਤਿਨਿਰਤਿ	"satī niratī bujhe je koī."—sukhmānī.
ਕਬਰ	ਕਬਰੇ	"jiu kēcən koṭharī cərio, kabro hot phiro."—sar m 5.
ਕ੍ਰਿਕਾਟ	ਕਿਆਤਾ	"əsmānī kriṭa chikionu."—var ram 3.
ਉਵਾਰ	ਖਰਬਾਰ	"kharbaru khira."—BG
ਅਕੋਹਣਿ	ਖੁਹਣਿ	"khīma vihuṇe khapige khuhāṇī ləkh əṣəkh."—oṣkar.
ਗਵੇਸਣਾ	ਗਾਖਣਾ	"no gallī gakhie."—BG
ਗੋਸੁਆਮੀ	ਗੁਸਾਈ	"gusai ! pərtapu tuharo dīṭha."—sar ੭ m 5.
ਕੀਲਾਲ	ਗੁਲਾਲ	"kamal alipət he se hātha vici gulalu."—m 4 var sri
ਘਸਣ	ਘਸਣਾ	"ghasī cəḍənu jəsu ghasia."—kalī m 4.
ਜਾਹਨਵੀ	ਜਾਹਰਨਵੀ	"jahərnəvi tpe bhəgīrəthī aṇī."—mālā m 4
ਗੋਪਸਨ	ਗੋਪਣਾ	"jo gur gope apṇa, su bhəla nahī."—m 4 var gəu 1.
ਸਨੇਸੁਰ	ਛਨਿਛਰ	"chanīchər varī saṇṇ sasət bicaru."—bīlā m 3 var 7
ਜਾਮਾਤਿ	ਜਵਾਈ	"kuṭəm səke nalī jəvai."—asa m 4.
ਜਲੋਕਾ	ਜੋਕ	"jiu kuṣṭi tənī jok."—sar surdas.
ਧੀਵਰ	ਝੀਵਰ	"Ihu jiu mächli, jhivəru trīsna kalu."—m 1 var ram 1.
ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ	ਝੀਠਿ	"chike pər teri bəhutu dīṭhī."—bəṣāt kabir
ਤਰਵੇਤਾ	ਤਤਬਿੰਦ	"mokh tətḃid māhī jan nirdhar he."—NP.
ਤ੍ਰਿਪਟ	ਤਪਤ	"təpər jhaṛ vichāī."—BG
ਤਾਮਲ	ਤਮੋਲ	"kajal har tamol ras."—var maru 2 m 5.

ਧਵਲਹਮੰਤ	ਧਉਲਹਰ	"kit-hi kamī nā dhāulhār jitu hārī bisrae."— <i>suhi m 5.</i>
ਨਪਤ੍ਰਿ	ਨੱਤਾ	"put pota pəṛota natta."— <i>BG</i>
ਪੁਲਪਨ	ਪਇਅੰਪ	"nanak pəiāpe kərhu kīrpa."— <i>bila chāt m 5.</i>
ਪ੍ਰਾਯਸ਼ਿੱਤ	ਪਰਾਛਤ	"səgəl pərachət lathe."— <i>sor m 5.</i>
ਪ੍ਰਤਿਵੇਸ਼ਿਨੀ	ਪੜੋਸਣਿ	"pəṛosaṇī puchīle nama."— <i>sor namdev</i>
ਮਾਤ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ	ਮਾਸੀ	"masi or msa jāg vivīdh vikhyata ha."— <i>BGK.</i>
ਲਵੰਗ	ਲਉਗ	"kinhi laug supari."— <i>keda kabir.</i>

...	...	...
<b>Arabic-Persian</b>	<b>Punjabi</b>	<b>Example</b>
ਕਫ਼ਸ	ਕਉਸ	"kausē sapat payala."— <i>bher namdev</i>
ਕਥਾ	ਕਵਾਇ	"galhu kavai kholī pəhīnai."— <i>BG</i>
ਕੋਰਨਿਸ਼	ਕੁਨਸ	"kunsā kini tin prəbina."— <i>GPS.</i>
ਖ਼ਾਜ਼ਹਸਰਾ	ਖੁਸਰਾ	"khusre kia ghəvasu?"— <i>m 1 var majh.</i>
ਖ਼ੁਗੀਰ	ਖੁਰਗੀਰ	"jin khurgir sabhu pəvīt hāhī."— <i>m 4 var sor.</i>
ਜੁਜਾਮ-ਵਾਲਾ	ਜਜਮਾਲਾ	"cuṇī vakhi kadhē jāmalīa."— <i>var asa.</i>
ਤਗੀਯਰ	ਤਗੀਰ	"mərhaṭe dakhṇī kiye tēgir."— <i>PPP.</i>
ਤਿਬਾਬਤ	ਤਬੀਬੀ	"sətiguru pura kart tēbibi."— <i>BG</i>
ਤਅੰਲੁਕ	ਤਾਲਕ	"tisu maia sāgi nā talka."— <i>maru solhe m 5.</i>
ਦੁੰਬਾਲਹ	ਦੁਮਾਲਤਾ	"me gur milī uc dumaṭa."— <i>sri m 5 pepai.</i>
ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕ	ਨਜੀਕਿ	"gur ke sabadī nājikī pachanhu."— <i>maru solāhe m 3.</i>
ਨਾਮੁਸ	ਨਮੋਸੀ	"us di namosi hoṇ lāgi."— <i>JSBB.</i>
ਨੀਯਤ	ਨੀਤ	"us di nit bādli vekhke."— <i>JSBB.</i>
ਨਖ਼ਦੀ	ਨੁਗਦੀ	"nugadi modək adīk brīd."— <i>GPS.</i>
ਬਜ਼ਹਕਾਰੀ	ਬਜਗਾਰੀ	"kiukarī pəia hoī bəgari."— <i>BG</i>
ਮਸਲਹਤ } ਮਸਤਵਰ }	ਮਸਲਤਿ	"bio puchī nā maslatī dhare."— <i>g5d m 5.</i>
ਮਸਜਿਦ	ਮਸੀਤਿ	"kia masitī sir nae?"— <i>prabha kabir.</i>
ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ	ਮਜ਼ੂਰ	"brīd mājūr lāge tē aī."— <i>GPS.</i>
ਮੁਅਤਬਰ	ਮਾਤਬਰ	"pəṭhyo matbər tāke pas."— <i>GPS.</i>
ਮੁਤਸੱਦੀ	ਮੁਸੱਦੀ	"anīk musaddi karte kar."— <i>GPS.</i>
ਲਿਹਾਫ਼	ਲੇਫ	"nā jālu leph tulaia."— <i>vəḍ əlahəṇī m 1.</i>
...	...	...

Similar is the rule applicable to tadbhav words from English, Portuguese and French languages – ਅਜੀਟਣ–Adjutant; ਅਤਲੀ–Orderly; ਹਸਪਤਾਲ–Hospital; ਕਮਾਣ–Command; ਕਰਨੈਲ–Colonel; ਕਾਰਤੂਸ–Cartouche; ਕੁਮੇਦਾਨ–Commandant; ਗ਼ਨਾਡੀਲ–Grenadier; ਗਿਟਸ–Gaiters; ਗੁਲਜ਼ਰੀ–Bull's eye; ਦਰਜਨ–Dozen; ਪਲਟਣ–Battalion or Platoon; ਪਾਦਰੀ–Padre; ਫਲਾਨੈਨ–Flannel; ਬਟਨ–Bouton; ਮੇਮ–Madam; ਰਪੋਟੀਅ–Reporter; ਰੋਗਰੂਟ–Recruit; ਲਫਟੈਂਟ–Lieutenant; ਲਾਟ–Lord; ਲਾਲਟੈਣ–Lantern ... etc.

- (d) ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ (mixed) words are those which have come into being through a combination of two or more languages. for example ਅਣੀਆਲੇ ਤੀਰ [añiale tir], ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ [sahib sigh], ਸੁਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ [sudarṣan pres], ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ [sultanpur], ਹਕੀਕਤਰਾਇ [həkiqətraɪ], ਹਰਿ ਕੀ ਪੋਤੀ [harɪ ki porɪ], ਗੁਗਲੀਬੰਦਰ [huglibəḍər], ਕੁਬੋਲ [kubol], ਖਾਲਸਾਕਾਲਿਜ [khalṣakalɪj], ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [gurbəkhaṣ sigh], ਗੁਰੂਡਮ [gurudom], ਜਾਰਜਨਗਰ [jarəjnagar], ਮੁਖਲਿਸਗੜ੍ਹ [mukhlisgarh], ਰੇਲਗੱਡੀ [relgaddi], ਲਾਯਲਪੁਰ [layalpur]... etc.
- (e) ਅਨੁਕਰਣ (imitation) words are formed by imitating some sound. for example ਸਾਂ ਸਾਂ [sā sā], ਸੁੱ ਸੁੱ [sū sū], ਟਣ ਟਣ [ṭaṇ ṭaṇ], ਟੈਂ ਟੈਂ [tē tē], ਠਾਹ ਠਾਹ [ṭhah ṭhah], ਠੈਂ ਠੈਂ [ṭhē ṭhē], ਢੁਗ ਢੁਗ [ḍuḡ ḍuḡ], ਢੌਂ ਢੌਂ [ḍō ḍō], ਧੜੱਮ [dhaṛām]... etc.
- (f) ਪ੍ਰਤਿਧੁਨਿ (resonance) words are formed by juxtaposing words of similar sound such as ਕੱਟ ਵੱਢ [kaṭṭ vaddh], ਖਾਣਾ ਦਾਣਾ [khaṇa ḍaṇa], ਪਾਣੀ ਧਾਣੀ [paṇi ḍhaṇi], ਪੂਰੀ ਉਰੀ [puri uri], ਮਾਰ ਧਾੜ [mar ḍhaṛ]... etc.<sup>1</sup>
- (g) ਸਾਂਕੇਤਕ (allusive) words are those which by referring to certain traits or qualities carry special meaning such as ullu (owl) for a stupid person, or anḍ for marriage.
- (h) ਸੰਕਿਪਤ (abbreviated) words are formed by shortening others such ṣaba from ṣadbaṣ, sudi from ṣukal dīṇ, badi from bahul dīṇ.
- (18) Literary terms are provided detailed definition and explication, See ਚਿੰਨਾਸ, ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਸਵੈਯਾ, ਸਾਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਦਾ, ਛੱਪਕ, ਦੀਪਕ, ਦੋਹਰਾ, ਭਾਵ, ਭੁਜੰਗਪ੍ਰਯਾਤ, ਰਸ, ਰੂਪਕ... etc.
- (19) Errors committed by historians have been rectified with full evidences, See ਜਲਸਿੰਘ, ਪ੍ਰਬਰੀ, ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ etc.
- (20) Words relating to rituals are explained in full. See ਐਂਸੀ, ਕਾਉਂ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ, ਜੂਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਨ ਪਾਉਣਾ, ਤਣੀ ਫੁਹਣੀ, ਪਾਣੀ ਵਾਰਣਾ... etc.
- (21) Difficult words, phrases or lines are indicated by the first word of the line followed by the remaining a couplet or quatrain. See ਅਣਮਤਿਆ ਮੰਦਲ ਬਾਜੈ., ਅਘਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ., ਟੇਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ ਦੇਇ ਮੁਟੇ, ਤੀਸ ਇਕੁ ਅਰੁ ਪੰਜਿ ਸਿਧੁ., ਫੀਲੁ., ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੁਤ੍ਰ ਪਿਛੀਰੀ ਮਾਟੀ. etc.
- (22) Certain lexicographers and scholars not understanding the grammatical rules of Prakrit and Punjabi grammar applicable to derivations from Sanskrit have given wrong meanings contrary to context. These words have been corrected so as to be in accordance with Gurbani. See ਸੁੰਨ 9, ਗੁਲਾਲੁ 2, ਪਗਾਰ 3, ਪਰਲ 2, ਪਾਵਸ... etc.
- (23) Some additional words have been given against lexicographical traditions so that semi-literate scholars do not misinterpret Gurbani wilfully by going against the scriptural texts. For instance ਚਉਤਿ [caurɪ] after ਚਉਤ [caur], ਰਿੰਨਿ [rīnhɪ] after ਰਿੰਨ [rīnh] have been separately put. Similarly Sec ਗੁਰਿ, ਜਪਿ, ਮਨਿ, ਮੰਘਰਿ... etc.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ruralites, use onomatopoeic words as ਕਤੀ ਕਚੋਰੀ, ਪਤੀ ਪੂਰੀ, ਰਤੀ ਰੋਟੀ... etc.

<sup>2</sup>I, myself, have heard certain scholarly persons pronounce ਜੇ ਚਉਤਿ as ਚਉਤੁ and ਕਹਿ ਬਰਕਾ ਰਿਨਿ ਖਾਇਆ as ਕੁਰਬਿ ਕਰਕਾ ਨ ਖਾਇਆ Through mispronunciation they play havoc with meanings.

- (24) New letters have been devised to transliterate in Punjabi the words of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian so as to enable their correct pronunciation.<sup>1</sup> Historians of languages know that a word after entering another language becomes a part of that language. To relegate such Punjabi words back to their original form would be a hostile act against the mother tongue. See illustrations under heading seventeen of word-distinctions and altered words.
- (25) At the end of the illustrations, information is provided about poets and their writings.<sup>2</sup> A list of symbols used has been given in the beginning of the book under the head 'ABBREVIATIONS'

To give detail of obstacles and disappointments faced during the preparation and publication of this book would lessen the enthusiasm of the writers. However it is also necessary to mention in passing that our community has very little regard for work of this kind. Not many know how such works are written and what benefit can be drawn from them.

I am highly indebted and grateful to those votaries of knowledge who provided me help in this venture, especially reverend Bhai Bishan Singh Ji, Mahant Gurdwara Baba Ajapal Singh, Nabha, who took great pain in writing in order the words noted by me from numerous volumes, Pandit Krishandas Shastri Udasin, professor Teja Singh, M.A., Khalsa College and Bhai Dharmant Singh who gave valuable suggestions during the revision. Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Kapurthala and Sardar Mukand Singh Engineer Simla spared time to write on 'rags', Bhai Mohan Singh Vaid of Tarn Taran and Bhai Dharam Singh Ji Vaid of Budiala, helped in writing about diseases. Sardar Nand Singh Ramgarhia of Simla contributed a lot in the preparation of maps of gurdwaras, Maulana Maulavi Hakim Mirza Muhammad Nazir Sahib Asshe, Munshi Fazil took the trouble of replying to history-related queries, Late Dhani Ram 'Chartik', Printer Sudarshan Press Amritsar, not behaving like a businessman but as a votary of knowledge, published it, excellently with enthusiasm and devotion. Last of all, I am grateful to the court of Patiala entitled to blessing from Satguru and honour from Sikh Panth through the benevolence of which this book has reached the readers.<sup>3</sup>

I am highly indebted to those scholars whose histories, glossaries, dictionaries etc. have been helpful in this endeavour of mine.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>See under 'New Letters'.

<sup>2</sup>Such quotations as carry no names of authors at the end are mine.

<sup>3</sup>Due to the publication of 1000 copies instead of 500 as envisaged earlier, the increase of pages from 3000 to 3338 and the retention of scholars for supervision, the price has been increased to Rs. 110/- from the initial one of Rs. 70/-. It does not include any payment to the author for devoting so much time to the project.

<sup>4</sup>The names of books are not listed to avoid increase in size.



Subject to forgetfulness and little knowledge, I shall heartily thank by speech and writing those who would take the trouble of pointing out any errors to be found here.

Nabha

1 Baisakh, Sammat Guru Nanak 461,

Vikrami 1987

13 April 1930

Servant of the lovers of knowledge

**Kahan Singh**

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ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ  
ਅਬ ਰੁਚੁਬਖਦ ਰਤਨਾਕਰ  
ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਭ



**ਉ** [uʀa] the first vowel letter of Punjabi script, pronounced with lips. From ਉ are formed vowel symbols ੁ, ੂ, ੃, ੄ [ɔkaʀ, dulɛkaʀ, hoʀa and kanaʀa respectively].

**ਉ** [u] *Skt* उ *n* Brahma. 2 Vishnu. 3 Shiv. 4 part wonderment, astonishment. 5 a vocative. 6 also, again. 7 in old Punjabi, ਉ is also used in place of ੁ, ੂ, ਮ, ਯ, ਵ and , as for example ਕਰਉ for ਕਰੋ, ਜਪਉ-ਜਪੋ, ਅਉਚ-ਔਚ, ਹਉਮੈ-ਹੋਮੈ, ਜਉ-ਜੋ, ਕਉਲ-ਕਮਲ, ਭਉਰ-ਭੂਮਰ, ਆਉਥਾ-ਆਧੁਥਾ, ਅਉਕੁਣ-ਅਵਗੁਣ, ਦੇਉ-ਦੇਵ, ਉਕਰ-ਵਕਰ and ਉਚੁ for ਚੁਚੁ, etc.

**ਉ** [õ] part a word indicating interrogation, anger, prohibition or warning

**ਉਅਸਰਾਆ** [ustua], **ਉਅਸਰਾ** [ustva] *sen* 'You are because of uʀa.' uʀa indicates you, your. -*gyan*. See its complete meaning under ਉਕਾਰ.

**ਉਆ** [ua] *pron* that, a form of ਉਹ. It is an oblique form of third person pronoun. "ua ausar ke hau bəɪɪjai."-*sar m J*. "ua ka štu no jane kou."-*bavan*. "ua te utamu ganau cəɖala."-*bavan*.

**ਉਆਹਿ** [uahɪ] his, to him. "uahɪ jəpe bin ubər na hou."-*bavan*.

**ਉਇ** [ui] *pron* a form of ਉਹ, which means 'he, she, or that'. "ui sukh kasiu barən sunavat."-*sar m J*. 2 See ਓਇ.

**ਉਸ** [us] *pron* a form of ਉਹ, which means 'he, she, or that'. "us upəɪɪ he marəg mera."-*suh fərid*. 2 *S n* sunshine, sunlight. 3 *Skt* उष् (vr to heat, burn, kill) from which are derived words such as ਉਸਟੁ, ਉਸਣ, ਉਸਣੀਸ.

**ਉਸਕਣਾ** [usakna], **ਉਸਕਨਾ** [usakna] See ਉਲਕਣਾ. 2 to draw a long deep breath, breathe deeply, sigh.

**ਉਸਗਾ** [usga] See ਅਸਗਾ.

**ਉਸਟ** [usət] *Skt* उष्ण *n* उष्ण vr to heat, burn. One who eats junk and digests it with the heat of its stomach is a camel; one with a long neck. *P* ੳੳੳ. "ture usət maɪa məɦɪ bhela."-*bher kabir*. See ਕਰਹਲ. 2 *Skt* ਉਸਠ. a lip. "phərkət usət ru nen."-*datt*. 'Lips and eyes flutter with anger.' See ਓਸਟ and ਅਧਰ.

**ਉਸਟਨ** [ustən] *Skt* उत्सर्जन *n* throwing, forsaking. "ɪk paɪi vic ustɪəɦɪ."-*var sor m J*. 'Some are thrown in water.'

**ਉਸਟਰ** [ustər] See ਉਸਟ.

**ਉਸਟਰੁ ਨੈਨ** [ustəru nen] ਉਸਠ (lips) and ਨੈਨ (eyes). See ਉਸਟ 2.

**ਉਸਟੀਅਹਿ** [ustɪəɦɪ] See ਉਸਟਨ.

**ਉਸਟੀਭ** [ustɪɖ] *Skt* उत्तिष्ठ *n* an act of sitting in the dark i.e. insistence on doing a job without thinking. 2 turbulence. 3 a slander. 4 a scramble. 5 *Skt* ਉੱਚਿਭ *adj* indignant. 6 Some scholars take this word as originating from ਉਸਟ-ਅੰਡ, an impossibility as is laying an egg by a camel.

**ਉਸਟੁ** [ustrə] a camel, an ostrich See ਉਸਟ.

**ਉਸਟੀ** [ustri] *adj* concerning a camel. See ਉਸਟੀ ਦਮਾਮਾ. 2 *Skt* उष्ट *n* a female camel.

**ਉਸਟੀ ਦਮਾਮਾ** [ustri damama] *n* a kettle-drum mounted on a camelback. "mace kop kcke su ustri damame."-*cəɪɪtr 405*.

**ਉਸਠ** [usət] ۱۱ *n* buttocks, rump. 2 to throw, haul. **ਉਸਤਖਾਨ** [usət khan], **ਉਸਤਖ਼ਾਨ** [usət xvan]

'In the Hindu scriptures the camel is an impure animal and riding it causes impurity. See *manu smṛti* Ch 12 § 201 and *airv smṛti* s 293. According to Islam, the camel is a sacred animal and worthy of sacrifice. See *ਯੋਸ*.

*P* **اُستَر** *n* a part of food that is thrown away like the bone of meat or stone of fruit. "usatkhan gosat magzhi pun."—*NP*.

**ਉਸਤਰ** [ustar], **ਉਸਤਰਿ** [ustarī] *Skt* **स्तुति** *n* praise, a eulogy. "ustarī kahanu na jai mukhu tuharia."—*phunhe m 5*. See **ਸਤ੍ਰੁ**.

**ਉਸਤਰਿਵਰਜਨ ਨਿੰਦਾ** [ustarī vyaj nīda] *Skt* **स्तुतिवर्जन निंदा** *n* a censure under the garb of praise. 2 a rhetorical form. See **ਵਰਜਨਨਿੰਦਾ**.

**ਉਸਤਰਾ** [ustara] *P* **اُستَر** *n* a razor. *Skt* **कुश**.

**ਉਸਤਵਰ** [usavar] *P* **اُستَوَر** *adj* firm, strong. 2 honest, firm in religious belief.

**ਉਸਤ** [usta] *P* **اُست** *n* a translation of the Zoroastrian scripture also called Zend Avesta. See **ਸੰਦ 3**. 2 short form of **ਉਸਤਾਦ**.

**ਉਸਤਾਦ** [ustad] *P* **اُستاد** *n* a teacher, an instructor. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. "tixn ustad panahī."—*var maru 2 m 5*

**ਉਸਤੁਰ** [ustur] See **ਉਸਟ**.

**ਉਸਤਰੁ** [ustotr] *Skt* **स्तुत्र** *n* praise, a eulogy. 2 a hymn in praise of someone; a psalm. See **ਸ੍ਰੁ**. In Punjabi it is also pronounced as **ਅਸਤਰੁ** [astotr].

**ਉਸਨ** [usan] *Skt* **उष्ण** *adj* warm, hot. 2 *n* summer. "usan sit karta kare."—*bxla m 5*. 3 an onion, silver. 4 in the Purāṇa, the name of a particular

tail (cypress scouiosus), holerhera antidy senterica, fragaria vesca, and creeper patha in equal measures; pound and boil them in the proportion of half a pound of water for 1 tola of the pounded mixture. When half the water has evaporated, add one tola of lump sugar. Administered to the patient after sieving, it brings him relief.

Alternatively, a pounded mixture of oldenlandin bifora, bāsa, kaṛu, wormsood, coriandrum stivum (coriander seeds), myrtle, all in equal measure, is beneficial. The patient is required to avoid hot condiments, pickles and liquor. "sital jvar eru usantap bhān chāi rog eru sānīpat gan."—*cārītr 405*. 2 sun-stroke

**ਉਸਨਾ** [usna] *Skt* **उष्णा** *adv* with pleasure. 2 at once, immediately. 3 *n* **उष्णश्च**, Shukrachary, mentor of the demons. See **ਸ਼ੁਕ੍ਰ**.

**ਉਸਨਾਕ** [usnak] *A* **اُستَک** plural of **ਉਸਨਤ**, virtues, moral excellences. 2 *adj* virtuous, morally upright. "kāt sughar usnak."—*NP*. 3 *P* **ਉਸਨ-ਨਾਕ** beautiful. See **ਉਸਨਾਕ**. 4 shrewd, sagacious. 5 See **ਉਸਨਾਕ**.

**ਉਸਨਾਕ ਸਿੰਘ** [usnak sīgh] a resident of Sirhind who was a whisk-holder in the service of Guru

breath, long breath, sigh. "cot suheli sel ki lagat lei usas."—s kabir. "pāth nihare kamini locan bharile usasa."—gaur kabir.

**ਉਸਾਰ** [usah] *Skt* उत्साह *n* zeal, courage. 2 an enterprise

**ਉਸਾਰੀ** [usahi] *Skt* उत्साहिन् *adj* zealous, enthusiastic. 2 enterprising.

**ਉਸਾਰ** [usan] *Skt* अन्तःफल *n* the end. 2 a result, consequence, an outcome. 3 consciousness, awareness. 4 ਐਸਨ timely sense of means to be employed.

**ਉਸਾਰਣਾ** [usarna], **ਉਸਾਰਣੁ** [usaranu] *Skt* उ-सृज्, उत्सर्जन *n* making, constructing. 2 the act of placing one above another "jo usare so dhahti tisu binu avaru na koī."—oākar

**ਉਸਾਰੀ** [usari] *n* the process of constructing, building. See **ਉਸਾਰਣਾ**.

**ਉਸਾਰੂ** [usaru] *adj* a mason, builder.

**ਉਸਾਰੇਦੇ** [usarede] *adv* in the act of constructing or building. 2 *adj* (those) who build. "kothe māḍap māḍia usarede bhi gae."—s farid.

**ਉਸਿ** [usi] to or for him/her. See **ਉਸ**. "tesa suvaran tesi usi māḍi."—sukhmani.

**ਉਸੀਨਰ** [usinar] *Skt* *n* a place inhabited by those who fulfil desires; Gandhar Desh. 2 son of King Mahamana and father of Shivi, a Chandarvanshi king. "gayo usinar bhupati pas."—GPS. See ਗਲਵ.

**ਉਸੀਰ** [usir] *Skt* *n* the scented root of Andropogon muricatus a grass plant, used for making fans and straw screens, also used to make perfumes and numerous medicines. See ਖਸ.

**ਉਸੁ** [usu] See **ਉਸ**. "usu asthan ka nahī binas."—sukhmani.

**ਉਸੁਲ** [usul] *A* اُسْل plural of ਅਸਲ. *n* a tenet, principle. 2 a doctrine, an outcome. 3 a root, a base.

**ਉਸੇਈ** [usei] See **ਉਸੇਨਾ**.

**ਉਸੇਸ** [uses] *Skt* उच्छ्वास *n* a sigh, cold breath.

<sup>1</sup>For Ushinar's tale, See Mahabharat part one, p. 131

"nares ji uses li."—ramav. 'King Dashrath heaved a sigh.'

**ਉਸੇਨਾ** [usena] to heat, warm, foment. 2 to cook, boil, "bīṇadī bhune bhije pise 3 usei bibidhanic."—BGK. 'meals of different kinds, roasted, soaked, ground, or boiled.'

**ਉਸਟ** [uṣṭra] See **ਉਸਟ**.

**ਉਸੁਤਿ** [ustati] See **ਉਸਤਰਿ**. "kavan bidhi ustati kare?"—saveye sri mukhvak m 5.

**ਉਹ** [uh] *pron* he, she, they. "uh tau bhut bhut kari bhagi."—suh ravidas. 2 *part* expressive of grief, surprise and fear. 3 a vocative pointing to some one or something.

**ਉਹਦਾ** [uhda] *A* اُھ *n* a rank, post, position. 2 a responsibility.

**ਉਹਦਾਰ** [uhdadar], **ਉਹਦੇਦਾਰ** [uhdedar] *P* اُھدار *n* the holder of a rank. See **ਉਹਦਾ**.

**ਉਹਾਂ** [uhā] at that place, there. See **ਉਹਾਂ**.

**ਉਹੀ** [uhi] *pron* the same, that. "jahī dekho, uhi he."—cāḍi 1. "uhi pio uhi khio."—gaur m 5.

**ਉਹੀਂ** [uhī] at that very place. See **ਉਹਾਂ**.

**ਉਹੁ** [uhu] *pron* he. See **ਉਹ**. "uhu sakatu bapura marī gata."—s kabir.

**ਉਕਸਣਾ** [ukasna], **ਉਕਸਨਾ** [ukasna] *Skt* उत्कर्षण *v* to rise or move upwards. "guru ke sar jin ke lage nahī uksan pae."—GPS. 2 to flare up, shine. 3 to raise head.

**ਉਕਸਾਉਟ** [uksaut] *n* incitement, instigation. See **ਉਕਸਣਾ**.

**ਉਕਸਾਉਣਾ** [uksauna] *v* to raise, instigate, provoke. 2 abet. See **ਉਕਸਣਾ**.

**ਉਕਸਾਵਟ** [uksavaṭ] See **ਉਕਸਾਉਟ**.

**ਉਕਤ** [ukat] *Skt* ਉਕਤ *adj* said, mentioned. "sagal ukat upava."—sri a m 5. 'All efforts mentioned above failed.' 2 *Skt* उक्त *n* vital air, breath. 3 an utterance, a statement. "harīo ukte tan khinsua."—gaur m 5. 'failed to speak.'

**ਉਕਤਾ** [ukta] *n* a speaker, talker. 2 a poet.

**ਉਕਤਾਉਣਾ** [uktauna] *v* to fail to speak, stop speaking. 2 to be indifferent, to lose interest.



3 to be tired. "pache bojh uktavai."—BGK.  
**ਉਕਤਾਣਾ** [uktāṇa], **ਉਕਤਾਨਾ** [uktāṇā] *adj* devoid of strength, weak. 2 with weak sight. "kitre ratiāne uktāne."—BG 'many suffering from nyctalopia, and weak vision.' 3 tired. 4 apathetic. 5 *v* to get tired. 6 to fluster.  
**ਉਕਤਿ** [ukati] *Skt* **ਉਕ੍ति** *n* a speech, remark. 2 a novel phrase. "ukati stanap kichu na jana."—asa *m* 5. 3 *Skt* **उक्ति** *n* a scheme or plan; proposal. "apni ukati khelave bhojan apni ukati khelave."—dhana *m* 5.  
**ਉਕਤਿਬਿਲਾਸ** [ukati-bilas], **ਉਕਤਿबिलास** [ukati-vilas] a free translation of Durga's omnipotent power in Dasam Granth, Chandicharitar excels in marvellous quotes. Its first line reads "ath cādi caritr ukati bilas."—dhana *m* 5.  
**ਉਕਥ** [ukath] See **ਉਕਤ** 2.  
**ਉਕਰ** [ukar] **وكر** *n* a weight, load. 2 weightage, regard. "ukar apno kyōkar khovhī."—GPS. 3 elderliness, reverence. 4 to spread, sprawl. 5 See **ਉਕਰਣਾ**.  
**ਉਕਰਣਾ** [ukarna], **ਉਕਰਨਾ** [ukarna] *Skt* **उत्कर्तन** *v* to cut, chop into bits. 2 to dig, scrape.  
**ਉਕਲੇਦ** [ukled] *Skt* **उत्क्लेद** *n* vomit, puke causing nausea or sweat.  
**ਉਕਲਨਾ** [ukalna] *v* to bend, bow. 2 to catch, pounce.  
**ਉਕਾਈ** [ukai] *n* an omission, oversight, a mistake.  
**ਉਕਸਣਾ** [ukasna], **ਉਕਸਨਾ** [ukasna] See **ਉਕਸਣਾ**. "sis ukas upari joi."—GPS.  
**ਉਕਾਬ** [ukab] **اوكاب** *n* a chasing and hunting bird, larger than a falcon but smaller than a vulture that has black eyes; an eagle. It is a foreign bird and does not lay eggs in the Punjab. It has a large head and heavy talons. An eagle can easily kill a fox or a rabbit. On seeing other hunting birds like hawks preying, it swoops on them, snatches their prey and

flies away. It keeps away from the odour of roses and does not get close to them. Snakes do not come where its feathers are burnt. In the past its feathers were stuck in arrows. See **ਲਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ**.

**ਉਕਾਰ** [ukar] *n* the character **ਉ**. 2 pronunciation of **ਉ**. 3 **ਉਅੰਕਾਰ**. "vastua ukarā."—gyan. meaning 'Through ura is the form of the ultimate realised.' 4 the Creator "jōjar ukar prakaṣ mitē."—NP. 'The realisation of the Creator eliminates worldly bonds.' 5 immanent, latent with qualities. See **ਉਕਾਰਸ**.

**ਉਕਾਰਸ** [ukaras] *sen* has form, is immanent. "ki ukaras, ki nīkaras."—gyan. 'is with and without form.'

**ਉਕਾਲ** [ukal] *n* a bad time, an evil hour. 2 the lack of something; destruction. "trete cāthe caran ukala."—BG

**ਉਕੇਰਾ** [ukera] *n* an engraver, inscriber 2 *adj* engraved. "sripin citr visal ukera."—GPS. 'The craftsmen engraved a wide picture.' See **ਸਿਲਖ** and **ਸਿਲਪੀ**.

**ਉਕਣਾ** [ukkna] *v* to forget, err.

**ਉਕਰ** [ukkar] *adj* (one) who misses, fails or forgets to act. "guru te ukkar cela."—BG

**ਉਕਾ** [ukka] *adv* originally, initially, completely. 2 *adj* altogether, overall.

**ਉਕੁ** [ukt] See **ਉਕਤ**.

**ਉਕੁਨਿਮਿਤਾ** [uktanimita] See **ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ੇਕਿ** (b).

**ਉਕ੍ਤਿ** [ukti] See **ਉਕਤਿ**.

**ਉਖਲ** [ukhal], **ਉਖਲੀ** [ukhli] *Skt* **उखल** *n* one whose face is skyward; a vessel of wood or stone with a deep pit in which grain is hulled, flailed or thrashed. 2 sockets of sense organs. "nav ukhal."—BG 29-10. 'nine openings of the human body.' 3 sense inhering the organs; socket'. "nav ukhal vic ukhli."—BG

\*Nose, ear, eye etc. are limbs formed like sockets. In them, the faculty to smell, hear and see, operates as sense.

ਉਖਲਣਾ [ukkhālṇa] v to skin, scrape or remove the surface layer. "kuhi kuhi khāl ukhāl vīṇassi." -BG

ਉਖੜਣਾ [ukhāṇa] v to become rootless. 2 to shift from a place.

ਉਖਾ [ukha] See ਉਖਾ 3. 2 Dg night.

ਉੱਖਣ [ukkhāṇ] v (ਉੱਕ-ਖਨਨ) to dig up, excavate, to mine. "khan ukkhan kadh an de nirmolāk hira." -BG

ਉਗਣਾ [ugṇa], ਉਗਨਾ [ugna] v to sprout, come out of the seed 2 (for the sun) to rise, appear.

ਉਗਰ [ugar] See ਉਗਰਿ and ਉਗੁ.

ਉਗਰਣ [ugraṇ] Sk/ उद्विगण v to throw out eaten stuff from the mouth, vomit 2 (for a weapon) to come out of the scabbard with force. See ਉਗਰਿ.

ਉਗਰਾਹੀ [ugrahi] n collection; the act of raising, taking or receiving.

ਉਗਰਿ [ugari] adv with a jerk. 2 with a leap. "ur te ugari kaṭari lagi." -caritr 113.

ਉੱਗਲ [Ūgal] Sk/ उद्गुलि. See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਉਗਲਣਾ [ugālṇa], ਉਗਲਨਾ [ugalna] See ਉਗਰਣ. "bikhu kadhe mukh uglare." -var gau m 4 'gurgled out of the mouth.' "ugal myan te kharag papate." -GPS. 'The sword leapt out of the scabbard and fell.'

ਉਗਲਾਏ [uglare] leaping out. See ਉਗਲਨਾ.

ਉੱਗਲੀ [Ūgli] See ਅੰਗੁਲੀ.

ਉਗਵਣ [ugvāṇ], ਉਗਵਨ [ugvan] v to come out, sprout. "nau bije nau ugve." -var ram 1 m 3. 2 to rise, appear, become manifest. "je sau cāda ugavhi." -var asa m 2. 3 n early morning, dawn. 4 the east, where the sun rises. "ugvanhu te athvanhu." -var ram 3.

ਉਗਵੰਦਾ [ugvāda] rising, appearing. 2 n Arora, a resident of Chuhman who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and attained beatitude. "setha ugvāda dou apār sabbhaga tin." -GPS.

ਉਗਾਹ [ugah] See ਉਗਾਹਣਾ. 2 n a witness. See

ਗਾਹਾ

ਉਗਾਹਣਾ [ugahṇa], ਉਗਾਹਨਾ [ugahna] Sk/ उद्-ग्रहण v to collect, receive. 2 to deposit, realize.

ਉਗਾਹਾ [ugaha] a matrik metre of two lines, each having 26 matras with a mid pause after the fifteenth and the final pause after the next eleventh matra, the last two matras being guru and laghu.

Example:

"me manī tanī premu pirām ka,  
a[the] pahīr lagānī.

jan nanak kirpa dhari prabh,  
satigur sukhī vasānī."<sup>1</sup> -var gau 1 m 4.

ਉਗਾਹਿ [ugahi] n See ਉਗਾਹ. 2 ਉਦ-ਗਾਹ a boat, ship. "caran talc ugahi besio sramu na rahio sarir." -maru a m 5. 'The passenger sat with the boat under his feet unmindful of the disrespect shown, rather he alleviated his fatigue.'

ਉਗਾਹੀ [ugahi] n evidence, the statement of a witness. "lke vadhi deni ugahi durmatī ka galī phaha he" -maru solhe m 1.

ਉਗਾਣਾ ਸਰਾਇ [ugāṇa sarai] See ਉਗਾਣੀ.

ਉਗਾਣੀ [ugani] a village in tehsil and police station Rajpura in Patiala state. It has a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh. Pandit Tara Singh has referred to Ugani as Ugani Sarai.

Two halls have been built in a single compound, the right hand one is in the memory of the ninth Guru and the left hand one in that of the tenth Guru. Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala had got them constructed. The gurdwara has 20 bighas of land attached to it. Its sewadar is a baptized Singh.

<sup>1</sup>In this the sign of adhak ( ' ) has been used at two places, only to show the number of matras. In Gurbani, we should not add any sign on our own because expert granthis, while reciting, pay adequate ear to geminated words. In "kānz musta suphu galī." -s farid., the pronunciation of "nausalla" is evident enough.

From Sarai Banjara railway station, a mile long path leads eastward to this place.

**ਉਗਥਾ** [ugatha] a gaṇṭik metre comprising four lines, each line organised as 151, 551, 551, 5, with pauses after every five characters.

Example:

ajtt jtte, abah bahe,  
əkhəḍ khəḍe, ədah dahe,  
əbhəḍ bhəḍe, əḍəg ḍəge,  
əmōn mōne, əbhəg bhəge.<sup>1</sup>—ramav.

**ਉਗਧ** [ugadh] *n* a vāṇṭik metre also named trilkaṣa and yaṣoda. It has four lines each organised as 151, 5, 5.

Example:

səbərɪ nənə, udas bənə,  
kəhyo kunari, kuvritikari.<sup>2</sup>—ramav.

**ਉਗਲਾ** [ugala] *v* See ਉਗਲਣਾ. 2 to roll whatever is put into the mouth between tongue and palate; to ruminate; to chew the cud.

**ਉਗਲਣਾ** [ugaldan] *n* a utensil in which whatever is being rolled in the mouth is spit; a spittoon, cuspidor.

**ਉਗਲੀ** [ugali] *n* rumination; the act of chewing the cud as goats and sheep do.

**ਉਗੁਰ** [ugur] *Skt* अङ्कुर *n* a bud, sprout. "kallar khet na bi ugure."—BG 'in saline barren field, the seed does not sprout.'

**ਉਗੁ** [ugr] *Skt* उग्र *adj* frightening, fearful, terrible. "ugr pap sakat nar kine."—kalɪ a m 4. 2 sharp, piercing. 3 irate. 4 strong, powerful. 5 *n* according to Manu, a kshatri offspring born to a shudar (low caste) woman; (in Aushnas Simriti) a Brahman's offspring born to shudar woman. 6 Shiv.

**ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ** [ugrsen], **ਉਗ੍ਰਸੈਣ** [ugrsen], **ਉਗ੍ਰਸੈਨ** [ugrsen] *Skt* उग्रसेन *n* one who has a strong army; son of

<sup>1</sup>Excitement of women is shown through the example of Kekai.

<sup>2</sup>With tear filled eyes, King Dushrath said to Kekai. "O false woman! you are an evil woman."

Ahuk born to Pavanrekha, husband of Karani, father of Kans, elder brother of maternal grandfather of Krishan and elder brother Devki's father. Ugarsen brought up his niece as his own daughter and therefore Devki came to be known as Ugarsen's daughter.

Ugarsen ruled over the kingdom of Mathura very efficiently, but his wicked son Kans dethroned him and himself became the king. Krishan killed his maternal uncle Kans and reinstated Ugarsen on the throne. Ugarsen was a devotee of the Creator. "ugrsen kau raj əbhe bhagtaḥ jan dio."—savaye m 1. "ugrsen ki kənṭka nam devki tas."—krisan. 2 a son of king Parikshit. 3 a devotee of Guru Amar Das whom the latter imparted religious instruction. "ugrsen aru ramu dipa." GPS.

**ਉਗ੍ਰਕਰਮਾ** [ugrkarma] *Skt* उग्र कर्मन् *adj* (one) who commits terrible deeds. 2 cruel, merciless.

**ਉਗ੍ਰਧਨਾ** [ugrdhāva], **ਉਗ੍ਰਧਨੀ** [ugrdhāvi], **ਉਗ੍ਰਧਨਾ** [ugrdhānya] *Skt* उग्रधन्वा *adj* who wields a stiff bow, mighty bowman. "mahā ugrdhānya bəḍi phoj lek"—ramav. 2 Indar. 3 Shiv. 4 Guru Gobind Singh.

**ਉਗ੍ਰਾ** [ugra] *Skt n* goddess Kali; Kalika. 2 a wrathful woman. "tume log ugra ətyugra bəkhanc."—caritr 1. 3 parsley seed.

**ਉਗ੍ਰਯੁਧ** [ugrayudh] according to Harivansh, a celebrated king. 2 dreadful arms, sharp weapons.

**ਉਗ੍ਰੁ** [ugru] *n* a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who rendered signal service during the raising of Amritsar. "bhai ugru aru kalyana."—GPS.

**ਉਗ੍ਰੇਸ** [ugres] *Skt n* god of fierce people; lord of village-republics, Shiv.

**ਉਗ੍ਰੇਸੁਜਿਆਰਾ** [ugresujara] *sen* ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ-ਈਸ਼-ਉਜਿਆਰਾ. Ugarsen, the illustrious king. 2 majesty of king Ugarsen. "dvaravatɪ ugresujara."—caritr 203.

ਉਘਟ [ughat] *S n* cleanliness. 2 the idea of becoming manifest.

ਉਘਟਤ [ughatat] being born, rising. See ਉਘਟਨ.  
“ughatat tan tarāg rāg atī.”—*hājare 10*.

ਉਘਟਨ [ughatan], ਉਘਟਨਾ [ughatna] *Skt* उद्घाटन *v* to reveal “nīda koī nā sījho, iō ved ughat.”—*BG 2* to create, make, organise.

ਉਘਰ [ughar], ਉਘਰਨਾ [ugharna] *v* to get away from the screen, become distinct. 2 to get manifest. “ugharī gāia jesa khoṭa dhabua nadarī sraphā aia.”—*asa m 5*. See ਚੁਘਾ.

ਉਘਰਾਰਾ [ughrara] *n* a gully formed by running water; a pit formed by a water current. 2 a crevice, fissure.

ਉਘਲਾਉਣਾ [ūghlauna] *v* to doze, be sleepless.

ਉਘਲਾਨਾ [ughlana] *adj* dozing, feeling sleepy, drowsy. “mera manū alsia ughlana.”—*jet m 4*.

ਉਘਰ [ughar] ਉਘਰਨਾ [ugharna] See ਉਘਰਨਾ.  
“suavgir sabh ughar ae.”—*var gau / m 4*. See ਸੁਆਗਰੀਰ.

ਉਘਾ [ugha] See ਉੱਘਾ.

ਉਘਾਨਾ [ughana] *v* to doze off; to jerk into wakefulness while drowsy, to be sleepless. 2 to challenge, call to fight. “mar mar cāhū or ughae.”—*caritr 405*. 3 to call. “jāb rani hve dīn ughayo.”—*caritr 113*.

ਉਘਾਰਨ [ugharan] See ਉਘਾਰਨਾ.

ਉਘਾਵਨ [ughavan] *v* to be drowsy; to doze off. 2 to render prominent. 3 to roar, challenge to fight. “dou mar hī mar ughavē.”—*krisan*.

ਉਘਾਰਨ [ugharan], ਉਘਾਰਨਾ [ugharna] *S v* to remove the cover; to denude. 2 show, reveal.

ਉਘ [uggh] *n* news, trace, information. 2 fame, reputation.

ਉੱਘ [uggha] *adj* manifest. 2 famous. “pēcā vic ugha kārī vekhalīa”—*gau var / m 4*. 3 the weapon drawn out from the scabbard. “ugghe jīn neje.”—*ramav*.

ਉਥ [uc] See ਉੱਥ.

ਉਥਹਦੀ [uc-hadi] See ਹਦੀ.

ਉਥਕ [ucak] See ਉਥਕਨਾ. 2 *n* boredom, mental instability. 3 hangover after doping has ceased. “das kabir tas mād mata ucak na kab-hu jāi.”—*ram kabir*

ਉਥਕਨਾ [ucakna] *v* to be distracted, be distraught. 2 *n* the act of lifting up, making one jump. “mahā kop ke bir bājī ucakkē.”—*caritr 405*. 3 to take and run away, carry away

ਉਥਕਾ [ucaka], ਉਥਕਾ [uccaka] *n* a lifter, thief, swindler; pickpocket, robber, decoit. “haridhan kau ucaka neṛ nā avai.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਉਥਟ [ucat] See ਉਥਟ.

ਉਥਟਨਾ [ucātna] to be fed up, become indifferent, not to remain firm. 2 to get out of the way, discontinue. 3 to be free from worldly attachments.

ਉਥਰਣ [ucaraṇ], ਉਥਰਣਾ [ucarna], ਉਥਰਨਾ [ucarna] *Skt* उच्चारण *v* to say, speak, utter. “ucarhu ram nam.”—*gau m 5*. 2 उत्-ਚरण to eat up, devour. “kam krodh trisna ucre.”—*var sar m 3*.

ਉਥਰਾਉਣਾ [ucvauna], ਉਥਰਾਨਾ [ucvana] *Skt v* to lift from lower to higher level, raise “sikkhan te ucvaī su lina.”—*GPS*.

ਉਥਰਨਾ [ucarna] See ਉਥਰਨਾ.

ਉਥਰਾ [ucra], ਉਥਰੀ [ucra] See ਉਥਰਨਾ. 2 See ਉੱਥਰਾ.  
ਉਥਰਾਉਣਾ [ucvauṇa] *v* to lift, raise, in cite. “bānt bhar ucaīnī chatīe.”—*var ram 3*.

ਉਥਰੀ [ucal] See ਉਥਰਾਉਣਾ. 2 *n* height, altitude. 3 elderliness, praise.

ਉਥਟ [ucat] *Skt* उच्चाट *n* melancholy, apathy. 2 a state of the mind, getting distraught.

ਉਥਟਨ [ucatan] *Skt* उच्चाटन *n* disjoining, dismantling. 2 distraction. “ucatanadī karmāṇḍ.”—*gyan*.

ਉਥਣ [ucan], ਉਥਨ [ucan] high level, high place, grandeur. 2 height, altitude. 3 *v* to lift, raise. “bhar ke ucanhar tyar bhe apar hī.”—*NP*.

ਉਥਪਤ [ucapat], ਉਥਪਤਿ [ucapatī], ਉਥਪਤ [ucabat] *n* the sale or purchase on credit; taken from





holymān of this town (Uch). "nāgar ucc ko basī bhakhat dirāgh pīr ritī lākhyāt."—GPS. See ਉੱਚ 3.

ਉੱਚਾ [uccā], ਉੱਚੀ [uccī], ਉੱਚਾ [ucca] marked by greatness. "pīr uccīe mārīz īhu lōa sir taja."—suhi chāt m 1. 'some one staying in a lofty palace.' See ਉੱਚ.

ਉੱਚਾਸ [uccaghar] n the loftiest state, salvation. 2 the ultimate stage in spiritual exercise. 3 a holy congregation. 4 See ਘਰ ਉੱਚਾ and ਨਿਰਟਉ.

ਉੱਚਟ [uccat] See ਉੱਚਟ.

ਉੱਚਥਲ [uccathal] Skt उच्चथल n the region of the True One, the exalted state. 2 a holy congregation. 3 an aspirant with pure conscience and spiritual loftiness. See ਉੱਚ ਥਲ.

ਉੱਚਾਵ [uccavac] Skt उच्चावच adj high and low. 2 small and big. 3 good and bad. "jog mahz uccavac je kaj."—GPS.

ਉੱਚ [ūch] Skt उच्च n the act of picking up grains fallen in the harvested field. 2 grains lying in the passage or food fallen in the field after harvesting.

ਉੱਚੀਲ [ūchail] Skt उच्चैल adj (one) who lives by collecting ears of corn fallen in the harvested field.

ਉੱਚਕ [uchak], ਉੱਚਕਨ [uchkan] n the act of jumping upward in sitting position, a gambol. "uchkāt taji."—kalki. 'The Arab horses gambol.'

ਉੱਚਕੁਤਿ [ūchbrttī] Skt उच्चवृत्ति n the act of making both ends meet by picking up stray grains from the harvested field. 2 a holymān specifically mentioned in Mahābhārata, so named because of his habit of picking up fallen grains or ears of corn from the harvested fields.

ਉੱਚਨ [uchan], ਉੱਚਨ [uchlan], ਉੱਚਨਾ [uchalna] Skt उच्चलन v to leap, gambol, skip, frisk. 2 to overflow the banks. "bhārt sārvaru job uchle, tēb tarānu duhela."—s farid. "uchlā kamū kal

matī lagi."—beni sri.

ਉੱਚਲਾ [uchla] n a vārnīk metre also named uchal, hāsak and pākī. It has four lines, each line is organised as SH, S, S.

Example:

gavāt nari. bajāt tari.

dekhat raja. devāt saja.—aj.

ਉੱਚਵ [uchav] Skt उत्सव n a pleasure-giving task, joyful work. 2 happiness.

ਉੱਚਾਹ [uchah] Skt उत्साह n courage, boldness. 2 ambition. 3 endeavour. 4 fondness. 5 amusement.

ਉੱਚਾਹਰ [uchahar] n hatred, disgust, 2 nausea, numbness, the act of wretching.

ਉੱਚਾਹਰਾ [uchahara] n zeal. See ਉੱਚਾਹ. 2 a person full of zeal and ardour.

ਉੱਚਾਹਾਰਾ [uchahara] with ardour, courageously. "kur mare kal uchahara."—maru solhe m 1.

ਉੱਚਾਹਿ [uchahiz] with zeal. 2 for amusement. "kheḷ kiya apc uchahiz jiu."—sāvrye m 4 ke.

ਉੱਚਾਰ [uchar] n a covering, bolster. "jari sāg jare rajt arun uchar hi."—NP. 'red coloured (quilt) covers.' 2 See ਉੱਚਾਲਨ.

ਉੱਚਾਰਨ [ucharan] See ਉੱਚਾਲਨ.

ਉੱਚਲ [uchal] See ਉੱਚਲਾ and ਉੱਚਾਲਨ.

ਉੱਚਲਨ [uchalan], ਉੱਚਲਨਾ [uchalna] Skt उच्चलन v to make one leap, to make one jump across. 2 to throw upward. 3 to turn upside down.

ਉੱਚਾਰ [uchar] n a covering, bolster. See ਉੱਚਾਰ. 2 covering material.

ਉੱਚਿਸਟ [uchisat] Skt उच्छिष्ट adj left-over victuals or leavings, refuse.

ਉੱਚੇਦਨ [uchedan] Skt उच्छेदन v to dig up, excavate. 2 to cut into pieces, chop; to gnaw. 3 to destroy.

ਉੱਚੇਰ [ucher] n ਉੱਚ-ਫੇਰ. water-front, river-bank. 2 the act of grazing animals. 3 See ਉੱਚੇਰ ਚਰਣ.

ਉੱਚੇਰ ਚਰਣਾ [ucher cerna] Skt स्वेर सञ्चार. unrestricted wandering of animals; grazing freely.

**ਉਚੋਹਾੜਾ** [uchohāṛa] See ਉਚੋਹਾੜਾ.

**ਉਚੋਹ** [uchōg] *Skt* उत्सृष्ट *n* a lap. "siri cād dhar nam tih pay uchōg bhatij."—*NP*.

**ਉਜੱਧ** [ujadd] *adj* uncouth, very stupid.

**ਉਜਕ** [ujbak] *P* اُجک *n* an inhabitant of Tatar. 2 an uncivilized race of Tatar. There were many Uzbaks in the army of Taimur whose ancestor was an Uzbek. This race is mentioned at many places in the Indian history. 3 In Punjabi, a tall, strong but stupid man is called by this name. "ujbak kīsu valayat kera. khar bahut aru oj ghanera."—*GPS*.

**ਉਜਰ** [ujar] *n* strength, power. 2 *adj* desolate, uninhabited. 3 *A* عذر *n* excuse. 4 reason, cause. 5 an act of expressing helplessness.

**ਉਜਰਖਾਹੀ** [ujarxahi] *P* اُجَر خَاحِي the act of asking for the cause or the reason. 2 asking about the reason of a person's death, condolence. 3 the act of asking for pardon.

**ਉਜਰਤ** [ujrat] *A* اُجَرَت *n* the act of paying for the work done, wage. 2 hire, fare.

**ਉਜਲ** [ujal] *Skt* उज्ज्वल, उद्वल. shining, clean, clear. "ujal moti sohne."—*suhi var m 1*. 2 white. "ujal kehā cīlakha." Poets consider the following objects as shining and clean: amrit (ambrosia), Eravat (Indar's elephant), satyug (the epoch of truth), satgun (qualities of truth), crystal, saradghen (killer of cold, fire), goddess Sarda, oyster, Shiv, sudarshan (Vishnu's discus), the sun, sesnag (serpent god), conch, saints' heart, laughter, snow, Himalayas, swan, cotton, camphor, kāṭī manī (a jewel), Radha's mother Kirati, kūd flower, Ganga (river Ganges), moonlight, rice, lime, sandalwood, moon, sunlight, Narad, mercury, pūn (meritorious act), Baldev (elder brother of Krishan), pearl, silver, teeth and heron. 3 free from blemish. 4 beautiful. 5 See

<sup>1</sup>Many writers pronounce this word as "uzbak."

**ਉਜਲ**.

**ਉਜਲ** [ūjal] *Skt* अज्जलि *n* the hollow formed with both the hands, palms raised upwards to receive something.

**ਉਜਲਾ** [ujla] See ਉਜਲ. "soi kām kamaṛ jitu mukh ujla."—*asa m 5*. "sahib mera ujla."—*var ram m 1*

**ਉਜਰ** [ujar] *adj* uninhabited "koṛi narak barabre ujar soi thau."—*var jet*

**ਉਜਰਨਾ** [ujarna] *v* to become uprooted, to get homeless. 2 to be totally destroyed.

**ਉਜਸ** [ujas] *n* light, brightness, radiance. "bijuri prakase jīm tej ko ujase."—*GPS* "bādhyo cād sam caru ujas."—*GPS*. 2 renown.

**ਉਜਗਰ** [ujagar] *adj* well-known, famous. "harī ke nam kabir ujar."—*asa ravdas*. 2 manifest, bright. "avtar ujar an kīau."—*saveye m 5 ke*. 3 awakened, knowledgeable. 4 *n* the sun. 5 *xa* a lamp, candle.

**ਉਜਗਰੀ** [ujagri] *n* renown. 2 *xa* lantern.

**ਉਜਨ** [ujan] *Skt* उच्च-यान *n* a high flying rider, aeroplane. 2 a god riding, a celestial vehicle.

**ਉਜਨਾ** [ujana], **ਉਜਨੀ** [ujani] *adj* rider of a high flying vehicle, rider of an aeroplane. 2 *n* god. "koṭī tetis ujana."—*asa kabir*.

**ਉਜਰ** [ujar] See ਉਜਰ, ਉਜਰ and ਐਜਰ.

**ਉਜਰਾਉ** [ujarau] *n* light, brightness, illumination. "tab jāi jōṭī ujarau lahe."—*gāu bavan kabir*

**ਉਜਰਾ** [ujara] *n* destruction, devastation. 2 cost or compensation for destruction. "sabh kīda. ko bharhu ujara."—*NP*. 3 light, radiance. "nam jāpat koṭī sur ujara."—*jet m 5*.

**ਉਜਰੀ** [ujari] *adj* shining, sparkling. "sobhat panī kīpan ujari."—*paras*

**ਉਜਰੇ** [ujaro] See ਉਜਰਾ 3. 2 lighted, illuminated. "satiguru sabadī ujaro dīpa."—*bzls m 5*. "lit the lamp of knowledge."

**ਉਜਲਾ** [ujala] *n* light, radiance, brightness. "pragat rahio prabhū sarab ujala."—*maru solhe m 5*. See ਜੁਲ.

**ਉਜਾੜ** [ujar] *n* an uninhabited place, a wasteland.

**ਉਜਾੜਨਾ** [ujarna] *v* to depopulate, remove habitation. 2 to destroy.

**ਉਜਾੜਾ** [ujara] *n* devastation. 2 a fine for causing destruction.

**ਉਜਿਆਰਉ** [ujiarau], **ਉਜਿਆਰਾ** [ujiaara], **ਉਜਿਆਰੋ** [ujiaro], **ਉਜਿਆਲਾ** [ujiala], **ਉਜੀਆਰਾ** [ujiaara] light. See **ਉਜਾਲਾ**. "harī ka nam sāg ujiaara."—*sukhmani*. "bhaio ujiaaro bhavan saglare."—*dhana ravidas*.

**ਉਜੁ** [uju] *A* **وجو**, *n* washing of hands, feet and face prior to namaz. "uṭhu pharida uju saji subah nivaṃ gujari."—*s farid*. "kia uju paku kia muhu dhoia?"—*prabha kabir*.

**ਉਜੇਨ** [ujen] *Sk* उज्जयिनी *n* a town in Gwalior state, old capital of Malwa, situated on the southern bank of Shipra river. Vikramaditya also ruled here for some time. In Sanskrit texts, this place is also named "Avanti". The ancient temple of Mahakal is to be found here. "bhup ujen puri ko jehā."—*krison*.

**ਉਜਲ** [ujjal] See **ਉਜਲ**. 2 *Dg* *adj* of a high caste. 3 of a pristine race.

**ਉਜੜਾ** [ujjar] See **ਉਜਾੜ**.

**ਉਜੜਾਵਾ** [ujyara] See **ਉਜਾੜਾ**. "jah anhat sur ujyara."—*sor namdev*.

**ਉਜੁਲ** [ujval] See **ਉਜਲ**.

**ਉਝਕਣਾ** [ujhakna], **ਉਝਕਣਾ** [ujhakna], *v* to shine, be startled. 2 to jump, leap. 3 to bend in order to see.

**ਉਝਰ** [ujhar], **ਉਝਰਣਾ** [ujharṇa], **ਉਝਰਨ** [ujhran] *v* to depart; to be ruined. "khin pāl baji dekhie ujhrat nahi bara."—*asa e m 1*. 2 to be separated, get displaced or uprooted. "jābe ujhar tū bhakh hē turat vahe chutjari."—*caritr* 68. "ris jujh ujhre rajput."—*ramav*. *Sk* **ਉਝਨ**. to be separated. 3 to be unravelled or solved.

**ਉਝਰ** [ujhar] *n* a garden, forest. 2 a wilderness

through which no path can be found; also **ਔਝਰ**. "bhanē ujharī bhanē raha."—*majh m 5*.

**ਉਝਰਪੱਥਿ** [ujharpāthi], **ਉਝਰਪੱਥੀ** [ujharpāthi] *adj* ignorant, gone astray, (one) who loses his way in a dense jungle. "ujharpāthi bhrāmē gavari."—*suhi chāt m 4*.

**ਉਝਰਿ** [ujharī] in a pathless wilderness. See **ਉਝਰ**.

**ਉਝਰ** [ujhar] *n* a wild wasteland, an uninhabited place. 2 See **ਉਝਰਨ**.

**ਉਝਰਨ** [ujharan] *v* to uproot. 2 to scatter, disperse. 3 to wind up. "bhanat nanak jāb khel ujhar tēb eke ekākara."—*maru m 5*.

**ਉਝਰ** [ujhar] See **ਉਝਰ**.

**ਉਝਰਿ** [ujharī] *adj* undisputed, uncontested, uncontroverted. "gurumukh marag cālpa as nirasī jhīr ujhīri."—*BG* 2 not dense, sparse, sporadic. "chin me ghan so kardin ujhīra."—*krison*.

**ਉਝਰ** [ujhar] See **ਉਝਰ**.

**ਉਝਰਪੱਥਿ** [ujharpāthi] See **ਉਝਰਪੱਥਿ**.

**ਉਝ** [uj] *adv* like that, in the same manner.

**ਉਟ** [uṭ] See **ਉਟ**. 2 *Sk* straw, herbage.

**ਉਟਕਨ** [uṭkan] *n* a gāṇk metre of four lines, each line organised as S1S, S1S, S1S, S1S, S1S, S1S, S, with the first pause at the twelfth character and the second at the tenth character thereafter.

Example:

surbira saje ghor baje baje,  
bhaj kātā sūne ram ae,  
balī maryo bālī sīdhu paṭyo jine,  
tahi so ber kese rācāe?  
byadh paṭyo jine jībḥ maryo unē,  
ram cār sol suhāe,  
de mīlo jankī bat he syān ki,  
cam ke dam kahe cālāe ?<sup>1</sup>—*ramav*.

**ਉਟਕਨ** [uṭkan] *Sk* the act of stopping; an impediment, obstacle. 2 wrangling, an excuse.

<sup>1</sup>Mandodari's advice to Ravan.

**ਉੱਟਕਣ** [uṭṭgaṇ] *n* seeds of *kāṣṭhāli*, a canthodium hirtum, used to cure several diseases.

**ਉੱਠ** [uṭh] See **ਉੱਠਣ** and **ਉੱਠਣਾ**. 2 *Skr* उठ *v* to beat; to chide.

**ਉੱਠਾਈਆ** [uṭhāia] *adj* rising. 2 *n* a dancing horse, gamboling like an acrobat. 3 *v* rises. "sardha manī bahutu uṭhāia."—*bxla a m 4*.

**ਉੱਠ ਜਾਣਾ** [uṭh jāna] *v* to go away, march off. 2 to die, leave the world. "uṭh jāna tā keha manā?"—*prov*.

**ਉੱਠਣਾ** [uṭhṇa], **ਉੱਠਨਾ** [uṭhna] *Skr* उत्थान *v* to stand up. 2 to wake up. 3 to be alert, get ready for work. 4 to sprout, grow. "jāhī te uṭhīo tāhī hi aīo."—*sar m 5*. "jī osu mīle līsu kusaṭ uṭhahī."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

**ਉੱਠਵਾਨੀ** [uṭhvani] *n* an attack, a charge. "ture dhavāi uṭhvani karī."—*caritr 176*.

**ਉੱਠਵੇਯਾ** [uṭhveya] *adj* who rises. 2 who arouses. 3 *n* a jumping horse, smart horse.

**ਉੱਠਾਉਣਾ** [uṭhauna] *v* to lift. See **ਉੱਠਣਾ** and **ਉੱਠਾਨਾ**. "bānhī uṭhai poṭli."—*s farid*. 2 to remove, abolish, cancel. "sabh lekha rekh-hu uṭhai."—*sor m 5*. 3 to decipher a document.

**ਉੱਠਾਨ** [uṭhan] *n* rise, progress. 2 desire for copulation after menses. 3 an attack, a charge. "hārī aīgh tāb karī uṭhana."—*VN*. 4 heroic stanzas sung before the pūrī stanza for generating a heroic feeling.

**ਉੱਠਾਨਾ** [uṭharna], **ਉੱਠਾਨਾ** [uṭhalna] *v* to make one rise or stand up, lift. "pākārī kes jān uṭhārīo."—*asa m 5 partā*. "īkna sutīā dei uṭhalī."—*s farid*. 2 to begin. "hārī jān sūbad uṭhrīe."—*bxla m 5*. 3 to bear, endure. "dukh bahut uṭhāyo."—*GPS*. 4 to stop, prohibit. 5 to obliterate, destroy. See **ਉੱਠਾਉਣਾ**.

**ਉੱਠਲਿ** [uṭhalī] *adv* having lifted. See **ਉੱਠਾਨਾ**.

**ਉੱਠਿ** [uṭhī] having got up, having risen up. "uṭhī īsān kerhu pārbhate."—*bāsāt m 5*.

**ਉੱਡ** [uḍ] See **ਉੱਡਣਾ**. "uḍ hun kaga kare"—*gau*

*kabir*. See **ਕਾਦੀ ਉੱਡਾਉਣਾ**. 2 See **ਉੱਡ**

**ਉੱਡਾ** [uḍag] See **ਉੱਡਾ**.

**ਉੱਡਾਇ** [uḍgīd] *n* the master of uḍgaṇ (stars), the moon. "gyan vānsikh yut uḍgīd."—*GPS*.

**ਉੱਡਾ** [uḍcha] See **ਉੱਡਾ**. "khojāt uḍchanath ke."—*caritr 2*.

**ਉੱਡਣਾ** [uḍṇa] *Skr* उड़ान *v* to fly, rise up into the air.

**ਉੱਡਨਖਟੋਲਾ** [uḍānkhāṭola] *n* a flying cot, an aircraft, aeroplane. "uḍānkhāṭole bahut saīai."—*PP*.

**ਉੱਡਨਪੱਖੇਰੁ** [uḍānpākheru] *adj* a migratory bird. 2 human mind. "īhu manū uḍānpākheru bān ka."—*sar kabir*. 3 *n* mind. 4 a body showing erotic charm.

**ਉੱਡਾ** [uḍna] See **ਉੱਡਣਾ**.

**ਉੱਡਾਇ** [uḍāri] *adv* having flown. "hās uḍāri kodhre pāsa."—*s farid*. 2 *adj* flier, capable of flying. "pākhi pāc uḍāri nāhī dhavhī."—*maru solhe m 1*. 'five senses imagined as a bird in flight.'

**ਉੱਡਾਇਆ** [uḍriā] flew away, disappeared. "dharamū pāk karī uḍriā."—*var majh m 1*.

**ਉੱਡਾ** [uḍva] stars, planets. "hārī jān sobha sabh jāg upārī, jīu vīcī uḍva sāsīkīk."—*prabha m 4*. See **ਸਾਸੀਕੀਕ**.

**ਉੱਡਾਉ** [uḍau] *adj* spendthrift, prodigal. 2 who flies; capable of flight.

**ਉੱਡਾਰੀ** [uḍārī] *n* a flight, the act of flying. "mīthe mākhū muā kīu lāc uḍārī."—*asa chāt m 5*. 'Unstable, distracted mind flies like a bird.'

**ਉੱਡਾਰੁ** [uḍāru] *adj* fit for flying, capable of flying.

**ਉੱਡਿ** [uḍī] having flown. "manū pākhi bhāro uḍī uḍī dah dīrī jāī."—*s kabir*

**ਉੱਡਿਦ** [uḍīd] **ਉੱਡ-ਦਿੰਦੁ** *n* the master of stars; the moon.

**ਉੱਡੀਸਾ** [uḍīsa] *Skr* ओड़ *n* part of Bengal that includes Cuttack, Balasore and Puri. It is called

Utkal as well. The famous temple of Jagannath is at Puri See ਜਗੰਨਾਥ. "kaha udise mapanu kia?"—*prabha kabir*.

ਉਡਿਕ [udik] *n* wait. See ਉਡਿਕਣਾ.

ਉਡਿਕਣਾ [udikṇa], ਉਡਿਕਣਾ [udikṇa] *Skt* ਉਤ-ਦੀਸਣ to look upward, to cast constant gaze in one direction. 2 to wait, await.

ਉਡਿਣ [uḍin], ਉਡਿਣਾ [uḍiṇa], ਉਡਿਣੀ [uḍiṇi] *Skt* उदीर्ण *adj* perplexed, confounded. 2 *sad*. "hau harī bah uḍiṇia."—*bīha cāt m 4*. 3 surprising. "vaṭ hamari khari uḍiṇi."—*s farid*.

ਉਡਿਣ [uḍin] See ਉਡਿਣ 2 *Skt* उड़िन *n* flight.

ਉਡਿਣੀ [uḍiṇi] become *sad*. See ਉਡਿਣੀ. "uḍiṇi uḍiṇi uḍiṇi, kab gharī averi."—*bīha pātal m 5*.

ਉਡ [uḍu] *Skt* उड़ *n* a bird. 2 water. 3 a star, planet.

ਉਡੁਗ [uḍug] short form for ਉਡੁਗਣ stars.

ਉਡੁਗਣ [uḍugan] *n* stars, nebula, starry cluster.

ਉਡੁਗਨਾਥ [uḍugnath] *n* lord of uḍugan, the moon.

ਉਡੁਗਨਿਕੇਤ [uḍugnīket] house of stars; night. —*sanama*.

ਉਡੁਗ ਨਿਕੇਤਿਸ [uḍug nīketis] the night, a house of stars, the moon, master.—*sanama*.

ਉਡੁਗਭੂਪ [uḍugbhup] the king of stars, the moon. —*sanama*.

ਉਡੁਗਭੂਪਣੀ ਭੂਪ [uḍugbhupṇi bhup] the moon, the lord of stars; its consort river Chandrabhaga whose matron is the earth.—*sanama*. feminine form of the lord.

ਉਡੁਪ [uḍup] *Skt* उडुप *n* the lord of ਉਡ (water), Varun. 2 a ship, boat. 3 the moon. 4 a blue jay, heron. See ਉਡ.

ਉਡੁਪਤਿ [uḍupati] *Skt* उडुपति *n* the moon. 2 blue jay. See ਉਡ.

ਉਡੁਵਾ [uḍuva] See ਉਡੁਵਾ.

ਉਡੇਰੋਲਾ [uḍerolal] See ਓਡੇਰੋਲੀ.

ਉਡੈਤ [uḍāit] *n* flight. 2 *adj* flown. 3 flying, while flying. "pavan uḍāt na dhavē."—*savēye m 3*. See ਪਵਣਉਡੈਤ.

ਉਢ [uḍh] See ਉਢਨ.

ਉਢਲੀਆ [uḍhliā] See ਉਢਲੀਆ.

ਉਢਾਉਣਾ [uḍhauna] See ਉਢਾਉਣਾ.

ਉਢੋਨੀ [uḍhoni] *n* a cloth for covering the body "manhu sabīdu nil uḍhoni."—*GPS*. 'As if deep green earth covered with red velvety lady-bugs is a blue embroidered sheet.'

ਉਢਲ [uḍdhal] *adj* who seeks shelter. "dhal uḍdhlā."—*ramav*. 2 a wearer.

ਉਠ [uṭh] See ਉਠਨ and ਉਠਨ. 2 *Dg pron* they.

ਉਠਤਾਲੀ [uṭtali] thirty-nine.

ਉਠਤਾਰ [uṭattar] sixty-nine.

ਉਠਤੀ [uṭatti] twenty-nine. See ਉਠਤੀ.

ਉਣਾ [uṇa] *v* to knit, weave. "taṇz uṇi khūb caṛake."—*BG S ਉਣਦੁ*.

ਉਣਮਾਭ [uṇmaṭh] *Dg adj* unhappy, sad. See ਉਣਮਾਭ.

ਉਣਵੀਸ [uṇvāṣa] *Skt* एकोनपचाशत् forty-nine.

ਉਣਸਾਠ [uṇasath] fifty-nine.

ਉਣਸੀ [uṇasi] seventy-nine.

ਉਣਨਵੇ [uṇanve] *Skt* एकोन नवति eighty-nine.

ਉਣਿ [uṇi] *adv* having knitted. See ਉਣਨਾ.

ਉਣੇਤੁ [uṇetu] *Skt* उपनयन *n* the ritual of wearing the sacred thread. "bhāḍanu uṇetu karaia."—*ram m 5 bāna*. See ਉਪਨੀਤ.

ਉਣੀਸਾ [uṇāṣa] See ਉਣਵੀਸ.

ਉਤ [ut] *Skt* ਉਤਰ *n* the other world. "it ut jia naī sāgi."—*gujm 5*. 2 *adv* on that side, thither. "ut take ut te uti pekhe."—*dhana m 5*. 3 perhaps. 4 *pron* he. See ਉਤੁ.

ਉਤਸਾਗ [utsarag] *Skt* उत्सर्ग *n* renunciation, abandonment. 2 charity. 3 termination, end, conclusion.

ਉਤਸਾਗਪਣੀ [utsarpiṇi] *Skt* उत्सर्पिणी *n* visualised by the Jains, a view of Time. Like the Hindus have their cycles of Satyug, etc., Jains have their view of utsarpiṇi (moving forward) and avsarpiṇi (moving backward).

ਉਤਸਵ [utsav] *Skt* उत्सव *n* pleasure, rejoicing. 2 a pleasure-giving action.

ਉਤਸਾਹ [utsah] *Skt* उत्साह *n* enthusiasm, boldness.



2 zeal, tenacity. "din dātal, kārhu utsaha."  
—suhī m 5.

ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ [utsahi] *Skt* उत्साहिन् *adj* enthusiastic.  
2 energetic.

ਉਤਸੁਕ [utsuk] *Skt* उत्सुक *adj* eager to know,  
excited with desire.

ਉਤਸੁਕਤਾ [utsukta] *Skt* n eagerness, ardent desire  
to possess something.

ਉਤਕਟ [utkṛt] *Skt* उत्कट *adj* arduous, hard,  
tough. 2 furious, fierce. 3 strong. 4 beyond  
propriety. 5 inebriated, intoxicated. 6 vain.

ਉਤਕਰਸ਼ [utkaras], ਉਤਕਰਸ਼ [utkarakh] *Skt* उत्कर्ष  
n abundance, excess. 2 praise, applause.  
3 superiority, prominence. 4 a king of Kashmir  
who succeeded Kalash to the throne.

ਉਤਕਲ [utkal] *Skt* उत्कल son of king Sudyuman  
who gave his own name to the country. See  
ਉਤੀਸ਼ਾ.

ਉਤਕਲਾ [utkala], ਉਤਕਾ [utka] See ਉਤਕਲਿਤਾ.

ਉਤਕਾਟਕ [utkāṭak] *Skt* n karṇḍa, a tree with  
hard thorns, from the fruit of which pickle is  
made. See ਕਰੋਂਦਾ.

ਉਤਕਾਠਾ [utkāṭha] *Skt* उत्कण्ठा n intense desire.  
"bīhbal hve utkāṭha bhuri."—NP.

ਉਤਕਲਿਤਾ [utkāṭhita] *Skt* उत्कलिता n in poetry,  
a heroine who, not finding her lover at the  
appointed spot in time, thinks about possible  
reasons for his not coming. She is also called  
Utkala and Utkā.

ਉਤਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟ [utkriṣṭ] *Skt* उत्कृष्ट *adj* superb, grand.  
2 superior, best.

ਉਤਕ੍ਸ਼ੇਪਣ [utkṣepaṇ], ਉਤਕ੍ਸ਼ੇਪਣ [utkhepaṇ] *Skt*  
उत्क्षेपण v to throw upward. 2 to steal. 3 n a lid.  
4 a winnowing tray. 5 a fan.

ਉਤਥ [utath] *Skt* उत्थ n son of Angira, born  
of Shradha, married to Bhadra, daughter of  
Som. Varun, the god, got enamoured of  
Bhadra and abducted her from Utath's hut.  
Utath sent Narad to bring her back, but  
Varun refused to hand her over. In wrath,

Utath drank up the entire ocean. Still Varun  
did not relent. When Varun's pond went dry  
and the entire universe became waterless,  
Varun sought refuge with Utath and restored  
Bhadra to him. The latter was highly pleased  
to have his wife back, and he alleviated all  
the troubles of Varun.

There is a story in Mahabharat that Mamta  
was Utath's wife. While she was pregnant,  
Utath's younger brother Vrihaspati, driven by  
lust, went to his sister-in-law and expressed  
his desire for sex with her. Mamta and her  
child in the womb warned him against the  
alleged sin. Vrihaspati cursed the child with  
blindness. Thus the child came to be called  
Dirghtama (literally great darkness). See  
ਭਰਦਵਾਜ.

ਉਤਪਤਿ [utpatī] *Skt* उत्पत्ति n birth, production.  
"tīsu prabh te saglī utpatī."—sukhmani.  
2 creation of the universe. "utpatī parlau apī  
nirala."—maru solhe m /

ਉਤਪਤਿ ਪਰਲਾਉ [utpatī parlau] See ਉਤਪਤਿ 2.  
2 the phenomena of the original creation and  
final annihilation of the universe. "utpatī  
parlau sabde hovē."—majh a m 3.

ਉਤਪਲ [utpal] *Skt* उत्पल n blue lotus. 2 a lotus  
flower.

ਉਤਪਲਲੋਚਨ [utpal-locan] *adj* lotus-eyed, having  
very beautiful eyes. "avīlokat bhe utpal  
locan."—NP

ਉਤਪਾਟਨ [utpaṭaṇ] *Skt* उत्पाटन n digging,  
excavating, dismantling, uprooting.

ਉਤਪਾਤ [utpat] *Skt* उत्पात n tumult, calamity.  
2 disturbance. 3 the act of falling over, rushing  
upon.

ਉਤਪਤਿ [utpatī], ਉਤਪਤੀ [utpati] *Skt* उत्पत्ति n  
birth, genesis. "braham bīdu te sabh utpati."  
—gau kabir. 2 *Skt* उत्पत्ति *adj* trouble maker,  
rioter.

ਉਤਪਾਦਕ [utpadak] *Skt* उत्पादक *adj* who produces.

2 *n* father, begetter. 3 *a* mythical animal named Sharabh, having four feet on the back and four at the chest. See ਸਿਆਰ.

ਉਤਪਾਦਨ [utpadan] उत्पादन *n* the process of creation or production.

ਉਤਪੰਨ [utpān] स्त उत्पन्न *adj* produced or created, born.

ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਸ਼ਾ [utprekṣa] स्त उत्प्रेक्षा *n* the act of decoding similarity. 2 *a* figure of speech in a literary composition that involves comparison of two distinct objects to be compared. "an bat ko an me jhāṭ sābhavan hor."—*ṣivraj bhuṣan*.

Example:

kop bhāi bār cāḍi mahā bahu  
juddh karyo rān me bāl dhari,  
leke kripan mahā balvan  
pacārke sōbh ke upar jhari,  
sar sō sar ki dhar bājī  
jhankar uṭhi tiz te cingari,  
manhu bhadav mas ki ren  
lase patbijan ki camcari.—*cāḍi 1*.

(b) If such words as "goya" and "mano" are not employed, then gamyotprekṣa or guptotprekṣa comes into being.

Example:

ikk vadḍhe tegi tarphan  
mad pite loṭan bavle.—*cāḍi 3*.  
'as if drunkards were rolling.'

ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਸ਼ਮਾ [utprekṣopma] See ਉਪਮਾ (e).

ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਖਣਾ [utprekṣhā] See ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਸ਼ਾ.

ਉਤਪੰਨ [utpān], ਉਤਪੰਨ [utbhuj] *a* gāṇik metre in Dasam Granth also called utbhuj, ardḥ bhujāg, somraj and śākhari. It has four lines, each line being organised as ISS, ISS.

Example :

hahasā kapālā, subhasā chitalā,  
prabhasā jvalā, anasā karālā.—*kalki*

2 *Sk* उद्भिज्ज *n* terrigenous or abiogenic matter including minerals and vegetation. "jal bin

utbhuj kam nahī."—*asa m 1*. "āḍaj jeraṭ setaṭ kuni. utbhuj kharī bahur rācdini."—*cāpāi*. 3 *Sk* उद्-भुज one who extends his own arm or grips another's arm to render help; a helper. "utbhuj cāḷetu ap karī cine ape tatu pachane."—*ram m 1*. "utbhuj sarp abigat abhāg."—*gyan*.

ਉਤਮ [utam], ਉਤਮ [utamu] See ਉਤਮ "utam sāt bhale sājogi."—*dhana m 5*. "utam ehu bicar hē."—*var asa*.

ਉਤਰ [utar] See ਉਤਰਾ and ਉਤਰ.

ਉਤਰਾਸ [utrasī] will go across. "ram nam ki gatī nahī jani kesē utarsī para."—*maru kabir*.

ਉਤਰਾ [utara], ਉਤਰਾ [utarna], ਉਤਰਾ [utarna] *Sk* उत्तरण *v* to reach across. 2 to come down from above, descend. 3 to take birth, assume another form. "gharī guru ramdas bhāgat utarī ayau."—*saveye m 5*. 4 to cease; to disappear. "utar gāro mere man ka sāsā."—*sar m 5*. "loga rāg apar ko na utarai."—*seva m 5*.

ਉਤਰਾਉ [utrau] *n* the idea of coming down. 2 *a* slope.

ਉਤਰਿ [utari] northwards. "utarī dākhanz puri des pācamz jasu bhakhah."—*saveye m 3*. 2 having descended. "teu utarī par parē."—*dhana kabir*.

ਉਤਰੀ [utri] will descend. "dhiaidra tū prabhu milo, nanak utri cīt."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 descended. 3 (you) should descend.

ਉਤਰੀਆ [utria] *adj* (one) who takes across; deliverer. "bhesagar sāt par utria."—*gau m 5*. 2 descender.

ਉਤਰੁ [utaru] See ਉਤਰ. "ape akhe ape samjhe tis kia utaru dijē?"—*ardh gosāṭi*.

ਉਤਰਨਾ [utana] *v* to get excited, hurry. 2 *adj* excited.

ਉਤਰਨ [utlāt] excited, eager. 2 *adv* in haste, with eagerness. "sun sor jat utlāt dhai."—*GPS*.

ਉਤਰਤ [utvat] स्त उवर्त *n* a whirlpool, an eddy.

2 flatulence, the bloating of the abdomen.  
**ਉਤਰਾਤਾ** [utvata] *adj* excited, bewildered, baffled. 2 overwhelmed by bafflement. "phirhi utvatae."—*asa a m 3*. See **ਉਤਰਤ**.  
**ਉਤਾਉਲ** [utaul], **ਉਤਾਇਲ** [utail] *n* excitement, eagerness. "nikte tih jan utail."—*krisan*.  
**ਉਤਾਈ** [utai] *n* a picture, portrait. "manhu utai bhar."—*NP* 'portrait of admiration indeed.'  
**ਉਤਾਹ** [utah], **ਉਤਾਹਿ** [utahi] *adj* excessive. "ghatze na vadhe utahi."—*o5kar*. 2 above. 3 upward; 5 from above.  
**ਉਤਾਕ** [utak] See **ਉਤਾਕ** and **ਅਉਤਾਕ**.  
**ਉਤਾਨਪਾਦ** [utanpad] See **ਉੱਤਾਨਪਾਦ**.  
**ਉਤਾਰ** [utar] *n* a copy, duplicate. "utar khase dastkhat ka."—*akaL* 'copy of a specific signature.' 2 a used dress that is not worn any more. "amir da utar garib da, s'gar." 3 *Skt* अवतार a prophet, birth, incarnation. 4 an incarnation of a god in some other form. 5 See **ਉਤਾਰਣਾ**.  
**ਉਤਾਰ ਚਰਾਉ** [utar cərau] *cpd n* a discussion, rebuttal. 2 a talk of profit or loss. "ev utar cərau sunae. jahāgir ko man bhərmae."—*GPS*.  
**ਉਤਾਰਣਾ** [utarṇa], **ਉਤਾਰਨਾ** [utarna] *v* to bring down from above. 2 to cross over. See **ਉਤਰਣ**.  
**ਉਤਾਰ ਰੱਖਣਾ** [utar rakkhṇa] *v* to drop from memory. See **ਰਾਖੁ ਉਤਾਰਿ**. 2 to look down upon, insult. 3 to bring down.  
**ਉਤਾਰਾ** [utara] See **ਉਤਾਰਣਾ**. 2 *n* a copy, duplicate. "us ne gurubani da suddh utara kita he."—*prov*. 3 In Tantra, the act that is undertaken to get rid of some trouble hovering over a person's head. To avert it, a piece of bread is waved over the head of the sick person and thrown to birds and animals for eating. 4 an assault, invasion. "rahā ap kīno husenī utarā."—*VN*. 5 a cloister, place for having rest. 6 an act of deliverance. "par utara hoī."—*dhana m 1*.  
**ਉਤਾਰਿਆਨੁ** [utarīanu] he went across. "bhaupaku pari utarīanu."—*sor a m 3*.

**ਉਤਾਲ** [utal] *n* haste, promptness. "kalu ne utal lin 3k hit nal."—*NP*. 2 *Skt* उत्तल *adj* good. 3 fast. 4 a lot, more. 5 terrible, scary  
**ਉਤਾਲ** [utaval] *n* haste, promptness. 2 cleverness, smartness.  
**ਉਤਾਲਾ** [utavla] *adj* eager, quick. 2 smart, agile. 3 nervous, agitated. 4 *adv* quickly, immediately. "sac tike gharī az sabadi utavla."—*asa a m 1*.  
**ਉਤਾਲੀ** [utavli] *n* haste, promptness. 2 *adj* likely to vanish in a minute. "jese bhadau khumbraju tu tis te khari utavli."—*basāt ravidas*.  
**ਉਤਿ** [uti] *adv* in that direction, that way. "ut te uti pekhe."—*dhana m 5*.  
**ਉਤੁ** [utu] *pron* that. "utu bhukhe khai caliahi dukh."—*sodaru* 'from that hunger.'  
**ਉਤੇ** [ute], **ਉਤੇ** [ute] *adv* on that side, in that direction.  
**ਉਤੰਸ** [utās] See **ਅਵਤੰਸ**. 2 *Skt* ਉੱतंस an ornament. 3 a jewel in the crown.  
**ਉਤੰਕ** [utāṅk] See **ਉੱਤੰਕ**.  
**ਉਤੰਗ** [utāṅg] *Skt* उत्तुङ्ग *adj* very high. "utāṅgi peohari."—*sava m 1*. 'O with such high expectations.' See **ਪੈਚਿਹਰੀ**.  
**ਉੱਤਮ** [uttam] *Skt* उत्तम *adj* the best, superb. 2 *n* elder step-brother of Dhruv. See **ਉੱਤਾਨਪਾਦ**.  
**ਉੱਤਮਤਾ** [uttamta], **ਉੱਤਮਤਾਈ** [uttamtai] *n* superiority, superbness, virtue.  
**ਉੱਤਮਾ** [uttma] *Skt* उत्तमा *n* a heroine in poetry, who does not get angry even after seeing or hearing about her husband's faults. 2 a female messenger who softens the disagreement between the lover and the beloved with her sweet talk and impels them to love each other. 3 *adj* virtuous (woman).  
**ਉੱਤਰ** [uttar] *Skt* उत्तर *n* the northern direction. 2 an answer. 3 the next world. 4 son of King Virat who was the maternal uncle of Parikshit. 5 a literary figure of meaning and speech. See

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੋੱਤਰ and ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ. 6 other side. 7 *adj* rear. 8 front.

ਉੱਤਰ ਪੱਖ [uttar pakṣ], ਉੱਤਰ ਪੱਖ [uttar pakkh] *Skt* उत्तर पक्ष *n* a counter argument, rejoinder. 2 an answer to a legal complaint, counter measure.

ਉੱਤਰ ਮਿਮਾਂਸਾ [uttar mīmāṣa] *n* a final view, philosophy as opposed to ritualism; spiritual knowledge, Vedant.

ਉੱਤਰਾ [uttra] *Skt* उत्तरा *n* daughter of king Virat, wife of Abhimanyu, son of Arjun and mother of Parikshit. 2 the northern direction. "uttra or sidha."—*coritr* 259.

ਉੱਤਰਾਖੰਡ [uttrakhāṇḍ] *Skt* उत्तराखण्ड *n* the northern region of India close to the Himalayas.

ਉੱਤਰਾਧਿਕਾਰੀ [uttradhikari] *Skt* उत्तराधिकारिन् *n* a successor.

ਉੱਤਰਾਯਣ [uttrayāṇ] *Skt* उत्तरायण *n* that half of the year when the sun moves towards the north. See ਅਯਨ.

ਉੱਤਰਾਰਧ [uttrardh] *Skt* उत्तरार्ध *n* the second half. 2 the last half of a book.

ਉੱਤਾ [utta] *Skt* उत्तरीय *adj* next. 2 *n* a commentary, explication. 3 the upper part. 4 a mantle, shawl.

ਉੱਤਨਪਾਦ [uttanpad] *Skt* उत्तनपाद *n* son of Manu and Shatrupa, whose wife Suniti gave birth to four sons, Dhruv, Kirtiman, Ayushman and Vasu. His second wife Suruchi gave birth to Uttam. See ਪੂਵ 8.

ਉੱਤਵਾਚਣਾ [uttavacṇa] *v* to check accounts. 2 to foretell. 3 to find the details. 4 to anticipate the future.

ਉੱਤਿਸ਼੍ਠ [uttistṭh] *Skt* उत्तिष्ठ (imperative) stand up. 2 standing. "uttistṭh devī pūṣṭi jai."—*paras*.

ਉੱਤੀਰਣ [uttirāṇ] *Skt* उत्तीर्ण *adj* successful. 2 swum across. 3 passed the test. 4 got free.

ਉੱਤੇਜਕ [uttejak] *Skt* उत्तेजक *adj* what stimulates, or elevates. 2 *n* a magnifying glass, a precious stone that causes fire.

ਉੱਤੇਜਨ [uttejan] *Skt* उत्तेजन *n* exciting, stimulating.

2 the act of abetment.

ਉੱਤੰਕ [uttāk] *Skt* उत्तंक a sage who was the disciple of Ved Muni, See ਪ੍ਰੰਧੁ. "aṣṭam taḥ utāk muni ko."—*GPS*. 2 a disciple of sage Gautam.

ਉੱਤਾਯਣ [utrayāṇ] See ਉੱਤਰਾਯਣ.

ਉਥਕਨ [uthkan] *v* be adjourned, be tired. 2 to lift, to raise to an upright position 3 to make one rebound or jump. "raṇhi turāg uthakk hē."—*paras*. "bajr uthakkiṣ"—*suraj*. 4 to cover; to put the lid on.

ਉਥਲ [uthal] See ਉਥਿਲ.

ਉਥਪਨ [uthpan] See ਉਥਾਪਨ.

ਉਥਪ ਬਿਥਪ [uthap bithap] See ਉਥਾਪਨ and ਬਿਥਪ.

ਉਥਲਨਾ [uthalna] *v* to turn over. 2 to turn up and down or upside down. "agr ju avat tā uthlavat."—*GPS*.

ਉਥਲ ਪਥਲ [uthal pathal] *n* the state of being topsy turvy. "uthal pathal kardin."—*GPS*.

ਉਥਨ [uthan] *Skt* उत्थान *n* the act of standing up. 2 an exertion. 3 a beginning. 4 progress. 5 See ਉਠਨ.

ਉਥਨਕਾ [uthanka] *Skt* उत्थानिका *n* an introduction, a preface, prologue. 2 a book written by some scholar in the name of the Sikh Guru in which reason for and context of the formation of many words is given.

ਉਥਾਪਨ [uthapan] *Skt* उत्थापन *v* to obliterate, delete. "khin mahi thapi uthapanhara."—*majh m-5*. "khin mahi thapi uthapda."—*var jet*. 2 to raise, erect. 3 re-establish.

ਉਥਾਰਾ [uthara] *Skt* ਉਥਾਰੇ or ਅਥਿਥਾਰੇ *ਭ੍ਰਮ* a nightmare; a disease caused by heaviness in the stomach and weakness of the brain. While asleep, the patient feels pressure on his chest as if some load were laid or someone were pressing him. It causes a breathing-trouble, fear and the patient starts talking, crying and making a noise in distress. As an antidote for this disease, the patient is given a purgative and medicine

for strengthening the heart and the digestion. Besides standard medicines, the administration of goat or cow milk, lump sugar, almond, cardamom, black pepper, myrobalan, silver leaf, preserve of myrobalan and fruits, light food of vegetables and pulses, and the gravy of partridge meat is beneficial. Intoxicants, chillies, meat, jaggery, oily food, sex, fear, anger etc. are to be avoided. "re jan ! uthare dabiohu sutra gai vihar."—var sor m 3. 'In the sleep of ignorance, worries pounce on one like a nightmare.'

ਉਥਿਤ [uthit], ਉਥਿਤ [uthitt] *Skt* उत्थित *adj* risen. "bahur uthit upar ko ave."—GPS.

ਉਦ [ud] *Skt* उद् *vr* to wet; to flow. 2 *n* water. 3 an iron-chain to tie the elephant.

ਉਦੈ [udai], ਉਦੈ [udai] *Skt* उदै *n* the act of coming up, rising, manifestation. 2 progress, an increase. "satiguru mile ja bhage ka udai hor."—sri m 3.

ਉਦਕ [udak] *Skt* उदक *n* water. "ram udaki tanu jalat bujhara."—gau kabir. 2 the ritual of offering water to the forefathers. See ਉਦਕਟਾ.

ਉਦਕ ਕੁੰਭ [udak kumbh] *Skt* उदककुम्भ *n* a pitcher of water. 2 water standing still in a pitcher. "jtu pratibib bib kau mili he udak kumbh bigrana."—asa kabir 'Just as reflection of the sun merges into the pitcher's water when the water is disturbed, in the same manner after death, the body (like an image in the still water) disintegrates and the soul merges with the Great Soul.' 3 an ancient physician whose mention has appeared in several texts.

ਉਦਕਣਾ [udakna], ਉਦਕਣਾ [udakna] *v* to startle with fear, take fright. "cak udke sare."—GPS. 2 to jump, leap. 3 to tremble, stumble.

ਉਦਕਭੁਕ [udakbhuk] *adj* (one) who lives on water alone. 2 *n* submarine fire. 3 lightning ਅਧਿਪਨਾਗਨਿ. 'One whose fuel is water.'

<sup>1</sup>That which has water as fuel.

"tab kamles harakh hve dyala,  
kahyo, sunhu sabh bhusur sala !  
yasy ucar udakbhuk, varit-  
trath raj det phal cari."

—GPS *ras* 7 a 4, *cād* 36.

The kind Brahma was pleased and said to the sages, The mantar whose recitation after rinsing of the mouth with the waters of the chief of pilgrimages, Amritsar, gets (you) four boons goes as : "oṣ amritodbhavay, amritrupay, tirathrajay, namonamh."

ਉਦਕਰਖ [udkarakh] *Skt* उत्कर्ष *n* plentitude, abundance; elaboration, expanse. "jab udkarakh kara kartara."—cupai. See ਉਦਕਰਖ.

ਉਦਕਿ [udaki] because of or with water. See ਉਦਕ.

ਉਦਕੁ [udaku] water. See ਉਦਕ. "ram udaku jih jan pia."—maru kabir.

ਉਦਗਾਤਾ [udgata] *Skt* उद्गातृ *n* a brahman who recites hymns of Sam Ved in a sacrificial ritual.

ਉਦਗਾਰ [udgar] *Skt* उद्गार *n* a belch, or eructation, or wind released from the stomach. Normal belching is not painful, but with phlegmatic or rheumatic cough when strength of the stomach decreases and the incidence and frequency of belching increases, it is a type of disease to avoid with the administration of digestive medicines, and restraint to be practised in eating. 2 vomiting, puke, cholera. 3 comfort. 4 pain. 5 effervescence, simmer.

ਉਦਧਿ [udadh], ਉਦਧਿ [udadh] *Skt* उदधि *n* a pitcher. 2 an ocean. "udadh guru gahr gubhir beṣṭu har."—savaye m 4 ke. 3 a cloud.

ਉਦਧਿਸੁਤ [uddhixut] *Skt* उदधिसुत *n* the son of the sea; the moon. 2 a jewel. 3 ambrosia. 4 Dhanvantri (the physician god). 5 precious stones and substances formed in the ocean.

ਉਦਘਾਨ [udpan] *Skt* उद्घान *n* a well. "ghat sis dhara jal levan ko udpan jahā."—NP. 2 an open well. 3 a small water bucket carried by a sadhu.



**ਉਦਭਿਗਨ** [udbigan] *Skt* उद्भिग्न *adj* flustered, perplexed, nervous. "bethi sarā dīn udbigan bhai he man."—GPS.

**ਉਦਭਿਲਾਵ** [udbilav] See **ਲਲਾ ਬਿਲਾਵ**.

**ਉਦਬੇਗ** [udbeg] See **ਉਦਬੇਗ**.

**ਉਦਭਟ** [udbhat] *Skt* उद्भट *adj* strong, mighty. 2 famous, well-known. 3 superior. 4 a tortoise. 5 the sun.

**ਉਦਭਵ** [udbhav] *Skt* उद्भव *n* birth, creation. 2 increase, progress. 3 universe; the creation of the world.

**ਉਦਭਿਜ** [udbhij] See **ਉਤਭਜ**.

**ਉਦਭਿਦਿਵਿਦਯਾ** [udbhividya] *Skt* उद्भिद्विद्या *n* botanical knowledge.

**ਉਦਭੂਤ** [udbhut] *Skt* उद्भूत *adj* produced, born. 2 appeared.

**ਉਦਮ** [udam] See **ਉਦਮ**. "udam karedia jiu tū."—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

**ਉਦਮਾਤ** [udmat], **ਉਦਮਾਦ** [udmad] *Skt* उन्माद *n* intoxication, ecstasy. "maia mad cakhi bhae udmate."—*maru* *m* 5. 'got intoxicated with the wine of the wealth.' 2 **ਪ੍ਰਭੁ**, melancholia, a disease of brain, a severe form of depression bordering on insanity. It is the result of eating dry food, excessive drinking and copulation, loss of sleep, worry, anger and grief, but occasionally of stoppage of blood caused by piles, consuming of raw mercury, head injury, financial loss, public disgrace and excess of heat and dryness.

A patient of melancholia talks too much and for gets manners, sometimes laughs then cries, does not respect anyone, feels scared of people and avoids them. Women and children are less susceptible to this disease. Early detection and treatment by capable doctors can easily cure it; passage of time renders the cure difficult.

To irritate and annoy a melancholic patient is not proper. On the contrary, he should be

entertained with loving conversation, music and pleasurable games. He should be given milk, butter, cream, almond oil, light fruit and light food. Cold drinks prepared from groundseed of pumpkin, cucumber and cardamom with lump sugar are beneficial if regularly administered. Almond oil should be rubbed on the pate and sandalwood paint applied to the forehead. Lemon water is useful. The patient should not have constipation and factors which cause this disease should be guarded against. 3 In Sindhi language, this word means worry and concern.

**ਉਦਮਾਦ** [udmada] *Skt* उन्मत्त *adj* intoxicated, crazy. "man khuṭ-har, tera nahi bisasu tu mahā udmada."—*bxla* *m* 5. 2 suffering from melancholia; insane, mad.

**ਉਦਮਾਦੀ** [udmadi] *Skt* उन्मादिन् *adj* mad, tenacious, insane. 2 a drug addict, often intoxicated. "jru udmadi atisar."—*BG* 'as opium addict is killed by diarrhoea.'

**ਉਦਮੁ** [udamu] See **ਉਦਮ**. "udamu soi karai prabhu."—*majh* *m* 5 *dinren*.

**ਉਦਯ** [uday] *Skt* उदय *n* an increase, progress. 2 rising, appearing. 3 sunrise. 4 according to the Purāṇs, an eastern hill from behind which rises the sun. Its well-known name is Udyachal. See **ਉਦਯਗਿਰਿ**.

**ਉਦਯ ਅਸ਼੍ਟ** [uday ast] *n* two mountains, Uday and Ast. The sun rises from behind Uday in the morning and sets behind Ast. 2 the sunrise and sunset. 3 east and west, meaning the entire earth. "uday ast b raj."—*saloh*. 4 birth and death.

**ਉਦਯ ਮਿੱਥ** [uday sīgh] a famous king of the Shishodhia dynasty,<sup>1</sup> and younger son of Rana Sanga (Sangram Singh), Uday Singh ascended the throne of Chhattaur in Sammat 1599

<sup>1</sup>The rulers of Udaypur consider themselves Raghuvanshi, which dynasty is held in high esteem in the whole of Rajputana.

(1541-42 AD). He was cowardly and disgraced the name of his dynasty. His illustrious son Rana Pratap (who is considered the pride of the Rajput race) founded Udaypur and named it after his father. It is now the famous capital of Rajputana. See **ਚੌੜਗੜ੍ਹ**.

2 Mani Ram was the son of Mai Das of Alipur (district Multan). He was a Rajput who dedicated all his five sons Uday Singh, Ajab Singh, Ajaib Singh, Anak Singh and Vichitar Singh to the service of Guru Gobind Singh. The tenth Guru baptised them on 1 Vaisakh Sammat 1756 when he founded the Khalsa and initiated them into Sikhism.

Uday Singh once killed a tiger and presented its hide to the Guru, who put it on an ass that became fearless and roamed in the fields grazing freely because no one dared go near and check it.

Once hearing the sound of donkeys braying, it joined them and went to the house of its master, the potter, and indulged in a boisterous horseplay along with the other donkeys. The potter, recognizing its real worth removed the tiger skin from its back and put a heavy load on it. Giving its analogy the Guru instructed his disciples by telling that those who, forsaking the Khalsa, reverted to their old caste system would meet the same fate as met the said ass.

During the battle of Sammat 1758, Uday Singh severed the head of Raja Keshri Chand, stuck it on his spear and brought it to the Guru. When the Guru evacuated Anandpur, Uday Singh was with him and on way to Chamkaur in Sammat 1761 he fought bravely against the enemy and attained martyrdom. "pāhar ek lō rān pāryo mahā prabāh iksar. uday sīgh jūhe tabē satīguru sārān vīcar."—*guru śobhā*. His younger

brothers also died fighting in the battles fought for the cause of the country and the community. See **ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਸਿੰਘ**.

3 Son of Bhai Lal Singh of the clan of Bhai Bhagtu and Rani Sahib Kaur and ruler of Kaithal under whose patronage the poet Bhai Santokh Singh wrote his 'Guru Pratap Surya'. Uday Singh died of paralysis on Phagun Sudi 14 Sammat 1879 (5 March 1843 AD.) See **ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ**, **ਵੈਥਲ** and **ਭਗਤੂ**.

**ਉਦਯਗਿਰਿ** [udaygiri] See **ਉਦਯ** 4. 2 a mountain in district Jaspadh of Gwalior state. 3 a mountain in Nellor district of Madras. 4 a mountain in Travancore state. 5 a mountain in Ganjam district of Madras. 6 a mountain in Puri district of Orissa.

**ਉਦਯਨ** [udyan] *Skt* उदयन *n* manifesting as does the rising sun. 2 See **ਕੁਸੁਮਾਂਸਲਿ** 2

**ਉਦਯ ਪੁਰ** [uday pur] See **ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ** 1.

**ਉਦਯਾਲ** [udyacal] See **ਉਦਯ** 4.

**ਉਦਰ** [udar] *Skt* उदर abdomen. "udrc karāṇī apne."—*var ram* 1. 2 a chest, breast. "abki sarupī sūjanī sulakhni sahīje udarī dhārī."—*asa kabir*. 3 the stomach; that which digests. 4 an intestine. 5 a womb. 6 the inner side, interior.

**ਉਦਰ** [udar] *Skt* उदर *n* a rat, mouse. See **ਉਦਰ ਉਦਕ** [udar udak] water in the uterus surrounding the embryo. "jan-ni kere udar udak mahī pīdī kī dās duara."—*asa dhāna*.

**ਉਦਰਗਿਰਿ** [udarari] *n* the enemy of the abdomen, a dagger.—*śanama*.

**ਉਦਰ ਸੰਜੋਗੀ** [udar sājogī] *n* real brother, born to the same mother. 2 the earth which gives birth to plants. "udarsājogī dhārī māta."—*maru solhe m* 1. 3 *adj* selfish, interested only in stuffing his own stomach.

**ਉਦਰਜਲਾ** [udarjala] *n* abdominal heat. 2 hunger.

**ਉਦਰ ਰੋਗ** [udar rog] a disease of the stomach.

It is caused by decrease in digestion or decline of the abdominal heat. It may be called the father of countless diseases. There is no disease which does not arise from disorder in the stomach. It may be caused by overeating or untimely eating, stoppage of urine, stools and perspiration, or eating while thirsty or drinking while hungry, eating too frequently, constant worry or excessive fatigue.

The patient suffers from flatulence, foul belching, foul smelling, farting, loss of appetite or feeling of burning sensation in the heart and heaviness in the forehead.

Taking small quantities of castor oil and seeds of celetruss paniculata mixed with milk is beneficial for the patient. The powder of holarrhene antidy sentence, borax roasted asefoetida ash of conch shell in doses of four masas taken with the whey of cow's milk is very effective. For a patient of this disease, rice that ripens in 60 days, barley, green gram, cow's milk and its whey, bitter gourd and gravy of meat from wild animals is beneficial. Another drug, Narayan Churan (powder), a mixture of 28 ingredients, taken in doses of two to four masas, depending on the patient's age, is very beneficial

Dropsy, lymph, windball etc. are also said to be diseases of the stomach. Narayan Churan is beneficial for them too.

**ਉਦਰਗਤਿ** [udraganṯ] abdominal heat See ਉਦਰਸੁਆ.

**ਉਦਰਮਯ** [udramay] *n* a disease of the stomach, or of the abdomen.

**ਉਦਰਿ** [udarṯ] in the stomach or belly. 2 with the chest. See ਉਦਰ 2. 3 in the womb.

**ਉਦਰਨ** [udvan] See ਉਦਯਨ. "asābhāu udvīau." —*saveye m 5 ke*. 'What is beyond birth has become manifest.'

**ਉਦਰਵਤਨ** [udvartan] *Skr* उद्वर्तन *n* a paste for

rubbing on the skin before a bath to make the body clean and fragrant.

**ਉਦਵਾਹ** [udvah] *Skr* उद्वाह *n* the act of taking away. 2 taking the bride away from her parental home, marriage, wedlock, marital union.

**ਉਦਵਿਭਿ** [udvīo], **ਉਦਵਿਅਉ** [udvīau] *v* rose, appeared. See ਉਦਯਨ and ਉਦਯਨ. See ਅਮੰਤਉ.

**ਉਦਵਿਗਨ** [udvigan] *Skr* उद्विग्न *adj* perplexed, flustered.

**ਉਦਵੇਗ** [udveg] *Skr* उद्वेग *n* perplexity, perturbation. "leg bahadur satiguru dē satrun udveg." —*GPS*. 2 vigorous excitement of the mind. 3 passion. 4 aspiration.

**ਉਦਾਸ** [udas] *Skr* उदास् to sit aside, pass by. 2 *Skr* उदासीन *adj* downcast, estranged, apathetic. 3 callous. 4 a recluse. "ghar hi mahi udas." —*sri m 3*. 5 *n* indifference asceticism, apathy. "girasat mahi cī udas ahākar." —*asa m 5*.

**ਉਦਾਸੀ** [udasi], **ਉਦਾਸੀਨ** [udasin] *Skr* उदासीनता *n* non-attachment, asceticism. 2 hopelessness. "us de mūh uppār udasi chāi hoi he." —*prov*. 3 *adj* free from worldly attachment, ascetic. "gurubācāni bahāri ghāri eko nanak bhāia udasi." —*maru m 1*. 4 *n* a sect within the Sikh community established by Guru Nanak Dev's elder son Baba Shri Chand. Baba Gurditta was his first disciple. The latter had four disciples: a) Balu Hasna. b) Almasi. c) Phul Shah and d) Gonda or Goind.<sup>1</sup>

These four dhuni's (literally small open fires) alongwith the six blessed groups were known as dasnami udasi Sadhus. They are: (a) Suthreshahi blessed by Guru Har Rai. (b) Sangatsahibie blessed by Guru Har Rai and Guru Gobind Singh.

(c) Jitmaliie blessed by Guru Gobind Singh.

<sup>1</sup>"balu hasna phul pun gōda aru almasi mukh udasi ch bhāe bahurō sadhu sacat." —*GPS*.

- (d) Bakhatmallie blessed by Guru Gobind Singh.  
 (e) Bhagatbhagvanie blessed by Guru Har Rai.  
 (f) Mihanshahie blessed by Guru Teg Bahadur.<sup>1</sup>

They wear a dress dyed in deep red colour and a black cord around the neck, carry a hollow gourd shell in the hand and put a high cap on the head. The saints of this sects earlier used to keep their hair and beard untrimmed and clean, but now most of them wear matted hair or are clean-shaven, with ashes rubbed on their bodies or wear ochre coloured garments. Guru Granth Sahib is their leading light. See ਅਖੌਤਾ and ਮਾਤਾ.

**ਉਦਾਸੀਨਤਾ** [udasinta] See ਉਦਾਸੀ 1.

**ਉਦਾਸ** [udasu] See ਉਦਾਸ.

**ਉਦਾਸੇਰਾ** [udasera] *adj* apathetic, indifferent. 2 non-attached. "sijl baj nitudasera."—*ram m 5*.

**ਉਦਾਹਰਣ** [udahraṇ] *Skt* उदाहरण *n* an example, instance, illustration.

**ਉਦਾਚਲ** [udacal] ਉਦਾਚ-ਅਚਲ. See ਉਦਾਚ 4.

**ਉਦਾਚ** [uddat] *Skt* उदात्त *n* a syllable pronounced in high or loud tone. 2 a large musical instrument. 3 high tone. 4 a metaphoric expression in which the lover is glorified by lauding the things related to him.

Example:

dhān su vās, dhān su pita,

dhān so mata jinx jān jone.—*bhr n. 4*.

dhany anādpur nāgar hē jāhī vicre dāmeṣ.

dhany sīgh jo prem kār hajīr rōhe hameṣ.

5 *adj* liberal, charitable. 6 high. 7 good, noble. 8 shining.

**ਉਦਾਨ** [udan] See ਖੁਆ.

**ਉਦਾਧੁਧ** [udayudh] *Skt* उदाधुध *adj* (one) who has taken up a weapon to strike. "ājān se tan ugr udayudh."—*caritr 1*. See ਉਧਾਧੁਧ.

**ਉਦਾਰ** [udar] *Skt* उदार *adj* charitable, liberal.

<sup>1</sup>For full details about the names of these saints consult this book alphabetically.

"udar ucit darid hārān."—*saveye m 2*. 2 grand, superb. 3 *Skt* उदार. ਉਦ੍-ਦਾਰ. See ਉਦ੍ਰ *vr* a saw, grinder, destroyer. "sabh lok sokaudar."—*akal*.

**ਉਦਾਰਤਾ** [udarta] *n* liberality, humaneness. 2 goodness, well being. 3 nobility.

**ਉਦਾਲਕ** [udalak] *Skt* उदालक *n* a sage, father of Shvetketu, his original name was Aruni but his guru Ayod Dhaumya renamed him Udalak. "ek udalak rikht huto."—*caritr 117*. 2 a wild plant, whose seed is ground or roasted and then eaten. 3 a deciduous tree, cordia myza; its fruit. "hāre madhuk udalak hāre."—*GPS*.

**ਉਦਿਆਚਲ** [udiacal] See ਉਦਾਚ 4.

**ਉਦਿਆਲ** [udian] *Skt* उद्यान *n* a garden. "mān kēcūr kārā udiane."—*gaur a m 1*. 2 a wilderness, jungle. "jati nā patī nā adro udianī bhramīna."—*varjet 3* river Swat and its adjoining country. 4 a stroll. 5 a resolve, determination.

**ਉਦਿਆਨ ਜਾਣਾ** [udian jānā] *v* to go out at the call of nature; to ease oneself; to defecate. "kār tūbi lekār tis kala. jat huto udian visala."—*GPS*.

**ਉਦਿਆਨਦ** [udianad] *n* hilly woods. See ਉਦਿਆਨ and ਦ. "jāhā sravan hārī katha nā sunīe tāh mahabhāian udianad."—*sar m 5*.

**ਉਦਿਆਨਾ** [udiana] *n* forest dwelling, the third stage of man's life. "tirath varāt nem kārī udiana."—*maru solhe m 1*.

**ਉਦਿਆਨੀ** [udianī] in the wilderness. See ਉਦਿਆਨਦ.

**ਉਦਿਆਨੀ** [udiani] *adj* a forest dweller. See ਉਦਿਆਨ. "som pak aparas udiani."—*bavān*.

**ਉਦਿਤ** [udit] *Skt* उदित *adj* manifest, apparent. 2 having risen. 3 *Skt* उद्यत *adj* ready, prepared.

**ਉਦਿਮ** [udim] See ਉਦਮ.

**ਉਦੀਪੀ** [udici] *Skt* उदीपी *n* northern direction.

**ਉਦੀਪਨ** [udipan] *Skt* उदीपन *n* incitement,

instigation 2 awakening. 3 anything like musk and saffron etc., that arouses sexual desire. 4 in poetics, what enhances erotic pleasure. For example, the spring season, a cuckoo, a black bee, a garden, a female friend, etc.

**ਉਦੀਰਣ** [udirāṇ] *Skt* ਉਦ੍-ਦੀਰ੍ *n* an utterance, a description, talk. 2 *Skt* ਉਦੀਰ੍ *adj* perplexed, confused, agitated.

**ਉਦੁੰਬਰ** [udūbar] *Skt* उदुम्बर *n* ਉਤ੍-ਅੰਬਰ higher than the sky; a very large tree; gullar; ficus glomerata. "brahm udūbar vitap samana" —*NP*. 'Gullar fruit has innumerable tiny organisms in it. Similarly God inheres countless creatures.' 2 copper. 3 weight equal to 80 rattis. 4 entrance, threshold. 5 a sect of ascetics who carry staff of gullar in their hands. 6 a type of leprosy in which the patient has boils of the size of gullar fruit bursting and oozing on his body.

**ਉਦੁਲ** [udul] *ur* *n* the act of separation; disobedience. "hukam udul apko kin."—*GPS*.

**ਉਦੇ** [ude] See ਉਦਯ.

**ਉਦੇਸ** [udes] See ਉਦੇਸ਼. 2 *adj* appointed, established. "din holi ko karhi udes."—*GPS*.

**ਉਦੇ ਸਿੰਘ** [ude siṅh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

**ਉਦੇਗ** [udeg] short form of ਉਦੇਗ a desire, longing. "priti kar ride harkhavan udeg hi."—*NP*.

**ਉਦੇਦਾਰ** [udedar] See ਉਹਦੇਦਾਰ. "udedar ut doi harī ke."—*GPS*.

**ਉਦੇ** [ude] See ਉਦਯ. "ude asatu ki man budhi nasi"—*asa kabir*.

**ਉਦੇ ਅਸਤੁ** [ude asatu], **ਉਦੇ ਅਸੁ** [ude ast] See ਉਦਯ ਅਸੁ.

**ਉਦੇ ਸਿੰਘ** [ude siṅh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

**ਉਦੇਸਹ** [udosah] *adj* ਉਦਿਤ-ਉਤਸਹ *avid, courageous*. "udosah kra nisani."—*sava m I*.

**ਉਦੇਸੀਅ** [udosia] ਉਦਯ-ਸ਼ੀ *n* hegemony, eminence. "udosia ghare hi vuṭhi."—*sava m I*.

**ਉਦੋਤ** [udot] *Skt* उदयोत् *n* light, marvel. "bhavi

udot karnā."—*var jet*. 2 morning, dawn. "asat udot bhara uṭhīcāle."—*maru a m 5*. 3 *adv* resplendent, illuminated.

**ਉਦੋਤਕ** [udotak] *Skt* ਉਦੋਤਕ *adj* resplendent. "ik jotī udotak rupad sō."—*GPS*.

**ਉਦੋਤੁ** [udotu] See ਉਦੋਤ. "udotu bhāro purān bhavi ko."—*māla m 5*.

**ਉਦੋਗਲ** [udāgal] *n* a fair, carnival.

**ਉਦੋਡ** [udād] *Skt* उदड *adj* fearless, not afraid of punishment. "udāde amāde prācāde pramathe."—*akal*. 2 (one) carrying a long staff. 3 furious, violent. 4 chief, head. "ar kaṭkc palkhād. parh ved mātr udād."—*gyan*.

**ਉਦੋਤ** [udāt] *Skt* उदत्त *n* the end of hard labour, result of hard work. "sukh sagar paro udāt."—*savrye m 4*. 2 a decision. 3 an event; a narrative. 4 a topic; a context. 5 *adj* (one) who reaches a logical conclusion. 6 good, noble, virtuous.

**ਉਦੋਬਰ** [udābar] See ਉਦੰਬਰ.

**ਉਦਮ** [uddam] *Skt* ਉਦਮ *n* an effort, attempt; hard work, exertion.

**ਉਦਮੀ** [uddami] *adj* industrious, hardworking.

**ਉਦਾ** [udda] See ਉਦੇ. 2 *n* an authority. See ਉਹਦਾ. 3 a jat of Harika who became a disciple of Guru Hargobind and rose to be a scholar and warrior. He displayed great valour in the battle of Amritsar.

**ਉਦੀਪਨ** [uddipān] See ਉਦੀਪਨ.

**ਉਦੇ** [udde] a community of cultivators found mainly in Shahpur district.

**ਉਦੇਸ** [uddes] *Skt* उद्देश (ਉਦ੍-ਦਿਸ਼) *n* an objective, purpose. 2 a reason, cause. 3 a desire, wish.

**ਉਦੇਸ਼** [uddesṣy] *Skt* उद्देश्य *adj* desired, wanted, needed. 2 *n* an object that is kept in mind while making an observation; idol.

**ਉਦਯਨ** [udyan] See ਉਦਿਆਨ.

**ਉਦਯੋਗ** [udyog] *Skt* उद्योग *n* an effort, industry, endeavour. "alas tyag karat udyog-hī."—*GPS*.

**ਉਦਯੋਗੀ** [udyogi] *Skt* उद्योगिन् *adj* active, energetic,



hardworking.

ਉਦਯੋਗ [udyotak] See ਉਦੇਤਕ.

ਉਦ੍ਰੇਕ [udrek] *Skt* *n* an increase, progress. 2 a beginning, commencement.

ਉਧਵਿ [udhav] See ਉਧਵ. "udhav akruru triloca nama."—*saveye m 3*.

ਉਧਰ [udhar] *adv* on that side. 2 See ਉਧਰਣ. "udhar deh ādh kup te."—*jet m 5*. 3 See ਉਧਰਨ. "udhar cali tāsō hit keke."—*caritr 2/4*.

ਉਧਰਣ [udharaṇ] *Skt* *n* upward movement, the act of rising. 2 the act of emancipation. "nanak udhrasī tisu jōn ki dhurī."—*prabha m 5*. 3 *उद्धरण* *v* to take across. 4 to emancipate. "sāt udharaṇ dāraḥ."—*var jet*. "tīrath udam sātiguru kia sabh lok udharaṇ artha."—*tukha chōt m 4*.

ਉਧਰ ਧਰੇ [udhar dhare] *sen* liberated; set free. "sabadmatr te udhar dhare."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਉਧਰਨ [udharaṇ] See ਉਧਰਣ.

ਉਧਰਨਹਾਰਾ [udharaṇhara] *adj* (one) who liberates or emancipates. "dīnanath prānpatī purān bhavjāl udharaṇhara."—*dev m 5*. 2 desirous of liberation.

ਉਧਲਨਾ [udhalna] *v* to take another husband; to elope with a lover without telling the husband. "kīsu sōg udhlani soī."—*GPS*. See ਉਧਰ.

ਉਧਣ [udhan] See ਉਧਣ.

ਉਧਰ [udhar] *Skt* *उधार* *n* debt, loan; something borrowed with a promise to return. In Sanskrit "dhar" is another word for debt or loan. 2 salvation, emancipation. "tisu guru bāihari jīnī sabh ka kīa udhar."—*guj m 5*.

ਉਧਰਨ [udharaṇ] *n* a ship, that one takes across. "kalīsamudr bhāe rūp prāgāt hārī nam udharaṇ."—*saveye m 5 ke*. 2 *v* to liberate; to take across.

ਉਧਾਲੀ [udhali] See ਅਧਾਲੀ.

ਉਧੇਰਨਾ [udherna] *v* to unstitch, peel or pare. 2 to open. (from *Skt* root *उद्घटन* meaning to

unbind and wrap).

ਉਧੇ [udho], ਉਧੇ [udho] See ਉਧਵਿ and ਉਧਵ. "udho akruru bīdaru guṇ gāve."—*saveye m 1*.

ਉਧਿ [udh] See ਉਧ.

ਉਧਿ [uddh] *Skt* *उद्ध* *adj* high, tall. "driṣṭ darh karal dīc set udhā."—*VN*. "bārvanāl jval samudr ke mādhdī virajāt uddhā."—*cādī 2*. See ਉਧਿਤ.

ਉਧਿਤ [uddhat] *Skt* *उद्धत* *adj* high, tall. 2 lifted raised. "uddhat stāyā ite sīgh dhayo."—*cādī 2*. 'The lion ran with its tail raised.' 3 furious. 4 mighty. 5 shrewd. 6 vain, arrogant. 7 *n* a royal champion.

ਉਧਿਯ [uddhav] See ਉਧਵ. 2 *Skt* a fire during the oblatinal ceremony. 3 pleasure, joy.

ਉਧਿਯ [uddhan] *n* a high place; sky. "rārārōke griddhā uddhanā."—*ramav*.

ਉਧਿਤ [udhrit] *Skt* *उद्धृत* *adj* raised, lifted. 2 redeemed, selected. 3 a text extracted from some book.

ਉਨ [un] *pron* plural of ਉਸ. "un ke sōg tu kartī kel."—*ase m 5*. 2 *n* See ਉਨ. "hādhe un kataḍa pedha loṭ pāṭu."—*s farid*.

ਉਨਏ [unae] See ਉਨਤ. 2 overcast (with clouds) "savan ko unae ghān ae."—*krisān*.

ਉਨਸ [unas] *اُنس* *n* recognition, acquaintance. 2 friendship.

ਉਨਸਰ [unsar], ਉਨਸਰ [unsur] *اُنسر* *n* an element, ingredient See ਅਨਸਿਰ.

ਉਨਕ [unka] *اُنك* *n* a long necked imaginary bird which is supposed to remain always in the air. It neither lands on earth and nor is it to be seen by anyone. "unka ukaba cāga simurga."—*saloh*.

ਉਨਤਿ [Unatī] See ਉਨਤਿ.

ਉਨਤੀ [unnatī] *Skt* *एकौन त्रिंशत्* twenty-nine.

ਉਨਮਤ [unmat], ਉਨਮਤ [unmatt] *Skt* *उन्मत्त* *adj* intoxicated, charmed, infatuated. "unmat kam mahā bīkh bhule."—*sri beṇī*. 2 obsessed, unhinged, lunatic. See ਉਦਮਤ.

**ਉਨਮਦ** [unmad] *Skt* उन्मद *n* ecstasy, intoxication. "unmad cādha madan rās cakhiā."—*raam kabir* 2 See ਉਨਮੋਤ.

**ਉਨਮਦਾ** [unmada] *adj* ecstatic, intoxicated. "jēcch gōdhrābī atī unmada."—*caritr* 256.

**ਉਨਮਨ** [unman] *Skt* उन्मनस् *adj* greatly agitated or excited, with unsettled mind. "unman manua sūni samana."—*gaur kabir* 2 according to yog, one whose mind is indifferent to the world. "unman nam lagan."—*prabha m* 4. 3 *Skt* उन्नतमनस् lofty mind, high thinking. "unman tatu kamahu."—*var suhi m* 1. See ਉਨਮਨੀ.

**ਉਨਮਨ ਰਥ** [unman rath] See ਰਥ.

**ਉਨਮਨਾ** [unmana] See ਉਨਮਨ.

**ਉਨਮਨਿ** [unmani] in a state of indifference towards the world. "unmani rathu dharīa."—*saveye m* 4 *ke*. 'conscience imbued with spiritual knowledge.' See ਰਥ 4.

**ਉਨਮਨੀ** [unmani] *Skt* उन्मनी *n* a posture in yog in which eye lids are pulled upward and eyes are concentrated on the tip of the nose. 2 state of spiritual knowledge attained by taking breath to the sukhmana nerve. "unmani jotī pāṣṭar dijē kon."—*BGK*

**ਉਨਮਦ** [unmad] *Skt* उन्मद *n* a condition of unstable mind. 2 indifferent behaviour, ecstasy, drowsiness. 3 madness, tenacity. "kam krodh mīṭ-hī unmad."—*gōd m* 5. See ਉਨਮਦ.

**ਉਨਮਦੀ** [unmadi] See ਉਨਮਦੀ.

**ਉਨਮਨ** [unman], **ਉਨਮਨੁ** [unmanu] *Skt* अनुमान *n* concentration, thought. "badbhagi unmanitau rid sēbad basayau."—*saveye m* 5 *ke*. "sadhī ejgaru jini kia unman."—*saveye m* 2 *ke*. 'one who has brought the evil snake under control with discretion.' 2 an estimate; a guess. "cārānkamāl ki māuj ko kahī kēsē unman."—*s kabir*. 3 a measure; a measurement. 4 *Skt* उन्मान weight. 5 a measure of 32 seers (roughly 30 kilograms) 6 price, value.

**ਉਨਮਾਰਗ** [unmarag] *Skt* उन्मार्ग *n* the wrong way, an ignoble path. 2 an awkward gait, bad custom.

**ਉਨਮੀਲਨ** [unmilan] *Skt* उन्मीलन *n* the act of opening the eye; opening the eye. 2 blooming, blossoming.

**ਉਨਮੀਲਿਤ** [unmilit] a literary figure of meaning in which distinction is posed between overtly similar qualities. "unmilit sadriṣy te hetu bhed kachu man."—*kavy prabhakar*.

Example:

gāhīne jyō jārpos de nahī soin sakhe,<sup>10</sup>  
dhāule dissan chah duddh sad-hu guṇ gakhē,  
tiṁsadhū asadhū pērakkhian kartut subhakhe.

—*BG*

2 *adj* open. 3 blossomed, bloomed.

**ਉਨਮੂਲ** [unmulan] *Skt* उन्मूलन *v* to uproot; to dig.

**ਉਨਮੇਖ** [unmekh] *Skt* उन्मेष *n* a blink, wink. 2 time required for the eye to wink; an instant.

**ਉਨਮੋ** [unmo] See ਉਨਿਮੋ and ਉਨਿਮੋ.

**ਉਨਵ** [unav] *Skt* उन्नत *adj* enlarged, expanded.

**ਉਨਵਿ** [unavi] having swollen. "unavi ghan chae baras subhae."—*tukha baramaha m* 1.

**ਉਨਵੰਜਾ** [unvōja] See ਉਨਵੰਜਾ.

**ਉਨਾ** [una] *pron* plural of ਉਸ marked with inflexion. "una bhi avhi ohisadu."—*varasa*.

**ਉਨਾਨਵੇ** [unanve] See ਉਨਾਨਵੇ.

**ਉਨਾਬ** [unab] 1 *فراولة* *n* a kind of berry, blackish red in colour. Physicians of the Greek system of medicine use it in several medicines. Its effect is cool, moist and it removes constipation. It refines the tenor of voice, purifies blood, removes cough, back-pain and diseases of liver and is beneficial for quenching thirst. 2 *adj* having a long nose.

**ਉਨਾਬੀ** [unabi] *adj* of the colour of blackish, red berry. 2 *n* blackish red.

**ਉਨਿ** [uni] *adv* they, to them. "uni canāṇ oh sokhiā."—*asa m* 1.

<sup>10</sup>Overtly similar.

ਉਨਿਮੋ [unimo] *Skt* ओम् नमः salutation to the protecting God. "unimo bhāgavāt gusaī."—*ram m 5*

ਉਨੀ [uni] See ਉਨਿ.

ਉਨੀ [ūni] See ਉਨੀ.

ਉਨੀਦਾ [unida], ਉਨੀਦਾ [unīdra] *Skt* उन्मिद adj feeling lethargic because of sleep; sleepy. "hute ōnide dve nīṣṭi kere."—*GPS*

ਉਨੀਜਾ [unāja] See ਉਣੀਜਾ.

ਉਨੁਹਾ [unha] *n* summer time; the summer season.

ਉਨ [unn], ਉਨ [ŋn] *Skt* ऊर्णा wool, fleece of sheep etc.—*romavli 2* spider's web.

ਉਨਤ [unnat], ਉਨਤ [ŋnat] *Skt* उन्नत adj high. "unnat nase joti prākase."—*akal 2* great, excellent. 3 sovereign; holding more riches.

ਉਨਤਿ [unnati], ਉਨਤਿ [ŋnati] *Skt* उन्नति *n* an increase, progress, growth. 2 height, eminence.

ਉਨੀ [unni], ਉਨੀ [ŋni] *Skt* ऊर्णिक adj woollen. 2 एकोन विंशति nineteen.

ਉਨੀ ਵੀਹ [ŋni viḥ] marginally different from the other.

ਉਪ [up] short form of ਉਪਮਾ. "jagtesvar up ur na sahicu."—*NP*. 2 *Skt prep* It imparts the meaning of particularity or specificity to words to which it is prefixed as in ਉਪਗਮਨ, ਉਪਕੰਠ, ਉਪਨਯਨ. 3 profusion, abundance as in ਉਪਕਾਰ, ਉਪਦੇਸ਼. 4 deputyship as in ਉਪਾਂਤ੍ਰੀ, etc.

ਉਪਾਵਤਾਰ [upavtar] a secondary incarnation, inferior to the primary one. See ਉਪ. "ab gano upavtar."—*brahm. Ram, Krishan, Kalki* etc. are primary avatars: Vyas, Prithu etc. are regarded as secondary ones.

ਉਪਾਇੰਦ੍ਰ [upidr] Vaman Avatar. See ਉਪੇਂਦ੍ਰ. "kotī idr upidr bānāe."—*akal*

ਉਪਾਈਆ [upaia] adj producer, creator. 2 produced, made. "sabhī varan rup jiajēt upaia."—*brīdā 3 m 4*.

ਉਪਸ [upas] See ਉਪਸਯ.

ਉਪਸਥ [upasath] See ਉਪਸਥ.

ਉਪਸਥਿਤ [upasthit] *Skt* उपस्थित adj sitting near, present, ready at hand.

ਉਪਸਥਿਤਿ [upasthiti] *Skt* उपस्थिति *n* presence, attendance.

ਉਪਸਮ [upsam] *Skt n* tranquility; control over the organs of perception. 2 controlling sexual desire. 3 effort to eradicate disease. "tīh upsam ko karahu vicar."—*NP*

ਉਪਸਰਾਗ [upsarag] *Skt* उपसर्ग *n* the process of prefixing ਉਤ, ਉਪ, ਅਤਿ, ਅਧਿ, ਅਨੁ, ਅਪ, ਅਪਿ, ਅਭਿ, ਅਵ, ਅੰਬ, ਸਮ, ਜ, ਦੁਸ, ਦੁਰ, ਨਿ, ਨਿਸ, ਨਿਰ, ਪਰਾ, ਪਰਿ, ਪੁ, ਪੁਤਿ, ਵਿ etc. in the beginning of words for imparting special meanings to them. 2 a disease. 3 a disorder, disturbance. 4 bad. 5 hindrance.

ਉਪਸਾ [upsa] *Skt* उपस work, task. "ki amitopsa he."—*japu ਅਮਿਤ-ਅਪਸ*.

ਉਪਸੁੰਦ [upsūd] See ਅਪਸੁੰਦ.

ਉਪਸੰਹਾਰ [upsāhar] *Skt* उपसंहार *n* the act of pulling towards oneself. 2 a conclusion, immersion. "upkram upsāhar jan cit."—*GPS*. 'be absorbed in the Lord's creation.' See ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ, ਉਪਸੰਹਾਰ. 3 principle, consequence.

ਉਪਸਥ [upasth] *Skt* adj sitting near, situated, close by. 2 *n* sex, gender. 3 pudendum

ਉਪਸਥਿਤ [upasthit], ਉਪਸਥਿਤਿ [upasthiti] See ਉਪਸਥਿਤ and ਉਪਸਥਿਤਿ.

ਉਪਹਾਸ [uphas] *Skt n* a joke, jest. 2 laughter. "priā bācan uphas kaho."—*sar m 5*.

ਉਪਹਾਰ [uphar] *Skt n* the act of carrying something close. 2 a present, gift, offering. 3 worship.

ਉਪਹਿਤ [uphit] *Skt* adj holding a title, titled. 2 assumed. 3 gifted.

ਉਪਕਰਣ [upkaran] *Skt n* material; provisions. 2 means and material for making some object such as potter's wheel, string and staff or a writer's pen, inkpot etc. 3 things such as a king's whisk and canopy or ascetic's mat and water container.

ਉਪਕਰਤਾ [upkarta] *Skt* उपकर्तृ adj a benefactor.

2 helper.

**ਉਪਕਰਨਾ** [upkarna] *v* to go for aid; to render help. 2 to prove benevolent. "jin karāṇi guru visaria, se na upkare ātivar."—*var vad m 3*. "jo tudhu upkare dukh sukhasa."—*gōd m 4*.

**ਉਪਕਾਰ** [upkar] *Skt n* help, aid. 2 an act of kindness, benefaction. "sar maha simran satnamu, kar mahā karbo upkar."—*GPS*. 3 conformity. 4 employment, service. 5 kindness.

**ਉਪਕਾਰੀ** [upkari] *Skt* उपकारिन् *adj* helpful. 2 benevolent, beneficent. "data tarvaru data phalu upkari jivāt."—*s kabir*. 3 benign, benevolent.

**ਉਪਕੰਠ** [upkāṭh], **ਉਪਕੰਠਿ** [upkāṭhi] *Skt* उपकण्ठ *adv* near, close. 2 on the bank, ashore. "nadi upkāṭhi jese ghar tarvaru."—*mala a m 1*.

**ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ** [upkram] *Skt* उपक्रम *n* beginning, origin. 2 a preface, preamble. 3 a sequence of the creation. See **ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ ਉਪਸੰਹਾਰ**.

**ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ ਉਪਸੰਹਾਰ** [upkram upsāhar] These two words coming together denote unity of the preamble and ultimate doctrine of a book. 2 a description of the world's creation from God and its ultimate reabsorption in Him. 3 the beginning and the end.

**ਉਪਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [upkrit] *Skt* उपकृत one who has been obliged, beneficiary. See **ਉਪਕਾਰ**.

**ਉਪਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [upkriti] *Skt* उपकृति *n* a favour, benefaction. 2 virtue, goodness. 3 aid, help. 4 kindness, benevolence.

**ਉਪਕੰਤਾ** [upgāta], **ਉਪਕੰਤ੍ਰਿ** [upgātri] *Skt* उपगन्ता *adj* getting close. 2 acquaintance, confidante. 3 (one) who helps.

**ਉਪਕਾਰ** [upcar] *Skt n* service. 2 an effort. 3 a bribe. 4 a treatment, therapy. 5 a recitation of a mantr or spell and the procedure to do so.

**ਉਪਚਾਰਕ** [upcarak] *Skt adj* (one) who cures. 2 attendant. 3 one who actualizes a spell or mantr. 4 *n* a secondary word, which is not

primary.

**ਉਪਚਿਤ੍ਰਾ** [upcitra] See **ਤਿਲੋਬੀ**.

**ਉਪਜ** [upaj] *Skt n* origin. 2 produce, product. See **ਜਲ ਮਹਿ ਉਪਜੀ**.

**ਉਪਜਣਾ** [upajna], **ਉਪਜਨ** [upjan], **ਉਪਜਨਾ** [upajna] *Skt* उपजन *v* to be born, to take birth. "upje nipe nipej samai."—*gaur kabir*. 2 to grow, germinate. 3 to take birth, have rebirth. "gurumukhi jo pran upj-hi."—*prabha m 1*. 'Impelled by Guru's teaching, mind and life are then reborn i.e. they assume higher form of living.'

**ਉਪਜ ਨਿਪਜ** [upaj nipej] See **ਉਪਜ** and **ਨਿਪਜ**.

**ਉਪਜਸ** [upja ʔ] See **ਉਪਜੀ**.

**ਉਪਜਾਪ** [upjap] See **ਉਪਜੰਧ**.

**ਉਪਜਿ** [upaji] having been produced, having been born, having taken birth.

**ਉਪਜਿਅਰਾ** [upjiara] *adj* born, produced. "jis te upjiara tini lia samai."—*bihā chēt m 5*.

**ਉਪਜੀਵਨ** [upjivan] *Skt n* living, livelihood. 2 a means of subsistence.

**ਉਪਜੀਵਿਕਾ** [upjivika] *Skt n* living, livelihood. 2 a means of subsistence.

**ਉਪਜੀ** [upje] See **ਉਪਜਨ**. 2 makes progress, succeeds. 3 comes out the winner. "khoji upje badī binse."—*mala m 1*. 'The seeker wins, the disputant fails.'

**ਉਪਜੰਧ** [upjəp], **ਉਪਜੰਧਿ** [upjəpi] *Skt* उपजाप *n* a recitation or repetition (of God's name) in a voice not audible to others, also called "upāṣu jap." "upjəp upai na paic kət-hu."—*prabha m 4*. 2 *Skt* उपयुक्त *adj* proper, suitable, correct. "ram nami citu rape jāka. upjəpi darsan kye tāka."—*gaur a m 1*.

**ਉਪਟਨ** [upṭan], **ਉਪਟਣ** [upṭṭan], **ਉਪਟਨ** [upṭṭan] *Skt* उपाटन *v* to tear; to saw. 2 to render worthless, uproot. "upaṭṭ bar."—*datt* 'uproots hair.'

**ਉਪਠਾ** [upṭha], **ਉਪਠੀ** [upṭhi] *adj* bent backward, turned face backward; that is, opposite or



against. "nadari upāthi je karē sultanā ghahū karaīda."—*var asa*. See ਆਸਾ.

**ਉਪਤਾਪ** [upatāp] *Skt* *n* a burning sensation. 2 pain from sickness. 3 worry. 4 calamity. 5 sickness caused by sun's heat.

**ਉਪਤਿਸ਼ਟ** [upatisṭat], **ਉਪਤਿਸ਼ਠ** [upatisṭh] *Skt* *उपतिष्ठ* *adj* nearby, standing close. "nidak avadh hor uptisṭatte."—*sahas m* 5. 'standing nearby to murder.'

**ਉਪਦਿਸ਼ਾ** [updiṣa] *Skt* *n* mid-way between two directions such as southeast (āgni koṇ), northeast (iṣan koṇ), southwest (nairat koṇ); and northwest (vayvi koṇ). See ਦਿਸ਼ਾ.

**ਉਪਦੇਸ਼** [updes] *Skt* उपदेश (ਉਪ-ਦਿਸ਼) *n* teaching, advice. "ap kamau avra updes."—*gaur m* 5. 2 beneficial talk. 3 a religious preceptor's teaching. 4 a country within a country, province etc. "mer kete, kete dhu, updes."—*japu*

**ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਕ** [updesak] *Skt* उपदेशक *n* a preceptor. 2 a guru, mentor.

**ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਾ** [updesā] guru's teaching. "soi dāx updesā."—*suhi m* 5 *gunvāti*. See ਭਾ.

**ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਿ** [updesi] with or through teaching. "guru updesi kal sru jure."—*bhar kabir*. 'fights death through Guru's teaching.'

**ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ੀ** [updesi], **ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਾ** [updesā] *Skt* उपदेशी *n* a teacher, preacher, preceptor. "giani dhiani bahu updesi."—*gaur kabir*. 2 guru.

**ਉਪਦ੍ਰਵ** [upadrah], **ਉਪਦ੍ਰਵ** [upadrav] *Skt* उपद्रव *n* violence, turbulence, tumult. "mīte upadrah man te ber."—*asa m* 5. 2 an uproar; a turmoil. 3 a calamity, disaster.

**ਉਪਦ੍ਰਵੀ** [upadravi], **ਉਪਦ੍ਰੀ** [upadri] *Skt* उपद्रवि *adj* riotous, tumultuous. "dhuja phat basātr su dhare upadri."—*paras*.

**ਉਪਧਾਤੁ** [updhatu] *Skt* *n* dross. 2 an alloy. 3 a metallic or metal-like substance like antimony, blue vitriol, yellow arsenic, etc. some writers have put their number at seven adding to the above soz namakkhi, blue vitriol,

hartal, antimony, mica, red arsenic, and khapriya. "kahī dhatu sabē updhatu bhano."—*samudr mathan*.

**ਉਪਧਾਨ** [updhan] *Skt* *n* a head-rest; a pillow. "baḍ updhan dhāryo jīh pache."—*GPS*. 2 a mantr recited before laying the foundation of an altar. 3 love, affection.

**ਉਪਨਤ** [upnat] *Skt* *adj* visible, apparent. "jan upnat suhag."—*manu*. 2 bent towards the front. 3 one who bows in order to seek protection; a refugee.

**ਉਪਨਯਾਨ** [upnayan] *Skt* *n* the ceremony of the sacred thread. See ਜਨੇਊ. 2 the act of taking the pupil close to the preceptor.

**ਉਪਨਾਮ** [upnam] *Skt* उपनाम *n* a second name given out of love; nickname. 2 a poet's adopted name as Goya by Bhai Nand Lal. See ਭਾਪ.

**ਉਪਨਿਸ਼ਦ** [upniṣad], **ਉਪਨਿਖਦ** [upnikhad] *Skt* उपनिषद् *n* the act of sitting close by to listen to the preceptor's teachings. 2 a branch of Ved Brahmans containing spiritual precepts. They are one hundred and seventy in number but the main ones are ten: ishavasy, ken, kathavalli, prashn, mūdak, māduky, tetirriy, ctrey, chādogy, vrihdarnyak. "kachu upnikhad path mukh thana."—*GPS*.

Some of the Upnishads were translated into Persian during the reign of emperor Akbar. Darashikoh also got fifty of them translated in 1657 AD. 3 an uninhabited place, isolated spot. 4 religion.

**ਉਪਨਿਯਮ** [upniyam] *Skt* *n* bye-laws framed under principal laws. For example, principal precepts of Sikhism are nam, dan and isnan, and secondary principles or upniyams are reading and recitation of the sacred texts, katha and kirtan, gifting of food, clothing,

<sup>1</sup>Being a ritual of the moment when the novice is taken to the preceptor for teaching, it carries this name.



medicine and education, and maintenance of cleanliness of clothes, house, etc.

**ਉਪਨੀਤ** [upnit] *Skt* *adj* (one) who has undergone the ceremony of the sacred thread. 2 brought closeby.

**ਉਪਨੇਤਾ** [upneta] *Skt* *उपनेतृ* *n* one who brings. 2 the priest who offers the sacred thread

**ਉਪਨੇਤ੍ਰ** [upnetr] *Skt* *n* the second eye, education or knowledge. 2 spectacles.

**ਉਪਨਯਾਸ** [upnyas] *Skt* *n* the act of keeping closeby. 2 an abdication. 3 a statement, narration. 4 an imaginary tale, a novel. 5 trust money. 6 thought.

**ਉਪਪਤਿ** [up-pati] *Skt* *n* the second husband, jar.<sup>1</sup> "pati marat jih logi na bara. ka up-pati tih agr bicara?"—*caritr* 267. See **ਉਪਪਤਿਤ**. "up-pati khaṣṭam karṭi ucaraṇ."—*GPS*

**ਉਪਪਤਿਤ** [up-pattit] *Skt* *उपपत्ति* *n* an achievement. 2 a spiritual success. 3 the skill, method or reason for ascertaining a fact.

**ਉਪਪਾਤਕ** [up-patak] *n* a sin of the second degree. For example, stealing is a sin of the first degree, while dealing with a thief is an uppatak.

**ਉਪਪਤੀ** [up-pati] *Skt* *उपपत्ति* *adj* who has gate-crashed. 2 arrived suddenly. 3 caught in the trap. "tyō ab taptavhu up-pati."—*GPS*.

**ਉਪਪਾਦਨ** [up-padan] *n* describing cogently, proving methodically.

**ਉਪਪੁਰਾਣ** [up-puraṇ] minor Purans or books of Hindu mythology. They are 18 in number: usna, sənatkumar, śāb, shēv, kapṛ, kalika, durvasa, devi, narsīgh, nardiy, nōdikeṣvar, paraṣar, padm, bhaskar, maheṣvar, maric, vayviy and varun, See **ਪੁਰਾਣ**.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>In Punjabi there is difference of meaning between yar and jar. The former means a friend and helper, but the latter is a person who cohabits with the other's wife.

<sup>2</sup>Names of Purans and Upp-purans differ in many books. See **ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਪੁਰਾਣ**, Chapter 17.

**ਉਪਬਨ** [upban] *Skt* *उपवन* *n* a garden.

**ਉਪਬਾਹ** [upbah] a marriage, wedding. See **ਉਪਬਾਹ**. "dve upbah agari bhae."—*GPS*

**ਉਪਭੁਕਤ** [upbhukt], **ਉਪਭੁਗਤ** [upbhugat] *Skt* *उपभुक्त* *adj* used, exploited.

**ਉਪਭੋਗ** [upbhog] *n* pleasure derived from using something. 2 the act of tasting or enjoying.

**ਉਪਮਾ** [upma], **ਉਪਮਾ** [upmā] *Skt* *उप-मा* *n* the act of judging equality; similarity. "kaun upma deu kavan badai?"—*sar chāt m* 5. 2 a literary figure of speech in which upman and upmey being different objects have a shared quality that calls for comparison.

karīye jāhi upmey ko bar upman saman,  
pun sadharan dharam dhar sou upma jan.

—*alākar sāgar sudha*.

In order to understand this figure of speech, four terms i.e. upman, upmey, dharam and vacak should be thoroughly grasped:

'upman' is an object whose quality is compared with that of another, as for example the moon's brightness/beauty is compared with a face. 'upmey' is that object which is recipient of an attribute of some other object, as for example, the face that is imagined comparable to the moon.

'dharam' or 'sadharan dharam' is the common quality being compared. In the present example, the common quality or dharam is brightness or charm which is common to both the moon and the face.

'vacak' is an expression or a word pointing to the fact of similarity. For example in "locan amal kamaldal jese." the word 'jese' is a vacak. Other words such as tesa, jīū, tīū, sam, so, se, yatha, tatha, lo, etc. are indicative of this similarity. The figure of speech in which all these four qualities are found goes by the name of purnopma alākar.

In the above example, netr is upmey, kamal

(petal of lotus) is upman with both having purity as a shared quality i.e. their dharam; and jese is vacak here.

(b) If one or two terms comprising are absent, it is a case of a hidden comparison, and the missing entity is called luptopma which means If a 'dharambodhak' word is missing, it is a case of dharamlupta; if upman is absent, it is a case of upmanlupta; if a vacak is missing, it is a case of vacaklupta.

(c) If an upamey has several upmans, it is called a malopma alākar.

Example:

chir kesi chiravadhi chach kesi chatraner  
chapakar kesi chabi kalidi ke kul ke,  
hāsnī si siharum, hira si husnabad  
gōga ki si dhar cālī satī sīdhu rūtke,  
para si palaugadh, rupa kesi rampur  
qora si surāgabād nīke rāhi jhulke,  
cāpa si cāderikoṭ, cādni si cādagar  
kīrti tīhari rāhi mālti si phulke—*akāl*.

(d) If upmeya and upman are described consecutively in the altered order, it is a case of rāsnopma.

Example:

kesi ravi rāsami ghajā pe hē tēhī sīgh?  
jesi nilmanīn ki avlī pahar hē,  
kesi nilmanīn ki avlī sābaj sē?  
jesi brīkjōjan me jāmunā ki dhar hē,  
kesi brīkjōjan mē jāmunā ki dhar dekhi?  
jesi bijuri ki śan panāp āpar hē,  
kesi bijuri ki śan panāp āpar dekhi?  
jesi śrī gobīd sīgh terī talvar hē.

—*alākar sagar sudhā*

(e) Imagining the possibility of the quality of one thing in several other objects is a case of utprekṣopma to the fore.

Example:

tal kup phale drām megh jā purī me  
mano guru nanak ki nāmratā basat hē,...

sīta kālākād madhu mīśrī o śmrīt ne

mano gurugīra me le madhurāi līnī hē.

3 appreciation, eulogy. "bin upma jōdis ki binse nā ādhīrā."—*gōu m 1*.

ਉਪਮਾਤਾ [upmata] *Śtr* उपमातृ *n* a foster-mother.  
2 mother's female cousin, aunt, elder brother's wife. 3 a portrayor, portraitist. 4 adj a eulogizer.

ਉਪਮਾਨ [upman] See ਉਪਮਾ. 2 *n* a metric metre of four lines, each having 23 matras the last two being guru, with pauses, at the thirteenth matra, and the tenth matra thereafter. It is also called a nīṣani cād.

Example:

bhālī suhavi chaprī, jāmhī gun gae,  
kīt-hī kam nā dhāulhar, jītu hārī visrāe.  
—*suhī m 5*.

(b) Another form of this matra has four lines each having 23 matras, ending in sāgan, that is 115 with pauses at the 13<sup>th</sup> matra and 10 matra thereafter in each line.

Example:

akkhī bajh-hu vekhṇa, vīṇ kōna sunṇa,  
pera bajh-hu cālṇa, vīṇ hātīhā karnā,  
jībhe bajh-hu bolṇa, iu jīvāt marnā,  
nanak hukam pachanṇe, tau khasme mīṇa.  
—*var mājh m 2*.

ਉਪਮਾਨੋਪਮੇਯ [upmanopmey] or ਉਪਮੇਯੋਪਮਾਨ [upmeyoman] *n* a figure of speech in which upman is described as upmey and vice versa. "jahā paraspār hot hē upmeyo upman, bhuṣaṇ upmeyopma tāhī bakhānat jān."—*śivraj bhuṣaṇ*.

Example:

dāsmēṣ ki kīripān bhāse bijuri sāman,  
bijlī cāmāk dekhi śrī guru kīripān si.

ਉਪਮੇਯ [upmey] See ਉਪਮਾ.

ਉਪਮੇਯੋਪਮਾ [upmeyopma] See ਉਪਮਾਨੋਪਮੇਯ.

ਉਪਚਯੁ [upyukt] *Śtr* adj suitable, proper, correct.  
2 connected, related.

**ਉਪਯੋਗ** [upyog] *Skt n* a relation, connection.  
2 a job, business. 3 a motive, purpose.  
4 competence, talent.

**ਉਪਯੋਗੀ** [upyogi] *Skt* उपयोगि *adj* helpful.  
2 assistant, helper. 3 suitable.

**ਉਪਰ** [upar] *Skt* उपरि *adv* on, over, upon. See ਉਪਰਿ.

**ਉਪਰਚਿਨਾ** [uprauna] *n* a garment for the head; a dupatta. "upar pit dhare uprauna."—*krzsān*.  
2 a towel, wash cloth.

**ਉਪਰਜਨ** [uparjan] *Skt* उपार्जन *n* producing, creating. "nanak apān rup apī hi uparja."  
—*sukhmān*. 'self created.' "kadāc karūna na uparjate."—*sāhas m* 5. 'Little kindness doesn't grow.' 2 earning. 3 collecting, gathering.

**ਉਪਰਤ** [uprat] *Skt adj* detached from worldly cares, dejected. "uprat mānua viṣay te."  
—*GPS*. 2 dead.

**ਉਪਰਤਨ** [upratān] *Skt* उपरत्न *n* a jewel of the second order, inferior jewels such as carnelian, crystal, crystallized quartz, mother of pearl etc.

**ਉਪਰਤਿ** [upratī] *Skt n* dejection, detachment, alienation. "jo upratī hove sāsari."—*NP* 2 death.

**ਉਪਰਨਾ** [uparna] See ਉਪਰਚਿਨਾ. "dhoti ek uparna pan."—*GPS*.

**ਉਪਰਮ** [upram] *Skt n* detachment, dejection, sadness, apathy.

**ਉਪਰਾਗ** [uprag] *Skt n* colour, caste. 2 the process of dyeing or colouring. 3 the reflection of colour.

**ਉਪਰਾਜ** [upraj] *Skt n* a ruler's deputy; a viceroy.  
2 See ਯੁਗਰਾਜ.

**ਉਪਰਾਜਨ** [uprajan] *Skt* ਉਪਰਾਜਨ *v* to dye; to draw, to paint. 2 *Skt* उपार्जन to produce. "tum sabh ko upraj-hi tumhi lehu ubar."—*sanama*. 3 to accumulate, collect. "sukh upraje maddh utē."—*akāl*. "gyan rāde uprajat hē."—*GPS*.

**ਉਪਰਾਂਤ** [uprāt] *Skt* उपरान्त *adv* subsequently, following this.

**ਉਪਰਾਮ** [upram] *Skt n* renunciation, detachment.  
2 rest, repose. 3 *adj* averse, indifferent.

**ਉਪਰਾਲਾ** [uprala], **ਉਪਰਾਲੈ** [upralo] *n* an effort; labour. 2 help. 3 a favour. "path uprala kin hamara."—*GPS*. "ab hamro upralo kije."—*guru sobha*.

**ਉਪਰਿ** [uparī] *adv* on, upon. See ਉਪਰ. "uparī aī bēthe kūrīaru."—*var asa*. 2 according to, in accordance with. "karma uparī nibhē."—*gau m* 1. 3 puissant, preponderant. "pure guru ka bacān uparī aīa."—*gau var* 1 *m* 4.

**ਉਪਰਿਅ** [upria] *n* a measure, an effort. 2 a treatment, remedy. "anik upria."—*bīla m* 5.  
3 *adj* rootless, uprooted, pulled out. 4 extirpator.

**ਉਪਰੇ** [upre] *adv* upward. "mukhu tāle per upre."—*var jēt*.

**ਉਪਰੇਰੇ** [uprere] *adv* excessively upward, towards the higher side. "uprere calia."—*BG*.

**ਉਪਰੋਕਤ** [uprokat] *adj* said above, mentioned above.

**ਉਪਰੋਧ** [uprodh] *Skt n* a hindrance, an obstruction.

**ਉਪਰੋਧਕ** [uprodhak] *Skt adj* a hinderer. 2 an obstructionist.

**ਉਪਰੋਧਾ** [uprodha] *n* a purohit, a family-priest of the Brahmin caste who guides the performance of all ceremonies and warns against wrong doings.

**ਉਪਰੋਨਾ** [uprona] See ਉਪਰਚਿਨਾ.

**ਉਪਰੰਤ** [uprāt] See ਉਪਰਾਂਤ.

**ਉਪਲ** [upal] *Skt n* a stone. 2 a hail stone. 3 a cloud. 4 sand. 5 forest dung. 6 See ਉਪਲ.

**ਉਪਲਾਖਿਤ** [uplākṣit], **ਉਪਲਾਖਿਤ** [uplākhit] *Skt* उपलक्षित *adj* already known. 2 inferred. 3 known, explicated.

**ਉਪਲੱਖਣ** [uplākṣhaṇ], **ਉਪਲੱਖਣ** [uplācchaṇ] *Skt* उपलक्षण *n* an indicator or sign to underline the significance of an object. 2 the quality of a word which differs from its literal meaning. For example, to protect the field from the deer

means that the field is to be protected from the other stray cattle too.

**ਉਪਲਬਧ** [uplabadh] *Skt* उपलब्ध *adj* available, found. 2 known.

**ਉਪਲਬਧਿ** [uplabadhi] *Skt* उपलब्धि *n* the act of searching, power of finding. 2 an achievement. 3 intelligence, knowledge.

**ਉਪਵਸ** [upvas] *Skt* n a fast; missing a meal; observing a fast.

**ਉਪਵਾਹ** [upvah] a marriage, See ਉਵਾਹ. "kino upvah abhiram y3 je ram."- *NP*.

**ਉਪਵੀਤ** [upvit] *Skt* n a thread worn by extending the right hand; a sacred thread. See ਜਨੇਵੀ.

**ਉਪਵੇਸ਼ਨ** [upveshan] *Skt* (ਉਪ-ਵਿਸ਼) *n* the act of sitting; being situated

**ਉਪਵੇਦ** [upved] *Skt* n a Ved of the second order. Four upveds of the Hindus are. (1) Ayurved on medical science. (2) Gandharv Ved containing musicology. (3) Dhanur Ved about weapons including bows. (4) Sthapaty Ved on architecture.

**ਉਪਰਾਨ** [uparna] *v* to arrive; to reach; to approach.

**ਉਪਾਉ** [upau] *Skt* उपाय *n* an effort, a means. "kachu upau mukati ka kar re."-*gau* m 9. 2 a device, plan. 3 the act of coming close. 4 a treatment, effort to cure a disease.

**ਉਪਾਉਣਾ** [upauna] *v* to produce; to create.

**ਉਪਾਇ** [upai] See ਉਪਾਉ and ਉਪਾਉਣਾ. "upai kite na labhai."-*gau* m 4. 2 having produced or created. "sabhu upai ape vekhe."-*sri* m 3.

**ਉਪਾਇਆ** [upaiā] *n* an effort; a means. "e sajan! kachu kah-hu upaiā."-*bavan*. "tritie mata kichu karau upaiā."-*asa* m 5. 2 produced, created.

**ਉਪਾਇਨ** [upain] offering. See ਉਪਾਯਨ.

**ਉਪਾਸ** [upas] *Skt* उपास् *v* to sit near. 2 *n* the act of sitting closeby; worship, adoration, service. "man, carnarbid upas."-*guj* m 5. 3 See ਉਪਾਸਤ.

**ਉਪਾਸਕ** [upasak], **ਉਪਾਸਕੀ** [upaski] *Skt* उपासक *adj* (one) who sits closeby, a servant. 2 a worshipper.

3 a devotee.

**ਉਪਾਸਨ** [upasan], **ਉਪਾਸਨਾ** [upasna] *Skt* n the act of sitting near. 2 rendering service. waiting upon. 3 devotion. 4 worship.

**ਉਪਾਸਿ** [upasi] having worshipped. 2 will produce. 3 See ਉਪਾਸਤ.

**ਉਪਾਸ਼ੁ ਸਪ** [upāṣu jap] *Skt* n a recitation or repetition in low voice so as to be inaudible to those sitting at a distance.

**ਉਪਾਸਤ** [upasy] *Skt* adj (one) sitting near whom is proper, fit to be served. 2 worshipping.

**ਉਪਾਹਾ** [upaha] *adj* produced, created. "jinhā upaha, tindhā binaha."-*asa* m 5.

**ਉਪਾਖਯਾਨ** [upakhyan] *Skt* ਉਪ-ਆਖਯਾਨ *n* an ancient or antique tale; history. 2 a story connected with an antique tale.

**ਉਪਾਯ** [upāg] See ਉਪੰਯ.

**ਉਪਾਯਨ** [upajan] See ਉਪਾਯਨ.

**ਉਪਾਟਨ** [upatan] *Skt* उत्पाटन *v* to dig up; to dismantle. 2 to saw; to split.

**ਉਪਾਤ** [upat], **ਉਪਾਤਿ** [upati], **ਉਪਾਤੀ** [upati] *Skt* उत्पत्ति. birth, creation. "anik parlau anik upati."-*sara* m 5. 2 produced, created. "api srirati upati."-*var* majh 1.

**ਉਪਾਦਨ** [upadan] *Skt* ਉਪ-ਆਦਾਨ acquisition, adoption. 2 spiritual knowledge. 3 an achievement. 4 prevalence of senses in their respective fields. 5 a cause that changes into an action, as clay is changed into a pitcher or steel is transformed into a sword. "upadan xh sabh jag kerī."-*GPS*. 'According to Vedant, maya is upadan of the world'

**ਉਪਾਦੇਯ** [upadey] *adj* fit to be got or acquired. 2 fit to be known, knowable. 3 exquisite, superb. 4 *n* work.

**ਉਪਾਧ** [upadh] See ਉਪਾਧਿ.

**ਉਪਾਧਨ** [upadhan] a pillow, See ਉਪਾਧਨ. "as gadi das rucir faras par upadhan diragh dhardin."-*GPS*.

**ਉਪਾਧਿ** [upadhī] *Skt* *n* a stratagem. 2 status, rank. 3 a title. 4 an indicator to bring to cognizance an object. It is different from the object as a pot that gives the idea of the firmament, though both are so different. 5 tumult, rowdyism.

**ਉਪਾਧੀ** [upadhī] See ਉਪਾਧਿ.

**ਉਪਾਧਿਯ** [upadhīy] *Skt* *n* a teacher; a guru to impart religious teaching; a priest etc.<sup>1</sup>

**ਉਪਾਨ** [upan] the foundation of a building. 2 See ਉਪਾਯਨ.

**ਉਪਾਨਹ** [upanaḥ], **ਉਪਾਨਤ** [upanaṭ], **ਉਪਾਨਯ** [upanaṃ], **ਉਪਾਨੇ** [upane] *Skt* उपाह-उपानत् *n* shoes, *xa* a humble servant. "dhāryo upanaḥ guru ko cin."—*GPS*. "taje upanaṃ nāge paṭ."—*GPS*. "das upane lekār dhae."—*GPS*.

**ਉਪਾਮ** [upam] plural of ਉਪਮਾ. 2 *n* all created beings; mankind; the living multitude. "sabh gavāt jet upam."—*bers* *m* 4. 3 *Skt* अमम *adj* farthest. 4 very far.

**ਉਪਾਯ** [upay] See ਉਪਾਯੀ.

**ਉਪਾਯਵੀ** [upayau] *adj* produced, created.

**ਉਪਾਯਨ** [upayan] *Skt* *n* a present, an offering. 2 a meeting.

**ਉਪਾਰ** [upar] See ਉਪਾਰਨਾ.

**ਉਪਾਰਜਨ** [uparjan], **ਉਪਾਰਜਨਾ** [uparjana] *Skt* ਉਪਾਰਜਨ. *v* to draw, print. 2 to decorate, bedeck, adorn. "koṭī uparjana tere āg"—*bher* *o* *m* 5. 3 *Skt* ਉਪਾਰਜਨ adding up, collection. "phalgunī anāḍ uparjana."—*majh* *baramaha*. 4 creation "simre sāgal uparjana."—*maru* *solhe* *m* 5 "jet kin uparjana prabhū dan dex dātar."—*mali* *m* 5

**ਉਪਾਰਣ** [uparaṇ], **ਉਪਾਰਨਾ** [uparna] *Skt* उत्पादन to uproot, dismantle. "mul vikar upar."—*GPS*. 2 to tear apart, saw. 3 उपासन *n* a crime, an offence, a sin. 4 पारण the end of fasting. See

<sup>1</sup>It is written in the third chapter of Shankh Smṛiti that one who teaches a celibate is a 'guru' and he who teaches for monetary reward is a teacher.

ਕੁਤ ਪਚਣ.

**ਉਪਾਰਾ** [upara] *adj* dug up, uprooted 2 created, built, formed. "kai jāṭ bznahī upara."—*suhi* *m* 5. "oākar te srīsaṭī upara."—*VN*.

**ਉਪਾਰੀ** [upari] *adj* created, formed. "sabh se dataru jetu upari."—*var guj* 2 *m* 5. 'gives gifts to all the created ones.' 2 dug up, dismantled.

**ਉਪਾਲੰਭ** [upalābh] *Skt* उपात्मभ *n* a complaint, blame, grievance.

**ਉਪਾਵ** [upav] measure. See ਉਪਾਵੀ. "sabhna upava siri upau he harinam parapatī hoī."—*var guj* 1 *m* 3. "upav chodī gahu tīa kī oī."—*gau* *m* 5.

**ਉਪਾਵਣ** [upavaṇ], **ਉਪਾਵਣੁ** [upavaṇu] *v* to produce, create.

**ਉਪਾਵਣੁਹਾਰ** [upavaṇuhar] *adj* producer, creator. "ap upavaṇuhar"—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

**ਉਪਾਵਨ** [upavan] See ਉਪਾਵਣ. "apī upavan."—*bīla* *m* 5.

**ਉਪਾਵੀ** [upavi] with endeavour, with effort. "anīk upavi rogu nā jāī."—*sukhmani*.

**ਉਪਾਰ** [upar] See ਉਪਾਰਨਾ.

**ਉਪਾਰਨ** [uparan] *Skt* उत्पादन *n* the act of uprooting. "jāṭ apni apī upari."—*majh* *m* 5. *n* sawing, splitting. "bahur jāṃ nā upara."—*asa chāt* *m* 5

**ਉਪਾਰਿ** [uparī] *adv* having split or torn apart. "bheanrup nīksīa thām uparī."—*bher* *m* 3. 2 having pulled apart or uprooted.

**ਉਪਾਰੀ** [upari] See ਉਪਾਰਨ.

**ਉਪਿਦ** [upid], **ਉਪਿਦ੍ਰ** [upidr] *Vaman*. See ਉਪੇਦ੍ਰ. "kai koṭī upidr bānāy khapayo."—*saveye* 33.

**ਉਪੇਕਾ** [upekṣa], **ਉਪੇਖਾ** [upekhyā] *Skt* उपेक्षा *n* renunciation. 2 apathy, indifference, dejection. 3 disrespect, scorn. "metri karuṇa dvē lakho mudita tiji jān. catur<sup>2</sup> upekhyā jīś bīkhe sāmukh sō pahīcan."—*NP*.

**ਉਪੇਤਾਣਾ** [upetaṇa] *adj* without shoes, barefoot. "pāg upetaṇa."—*var asa*.

<sup>2</sup>Fourth.



**ਉਪੇਵ** [upēdr] *Skt* उपेव *n* Kashyap's son born to Aditi; younger brother of Indar; Vaman Avtar.

**ਉਪੇਯਾ** [upeya] See ਉਪਈਆ.

**ਉਪੋਦਘਾਤ** [upodghat] *Skt* उपोदघात *n* a prologue, an introduction, a preface, brief description of things dealt with in the book. 2 different from a normal statement, description of a special object.

**ਉਪੰਗ** [upāg] *Skt* उपाङ्ग *n* a part of a limb (a hand is a limb; a finger is an upāg). 2 limb-like, artificial limb. 3 a kind of musical instrument, natarāṅg. "jhalār tal mridāṅg upāg."—*cāḍī* 1. 4 Udho's father.

**ਉਪੰਨ** [upān], **ਉਪੰਨਾ** [upāna] *Skt* उपन्न *adj* born, begotten. "ape apī upar upāna."—*maru solhe m* 3. "apī upānīa."—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. "cauthe prarī upānī khed."—*var majh m* 1.

**ਉਪਨ** [uppal] a subcaste of Khatri. "gajāṅ uppal satiguru bhavē."—*BC*

**ਉਫ** [uf] *P* اُف part an exclamation of pain, grief or fatigue; ah, oh! ha! alas!

**ਉਫਟਨ** [uphaṭan] *v* to burst; to explode; to jump. "uphāṭ sronāṭ chīcchya."—*cāḍī* 2 'Drops of blood rebound.'

**ਉਫਣਨਾ** [uphaṇna] *v* to ferment. 2 to boil.

**ਉਫਤਦ** [uftad] *P* اُفّ the felled ones. See ਉਫਤਾਦਨ.

**ਉਫਤਾਦ** [uftad] *P* اُفّ the felled one. See ਉਫਤਾਦਨ.

**ਉਫਤਾਦਹ** [uftadah] *P* اُفّ the felled, humiliated. See ਉਫਤਾਦਨ.

**ਉਫਤਾਦਨ** [uftadan] *P* اُفّ *v* to fall, collapse. 2 to be ruined.

**ਉਫਨਨਾ** [uphaṇna] See ਉਫਣਨਾ. "tej tale pay upanyo jesa."—*GPS*.

**ਉਫਨ** [uphan] *n* the process of boiling; boiling over. 2 an outburst.

**ਉਬਕ** [ubak] *A* اُبّ *adj* fat, plump. 2 smart, shrewd. "bājje ubakk."—*cāḍī* 2. 'Smart fighters clashed among themselves.'

**ਉਬਕਾਈ** [ubkat] *n* nausea, vomit.

**ਉਬਟ** [ubaṭ] *Skt* उद्घाट *n* an irregular or rough path; an arduous valley. "ubaṭ calāte rhu maḍu para."—*keda kabir* See ਖੇਦ.

**ਉਬਟਨਾ** [ubaṭna] *Skt* उद्घातन a paste of oil seeds, sandalwood, sesame seeds, carāṅj, etc., for massaging the body before bathing; it makes the body clean, soft and fragrant.

**ਉਬਟਨਾ** [ubṭana] *v* to put on a wrong and rough path. 2 to turn back. 3 See ਔਟਾਉਣਾ

**ਉਬਰ** [ubar] liberation, salvation, redemption. See ਉਆਹਿ and ਉਬਰਣ.

**ਉਬਰਣ** [ubrāṇ], **ਉਬਰਨ** [ubrān] *Skt* उद्धारण *n* the act of coming up. 2 turning from bad to good condition; improving. 3 attaining liberation. "ubrat raja ram ki sārni."—*gāu m* 5.

**ਉਬਲਨਾ** [ubalna] *v* ਉਦ-ਬਲਨ to boil 2 to cook. "jīū ubli maji the rāṅ gahgaha."—*var gāu* 1 *m* 3. 3 to gush forth.

**ਉਬਲੀ** [ubali] *n* a yawn, gape. (Many people think that the root of this word is from Arabic اُبّ which means a wrinkle or scowl on the brow). See ਅਬਲੀ.

**ਉਬਾਹਣਾ** [ubahna] without shoes; barefoot. 2 without a carriage.

**ਉਬਾਹ** [ubac] See ਉਬਾਹ.

**ਉਬਾਰਣਾ** [ubarna], **ਉਬਾਰਨ** [ubaran] *Skt* उद्धारण to raise, lift. 2 to liberate. 3 to save. "dropdi ubar let ubariāle."—*malī namdev*. "me tākī oṭ sātah lehu ubana."—*gāu m* 5. 4 to boil. "kahī cakar sō deg ubari."—*GPS*.

**ਉਬਾਰਿਅਨੁ** [ubarīanu] he saved. "apī ubarīanu."—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

**ਉਬਾਰੇ ਖਾਨ** [ubare xan] Abdul Rahiman Khan, a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev, who served the congregation at Kartarpur after imbibing the Guru's precept and was counted among the devout Sikhs. See Janamsakhi of Bhai Bala.

**ਉਬਲਣਾ** [ubalna], **ਉਬਲਨਾ** [ubalna] *v* to boil, cook in boiling liquid. See ਉਬਲਨਾ.

**ਉਬੇਦ ਬੇਗ** [ubed beg] عُبد بگ He was appointed the subedar of Lahore province for some time in 1761 AD by Ahmed Shah Durani. In fact he was the ruler of Kalanaur (Gurdaspur) under the aegis of Delhi, and was badly defeated by Raja Chatur Singh of Chamba, Raja Raj Singh of Guler, Raja Dhiraj Pal of Basoli and Raja Kripal Deo of Jammu.

**ਉਬੇਰਾਇ** [uberaɪ] *n* a sub-caste of Khatris.

**ਉਬੇਦ ਖਾਨ** [ubed xan], **ਉਬੇਦ ਬੇਗ** [ubed beg] See ਉਬੇਦ ਬੇਗ.

**ਉਭ** [ubh] *adj* standing. 2 *adv* above, upon. "pidhi ubh kale sāsara."—*dhana namdev* See ਕਲੇ and ਪਿਧੀ 3 *Sk* उभ both of them. 4 *Sk* उप *v* to fill, complete. 5 *S* *n* sky.

**ਉਭਾਇ** [ubhai] See ਉਭਯ.

**ਉਭਸੁਕ** [ubhsuk] *adja* tree, that has dried before it is cut; dead even when alive. "bharām suke bahu ubhsuk kahiaɪ."—*kālɪ a m 4*.

**ਉਭਕਲੇ** [ubhkale] See ਉਭ, ਕਲੇ and ਪਿਧੀ.

**ਉਭਯ** [ubhay] *Sk* *adv* both.

**ਉਭਯਾਤਰ** [ubhyatr] *Sk* *adv* on both sides or places. 2 in both the worlds, here and hereafter.

**ਉਭਯਾਲੰਕਾਰ** [ubhyalākar] *n* This figurative expression, whether ornamental or semantic is formed when two or more figurative expressions are found at one place, and is of two kinds: sāsrīṣṭɪ and sākar.

(a) If a number of figurative expressions, even if merged, appear separate, then this is an instance of sāsrīṣṭɪ:

alākar ɪk thāl bahut jude jude lākh jāhɪ,  
tɪl tādul ki rītɪ sō sāsrīṣṭi tahi.

—*garabgōjnl*

(b) but, if on merging, they do not appear separate, then it is a case of sākar:

pay pani ki rītɪ kār hōy pārspār lū,  
tāko sākar nam he bhakhat pāram prābin.

—*kavy prabhakar*.

**ਉਭਰਣ** [ubhran], **ਉਭਰਣਾ** [ubharna], **ਉਭਰਨਾ**

[ubarna] *Sk* उत्-हरण *v* to raise upward, get higher. 2 to burst forth into flame. 3 to swell, rise, spring up.

**ਉਭਾ** [ubha] a region of Multan, Dera Gazi Khan and adjacent parts of Bahawalpur state. 2 See ਉਭ and ਉਭਯ.

**ਉਭਾਰਣਾ** [ubharna], **ਉਭਾਰਨਾ** [ubharna] *v* to push up, lift. 2 to incite, instigate. 3 to promote to a higher rank.

**ਉਭੇ** [ubhe] See ਉਭਯ. "harakh sok ubhe darbar."—*gū a m 1*. 2 See ਉਭੇ.

**ਉਭੇਸਾਸ** [ubhesas], **ਉਭੇਸਾਹ** [ubhesah] *Sk* उद्‌ਬ्रंश *n* sighs, gasps caused by contraction of lungs, by sorrow or by excessive phlegm "muh kala hoā 5dārɪ ubhesas."—*var sor m 3*. "navē dhaule ubhesah."—*var majh m 1*. 2 sighs.

**ਉਭੇ** [ubhe] See ਉਭਯ.

**ਉਮਈ** [umai] *adj* exuberant, enthusiastic. "man me aṭɪ hi umai."—*kṛṣṇ*.

**ਉਮਾਹ** [umah], **ਉਮਾਹਾ** [umha] See ਉਮਾਹ. "sabh umhai dekhbe ko vadhu lal ko."—*GPS*.

**ਉਮਾਕ** [umak] *n* keen desire, enthusiasm, fit of ecstasy. "man na rāhe bahu bidhi umkaj."—*sar m 5*. 2 *A* عمق *depth*, seriousness, gravity.

**ਉਮਾਕਨਾ** [umakna] See ਉਮਾਕਣਾ.

**ਉਮਕਿਓ** [umkiɔ], **ਉਮਕਿਤ** [umkit] filled with zeal. See ਉਮਕ. "umkiɔ hio milān prābhū tair."—*suhi m 5*. "umkit ras calē."—*mālā pātal m 5*.

**ਉਮਾਗ** [umag] See ਉਮਕ and ਉਮੋਗ.

**ਉਮਾਗਣਾ** [umagna] *v* to have longings, long for. 2 to jump.

**ਉਮਾਗਨਾ** [umadna] *v* to long for. 2 to jump. 3 to rise. 4 to spread. 5 to surround.

**ਉਮਾਤ** [umat], **ਉਮਾਤਿ** [umatɪ] *A* امة *n* a nation, nationality. 2 a sect, following a particular religious belief and practice. "darɪ seve umatɪ khari."—*var ram 3*.

**ਉਮਦਾਹ** [umdah], **ਉਮਦਾ** [umda] *A* امد *adj* good, excellent. 2 healthy, sound. 3 chosen.

4 beautiful.

**ਉਮਨਾ** [umna] *See* ਉਨਮਨਾ. "əb jag janI ju umna rahe."—*gəu bavan kabir*.

**ਉਮਰ** [umar] *A / n* age, life span. According to Charak Sanhita, age is a state of the union of body, senses, heart and soul. In the Veds, Manu writes that man's age in Satyug was 400 years but decreased by 100 years<sup>1</sup> in each Yug, and it has come down to 100 years<sup>2</sup> in Kalyug. In the Purans it is shown as thousands and lakhs of years. "jo jo vāṇe dihra sou umar hath pavānI"—*s fənd*. *See* ਉਮਰ ਖਿਰਾਬ and ਖਲੀਫਾ.

**ਉਮਰ ਸਾਹ** [umar sah] a jat masand (preacher cum agent) of Sangha clan, resident of Darauli village. He lovingly participated in the construction of the Harimandar under orders of Guru Arjan Dev. He looked upon offerings and money as poison. His son Nand Chand became a revenue officer of Guru Gobind Singh. *See* ਨੰਦਚੰਦ.

**ਉਮਰ ਹਥ ਪਵੰਨਿ** [umar hath pavānI] *S sen* Days of life are decreasing, as crops do during the harvesting. "jo jo vāṇe dihra sou umar hath pavānI." It is an ironical statement as lengthening of life stands for dying and raising the flame for extinguishing it.

**ਉਮਰਖਤਾਬ** [umarkhatab], **ਉਮਰਖਿਤਾਬ** [umarkhitab] عمر بن خطاب Caliph Umar son of Khattab was father of Hafsa, third wife of prophet

<sup>1</sup>सप्त जीव ऋषयो वर्धमानः (Rig Ved)

<sup>2</sup>अरोगाः सर्वे शिकार्या अपरुषर्षा जन्तव्युः ।

सृष्ट आदिषु दोषमाशुर्द्विती पश्यतः ।—*manusimriti a I, s 83*.

In Shabadmala, it is written that man and elephant live for one hundred twenty years and five days. The horse, dog, donkey and camel, bullock and ho-buffalo and ho-goat live for two, twelve, twenty five, twenty four and sixteen years respectively. For an estimate of the age-span by modern thinkers, reference may be made to the entry on 'Longevity' in Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Muhammad. He was stabbed to death by Firoz, a slave, in 23 Hijri (644 AD) Under Caliph Umar, the Muslims conquered Egypt and north Africa, and he undertook boundless preaching of Islam. "kino umarkhitab jyō aḥ hamaro nyaū."—*cəritr 38*.

Several tales of Umar's justice are current. In the book 'Alfaruk' it is written that Caliph Umar had framed the rule that one who drank liquor be given 80 lashes. One day his own son Abu Shamah got drunk whereupon Umar himself lashed him so severely that he died. "umarkhitab adalti beṭa marvaza."—*ṣṣgnama*.<sup>3</sup>

**ਉਮਰਥਲ** [umarthal] *Skr* अन्तरिक्षि tumour in the intestines, caused by incontinence in eating and drinking and the taking of intoxicating drugs which results in malfunctioning of the four humours of the body. Blood deteriorates and tumours are formed on internal organs. Swelling of tumours causes pain especially when this occurs in the stomach, navel, pelvis, liver, kidney, spleen, etc. There is an acute pain all the time and sleep is impossible to get.

The best treatment for it is a surgical operation and the use of blood-cleansing and laxative medicines. Food should be light but invigorative. Juice of harar (myrobalan) and suhāṇa is found beneficial. "jina ṣdari umarthal sei jaṇanI sulia."—*var gəu I m 4*. This means that as the patient knows the pain of this illness, so does the love-lorn lover know of the inner pang.

**ਉਮਰਾ** [umra], **ਉਮਰਾਉ** [umrau], **ਉਮਰਾਇ** [umrai], **ਉਮਰਾਭ** [umray], **ਉਮਰਾਵ** [umrav], **ਉਮਰੀਆ** [umria],

<sup>3</sup>This composition of 32 pauris is from the pen of a devotee. It is also called "Var Guru Gobind Singh Ji." It carries a dialogue between princess Zebunisa and emperor Aurangzeb, and a description of the battle of Panvate.





**ਉਰਦ** [urad] See ਉਰਦ. "dal urad ki chamak banai."—GPS.

**ਉਰਦਾ ਬੇਗਨੀ** [urda begni], **ਉਰਦਾ ਬੇਗੀ** [urda begi] *T* **اُردا** *n* a uniformed and armed female to guard the harem; an amazon. During the Muslim rule, it was only through these female guards that petitions and messages could be sent inside the palace. See ਅਰਜਬੇਗੀ.

**ਉਰਦੂ** [urdu] *T* **اُردو** *n* an army. 2 a cantonment. 3 a military market. 4 a mixed dialect of the armed camp or cantonment, which evolved during the reign of Khilji kings from the inter-mixing of the Hindu and Muslim dialects when soldiers frequented the markets. It came to be called Urdu or 'lāškari', the language of cantonments. During the Mughal rule, especially that of Shah Jahan, this language became very common. Its framework is Hindi but its vocabulary is rich in Persian, Arabic and Turkish words. The Persian script is used for writing it. Although it is understood throughout northern India but the United Provinces (of Agra and Oudh) constitute its special home. In fact, any mixed language can be given this name, but the Persianized language of India is exclusively named Urdu.

**ਉਰਧ** [uradh] *Sk* **اُردھ** *adv* upwards. "uradh mul jisu sakh talaha, car bed jitu lage."—*guja m 1*. 2 *adj* high, lofty. "garabh kūdal mahi uradh dhiani."—*maru solhe m 1*. See ਉਰਧ ਧਿਆਨੀ. 3 standing, erect. 4 *n* the Creator who is the loftiest of all. "ardh-hi uradh milia sukh pava."—*gau bavan kabir* 'Human beings attain peace when union with the Divine is consummated.' 5 *adj* upside down. "uradh pāk le sudha kare."—*gau var satt kabir*. 'Upside down lotus is the mind itself.' See ਉਰਧ.

**ਉਰਧਰਧ** [uradhtap], **ਉਰਧਰਾਪ** [uradhtap] *Sk* ਉਰਧ

**उर्ध्वं मूलं तपः शरीरं मन्त्राणां आहु रत्यर्धम्।**

उन्नामि यस्य पणनि यत्नं वेद स वेदवित्। (Bhagvat Gita, 15-1)

उप. intense meditation. 2 meditation in standing position. 3 meditation with arms raised upward. "kaia sadhe uradhtap kare vic-hu haume na jai."—*sri m 3*.

**ਉਰਧਧਿਆਨੀ** [uradhdhiani] *adj* one who concentrates on God above. See ਉਰਧ.

**ਉਰਧਬਾਹੁ** [uradhbahu] See ਉਰਧਬਾਹੁ.

**ਉਰਧਰਾਨ** [urdharan] *v* to settle, have firm faith. "carankamal rid mahi urdharhu."—*sukhmani*.

**ਉਰਫ** [uraf] *A* **اُرف** *n* plural of ਉਰਫਤ boundary marks 2 *A* **اُرف** *adj* well-known, famous. 3 equal. 4 *n* education, knowledge.

**ਉਰਬਾਸੀ** [urbasi] See ਉਰਬਾਸੀ.

**ਉਰਬਾਰਾ** [urbara] *Sk* **उर्वरा** *n* fertile land. 2 irrigated land. "jimi urbara krisi chin."—*aj*. 'as irrigated land does not claim appreciation without cultivation.'

**ਉਰਬਰੇਸਤੀ** [urbresni] the army of the king of the fertile land. 2 See ਹਰ ਬਰੇਸਤੀ.

**ਉਰਬੀ** [urbi] *Sk* **उर्बी** *n* earth. "akas urbiā jalā."—*gyan*.

**ਉਰਮਾਡਾ** [urmāḍa] *Dg* *n* the breast that adds grace to a woman's bosom. 2 an ornament, like a necklace, suspended over a woman's breast.

**ਉਰਮਿ** [urami], **ਉਰਮੀ** [urmi] a ripple, wave, breaker, surge. See ਉਰਮੀ. Books which are titled as 'sagar' or 'sar' (sea, tank) have their chapters metaphorically named urmi (waves).

**ਉਰਮਾ** [urā] *adv* of this side. 2 of this world.

**ਉਰਵਸੀ** [urvāsī] *Sk* **उर्वशी** *n* ਉਰੁ-ਅਸ਼ੁ something that overpowers the great; a desire, wish. 2 According to Rīg Ved, a fairy in paradise, known as Urvashi because she was born from Narayan's thigh (uru). According to the Mahabharat, Mitara and Varun shed their semen on seeing Urvashi from which the sages, Agasti and Vashishth, were born. Once Urvashi annoyed these sages, who cursed her that she would take birth on earth and be the wife of king Pururva.



The tale of Urvashi and Pururva is contained in 'Shatapath Brahman' and the poet Kalidas has narrated it beautifully in the play 'Vikramorvashi'. In Padam Puran, Urvashi is described as having been born from the thigh of Kamdev. "rābha urvasi or saci su mādoḍri pe esi prabha kāki jag bic na kachu bhai."—*kṛiṣṇ*. 3 In the Nirukt, lightning is also named Urvashi.

**ਉਰਵਾਸ਼** [urvar] the nearer bank. 2 this world. "bikhia ādarī pācīmue na urvaru na par."—*sri m* 3. 3 the far bank, meaning the other world; hereafter. "is tē dhan ki kavan vādai? dharanī par, urvarī nā jai."—*gāu kabir*

**ਉਰਵਾਸ਼ਪਾਰ** [urvarpar] this bank of the river and that. 2 this and the other world; here and hereafter. See **ਉਰਵਾਸ਼**.

**ਉਰਵਾਸ਼ਪਾਰ ਕੇ ਦਾਨੀ** [urvarpar ke dani] knowers of this as well as the next world, the saints. 2 Chitargupt, the mythological scribe of all human actions. "urvarpar ke dāni! likhlehū alpatalu. mohi jāmḍāḍu nā lēgai."—*gāu rāvdas*

**ਉਰਵਾਸ਼ਿ** [urvarī] adv on this bank. 2 on that side; on the far bank. See **ਉਰਵਾਸ਼**.

**ਉਰਵਿਸ਼** [urvi] *n* born from **ਉਰਵੀ** (earth); vegetation, trees and grass.—*sānāma*

**ਉਰਵਿਸ਼ ਚਰ ਰਿਪੁ** [urvi cār ripu] enemy of the grazing deer, the lion.—*sānāma*

**ਉਰਵੀ** [urvi] See **ਉਰਵੀ**.

**ਉਰਾ** [ura] *n* this or the near side. "pāra ura lakh liyāt pachanhu."—*NP*. 2 this world.

**ਉਰਾਹਨ** [urahan], **ਉਰਾਹਨਾ** [urahna], **ਉਰਾਹਨੇ** [urahno] *n* a complaint, an expression of grievance. "kahike kaj urahan rī sāhi?"—*kṛiṣṇ*.

**ਉਰਾਭਾ** [urābha] See **ਉਰਾਭਾ**. "grīh ke log urābhe dehī."—*cāritr* 33.

**ਉਰਾਰ** [urar] bank, on this side, this side's end. 2 this world, See **ਉਰਵਾਸ਼**.

**ਉਰਿ** [uri] on the chest or breast. See **ਉਰ**. "hārī ke caran hirde urī dharī."—*gāu m* 5. 2 in the heart. "hārī rakhe urī dharī."—*sri m* 3.

**ਉਰਿਣ** [urīṇ], **ਉਰਿਣਤ** [urīṇat] *Skt* उश्ण *adj* without debt on his head, free from debt. "urīṇat hoe bhar utare."—*BG*

**ਉਰੁ** [uru], **ਉਰੁ** [uru] *Skt* उरु *n* thigh. 2 *adj* broad. 3 long, tall. 4 high. 5 large.

**ਉਰੁਜ** [uruj] *A* رُج *n* rise, progress. 2 *Khali bin Ahmed of Mecca was a scholar and teacher of this branch of knowledge and was therefore nicknamed Uruz, just as prosody came to be called after the name of Pingal Rishi.*

**ਉਰੇ** [ure] *adv* near here, this side. 2 in this world. 3 farther away.

**ਉਰੇਬ** [ureb] *P* رعب *adj* adjacent, awry. 2 winding, zigzag. 3 crafty.

**ਉਰੋਜ** [uroj] *n* born from the breast; teat, bud.

**ਉਲ** [ul] *A* ل *surf* precedes Arabic names as alquran, but in compound words it becomes ul as in. "hamesul salame."—*japu* 'always safe and sound.' 2 *Skt* उल् *vr* to burn, get burnt.

**ਉਲਾ** [ulas] *T* اُل *leftover* food, leavings, provisions from the royal tables. "ulas piālē khārī khumārī."—*BG*

**ਉਲਸਤ** [ulsat], **ਉਲਸਿਤ** [ulsit], **ਉਲਹਤ** [ulhat] *Skt* उलसित *adj* shining, bright. 2 happy, delighted.

**ਉਲਹਨਾ** [ulhana] See **ਉਪਲੰਭ** and **ਉਰਾਹਨਾ**.

**ਉਲਕਾ** [ulka] *Skt* उल्का *n* a ray of light. 2 a spark; a small smouldering piece of wood 3 light of a shooting star or meteorite. See **ਉਲ** 2.

**ਉਲਕਾਪਤ** [ulkapat] *n* falling of embers from the sky, shooting stars, meteorites, considered inauspicious in the Purans. "ulkapat hot akasa."—*cāritr* 405. See **ਉਲਕਾ** 3.

**ਉਲਕਾਏ** [ulgāṇe] *M v* to conclude. 2 to stop. 3 to sweep. 4 to scrub.

**ਉਲਭਾ** [uljha], **ਉਲਭਨ** [uljhan] See **ਉਰਭਨ**. "jīu uljharo badh budhi ka mērtia nahi

bisrani."—*gau a m 5*. See ਬਾਧਬੁਧਿ. 2 *n* a complication, an enigma, a circumlocution, an ambiguity.

ਉਲਥੇਰਾ [uljhera], ਉਲਥੇਰਾ [uljhera] *n* an entanglement. 2 a devious dispute. 3 an action under bondage.

ਉਲਟ [ulaṭ] *adj* against, opposed. "ulaṭ bhai jivat marī jagia."—*gau a m 1* 2 *adv* having turned back; avoiding. "ab man ulaṭī sanāṭan hua."—*gau kabir*.

ਉਲਟਾ [ulāṭa] *Skt* उल्टा *v* to turn back, to return. "manua ulaṭī sūn mahī gahe."—*ram benī* 2 turn turtle.

ਉਲਟਾ [ulṭa] *adj* contrary, opposite. 2 upsidedown.

ਉਲਟਾ ਸੇਵਕ [ulṭa sevāk] *n* a purchased slave. "sāṭan ke ham ulṭe sevāk."—*dhana namdev*. 2 different from ordinary servants; one serving without self interest.

ਉਲਟਿ [ulaṭī] *adv* having turned or returned. "ulaṭī kamalū amritī bharia."—*var mala m 1*.

ਉਲਟੀ [ulṭī] *adj* opposite, reverse. "satiguru milī ulṭī bhāi."—*sri m 3*. 2 *n* vomit.

ਉਲਟੀ ਗੰਗਾ ਵਹਿਣੀ [ulṭī gāga vāhṇī] a practice contrary to established religious and social norms.

ਉਲਟੀਲੇ ਸਕਾਤਿ ਸਹਾਰੇ [ulṭīle sakāṭī saharā] *sen* breath forced in the opposite direction or drawn upward—*ram kabir*.

ਉਲਟੇ ਸੇਵਕ [ulṭe sevāk] See ਉਲਟਾ ਸੇਵਕ.

ਉਲਥਨਾ [ulathna] *v* to come down; to subside. 2 to descend. "sar hās ulthare aī."—*sri m 1 pahire*. "aī ulthe hājh."—*s farid* 3 to turn over. 4 to translate from one language into another.

ਉਲਥਾ [ultha] *n* translation. 2 See ਉਲਥਨਾ.

ਉਲਥਤ [ulfat] *A* اُلفت *n* love. 2 friendship.

ਉਲਮਾ [ulma], ਉਲਮਾਉ [ulmau], ਉਲਮਾਵ [ulmav] *A* اُلماء *adj* plural of ਆਲਿਮ. scholars, pandits, doctors, philosophers. "coda se ulmavān

rakhe."—*GPS*.

ਉਲਥਨਾ [ulama] *v* to overflow. 2 to tilt; to lean backwards. 3 (in carts etc.) the state in which front parts are higher and rear parts are lower.

ਉਲਵੀ [ulvi] *A* اُولوی *n* one possessing height; a star. 2 an angel. 3 an inhabitant of the upper part of Arabia. 4 one belonging to the prophet Ali's clan, but not to lady Fatima's progeny.

ਉਲਾਸ [ulas] *Skt* उल्लास *n* light, wonder. 2 a desire, yearning. "khat pit varte anad ulas."—*sukhmani* 3 courage, zeal. "raṇ dekhi sure citī ulas."—*bāsī m 5*. "hāsa setī citū ulas-hī kukar dī odarī."—*gau var 2 m 5*. 4 comfort, happiness. 5 a chapter or section of a book. 6 a figure of literary speech in which merits and demerits of one are attributed to another. "ek-hī ke guṇdoṣ tē ʾur ko guṇ doṣ. vānēt yī ullas hā jo pāḍit matī koṣ."—*lālī lalam*. It has four forms:

(a) expression of one merit through another.

Example:

guṇi guṇi milī laha pavai,  
gurmukhī nam vadai."—*bher m 1*.  
gāga jāna godavri sarsuti,  
te karhī udāmu dhurī sadhu ki tāi,  
kīrvikh mēlu bhare pare hamre vicī,  
hamrī mēlu sadhu ki dhurī gavai.  
—*mala m 4*.

(b) expression of merit through demerit.

Example:

saphal birch phal det jyō pakhan mare  
sir kervat sahi hot par par he,  
sagar se kaḍh mukh phoriyāt sip ko jyō  
det muktahāl āvagya nā vicar he,  
jese kharvara kharī kharāt hānāt ghān  
manak amol hira par upkar he,  
ukh mē priyukh jyō prāgas hot kōlu pāce  
āvgun kīe gun sadhun ke dvar he.

—*BGK*.

(c) expression of demerit through merit.

Example:

dhānu jobānu dūx veri hoe,  
jīnhi rakhe rāg laī.—asa a m 1.  
sādān vibhuti apar ke dekhi.  
pīra pavhī ride vīsekhi.—NP.  
chāmī purākh ke kaj udāra,  
nāṣṭ hot jīmī agnī para,  
tis ko sākāl kārhi āpradhā,  
dār ko chor det hē badhā.—GPS.

(d) expression of demerit through demerit.

Example:

kusāgati bah-hī sādā dukhu  
pavhī dukhodukh kāmāra.  
—maru solhe m 3.  
pār dukh pīkhār hot hē  
dukhi sāt mān māhī.  
—alākar sagar sudhā.

7 See उलस.

ਉਲਾਸਾ [ulasa], ਉਲਾਸੀ [ulasi] adj happy, pleased, delighted. “jīṭ minā jal māhī ulasa.”—gau a m 1.

ਉਲਾਸੁ [ulasu] See ਉਲਾਸ.

ਉਲਾਹ [ulah], ਉਲਾਹਨ [ulahān] v to bring down. 2 to stop; to remove; to push back or aside. “hābhe dukkh ulahī.”—var jēt “sāgli trisān ulahī, sāt-hu.”—ram asa m 5.

ਉਲਾਹਨਾ [ulahna], ਉਲਾਹਨੇ [ulahno] n a complaint, an expression of grievance. “lakh ulahne mohī.”—bīha chāt m 5. “ulahno mē kahū nā dīo.”—nāṣṭ m 5.

ਉਲਾਹਿ [ulahī] adv having brought down, having taken off (garment). 2 zealously.

ਉਲਾਹਿਅਮੁ [ulahīamū] I have shed. “hābhe dukkh ulahīamū.”—var maru 2 m 5.

ਉਲਾਹੀ [ulahī] v put down, took down, shed. See ਉਲਾਹਨ.

ਉਲਾਣਾ [ulaṇa] adj without a rug, saddle or saddle blanket, bare back (horse etc.) “jīn turāgām pār nīkara. kīdhī ulaṇa līn

sīdhara?”—GPS.

ਉਲਾਦ [ulad] See ਔਲਾਦ.

ਉਲਾਭਾ [ulābha], ਉਲਾਮਾ [ulama] n a taunt, gibe. See ਉਪਾਲੰਤ “ulame jā sahe.”—asa farid.

ਉਲਾਚਣਾ [ulaṇa] v to raise and make uneven or tilted. 2 to raise or make the front part higher than the rear.

ਉਲੀਚਣਾ [ulicṇa], ਉਲੀਚਨ [ulicān] Skt उल्लुञ्चन v to throw (water) out with cupped hands or with some utensil. “sīp nā sīdhū ulicṇye, rāj kām gīne nā jāhī.”—GPS. 2 to sprinkle. “māhā sugādh ulicān kārke.”—GPS.

ਉਲੂ [ulu], ਉਲੂਕ [ulūk] Skt उलूक n an owl. 2 the second name of the author (kanad) of Vaisheshik Shastar.

ਉਲੂਖਨ [ulukhān] See ਉਖਲੀ.

ਉਲੂਪੀ [ulupī] n daughter of Kaurvy Nag of Eravat clan whom Arjun married in the Nag country.<sup>1</sup> She gave birth to Mahavir Vabhruvahan. The ruler of Tripura considers himself the descendant of Ulupi's son Vabhruvahan.

ਉਲੇਹਣਾ [ulēhḍāṇa] See ਉਲੇਹਾ.

ਉਲੇਹਨ [ulehān] See ਅਲਹੇਨ.

ਉਲੇਹਾ [uleha] n a kind of wild grass that grows during the rainy season. Its seeds are covered with tiny prickles which on touching stick firmly to the hands. 2 uleha seed. 3 a person who sticks like uleha.

ਉਲੇਖ [ulekh] See ਉਲੇਖ.

ਉਲੇਖਣਾ [ulēghṇa], ਉਲੇਖਨ [ulēghān] Skt उत्तखण the act of overtaking; crossing of a river or mountain, passing over. “jōṭī bīnā jēgḍis kī jēgḍat ulēghe jāhī.”—s kabīr. 2 to violate rules or bypass them. 3 to disobey or ignore rules or orders.

ਉਲ [ull] Many Punjabis regard this as pain in the eyebrows, but it is a disease of the eyes.

<sup>1</sup>In some documents America has been mentioned as Naglok.

Its name in Arabic Persian medicine is **عُسر العين** or Glaucoma in English, also is commonly known as "sābāz motiābīd."

When the production of aqueous humour around the pupil of the eye is more than its absorption, or when due to some shock or blow, the pupil is dislocated from its place, then darkness appears before the eyes, the eye-ball gets hard, and acute pain is felt in the eyes and the temples and the eyeball grows red. The patient sees a circle forming itself around the candle flame, and the eye becomes inert.

In this disease, the patient should be administered a light purgative; leaches should be stuck to the temples, and a little opium or morphine should be taken. The best would be to have the eye operated upon by a competent surgeon. This would end pain and secure the remaining eye sight.

Patients of this disease should avoid pickles, chutneys, condiments and spices, coition and walking in the sun. They should take light food and milk. Effort should be made to push out the foul matter sticking in the intestines.

**ਉੱਲਸ** [ullas] See **ਉੱਲਸ**.

**ਉੱਲਲ** [ullal] a matrik metre of two lines of 28 matras each with pauses at the 15th matra and at the next 13th matra respectively. The last two lines of chappay cād are in the form of ullal.

Example:

mān me vasayke guru girā,  
ik akal ko nit bhājō,  
chal ver irkha kripanā,  
mitr ghat home tājō.

Several poets have erred in considering ullal and ullala as the same when defining their characteristics.

**ਉੱਲਲਾ** [ullala] n a matrik metre, also named cādrāmāṇī, has four lines of 13 matras each and pauses at the 8<sup>th</sup> and at the next 5<sup>th</sup> matra. Some poets have wrongly called it ullal. In Guru Granth Sahib it has appeared under salok.

Example:

sīdaku sabburī, sadīka,  
sābaru tosa mālakā,  
dīdaru pure, paīsa,  
thau natu kharkā —var sri m 1.

**ਉੱਲੁ** [ullu] See **ਉੱਲੁ**. 2 a big fool, brainless person.

**ਉੱਲੇਖ** [ullekh] Skt उल्लेख n a writing, description, script. 2 a figure of speech in which different people frame or imagine the same thing in different forms according to their thinking or feeling.

ke bahutē ke ek jāhī ek vastu ko dekh,  
ahu bīdhī kar ullekh hē so ullekh ulekh.  
—Shivraj Bhushan.

Example:

śatru vilokat kal sām janhī le prana,  
devtrovar ke lākhē jān kamānvana,  
gyani lākh-hī paratma vāchī tēn dhara,  
niścay bhāgtān ke ride viṣṇu āvtara,  
sri nanak ko tēn dāṣam sikkhān mān jāna,  
prajā lākhē rājā mahā pale vidhī nana,  
—GPS.

(b) In the second version of ullekh, one person perceives a single object in various forms.

Example:

prāṇv nanak benti tū sarvaru tū hās,  
kaul tū he kavia tū he, ape vakhī vīgas.  
—sri r.1.

guru tirāthw guru parījatu  
guru mānsa purānharu,  
guru data harīnamu dēi  
udhre sabbh sāsaru.—sri m 5.

**ਉੱਲਟ** [ulvāt] Skt उलट n a difficult path; an

arduous route.

**ਉਕਟਰ** [uvṭar] *n* water added to milk at the time of boiling. 2 See ਉਦਵਰਤਨ. 3 an exchange of money; earning, gain. "kaun hare kinī uvṭic."—*var ram* 3. 4 an exchange, act of receiving one object in exchange for another. **ਉਕਤਾ** [uvta] *adj* flustered, flurried, confused. See ਉਤਵਤਾ. "phire uvṭia."—*var mālā m* 1. 2 vagrant, stray, vagabond, loafer.

**ਉਕਾ** [uva] *pron* he, she, that. See ਉਆ. "cārān uva ke pau."—*dev m* 5.

**ਉਕਾਢ** [uvac] spoke, said. "kavī uvac benti."—*copai*. *Skt* उक् means 'to speak, explain, state'.

**ਉਰਦ** [urad] *n* horsebean, lentils.

**ਉਰਦਬੇਗੀ** [urdabegī] See ਉਰਦਬੇਗੀ and ਅਕਸਬੇਗੀ.

**ਉਰਦੀ** [urdi] a subordinate's report to his senior officer that every thing is 'orderly'. This pronunciation was coined by the Indian military personnel not adept in English.

**ਉਰਦੂ** [urdu] See ਉਰਦੂ.

**ਉਰਮੁਖ ਟਾਂਡਾ** [urmuṣ ṭāṇḍa] See ਟਾਂਡਾ ਉਰਮੁਖ.

**ਉਰਾਉ** [urau] See ਉਰਾਉ. 2 "pār ke bāl kar hot urau."—*NP*.

**ਉਰੀਸਾ** [urisa] See ਉਰੀਸਾ.

**ਉ** [u] *part word* expressing fear and grief; ah! oh! ha! 2 again, also. "siv u brahma kachu par na payo."—33 *saṁtye*. 3 *Skt* ऊ *n* Mahadev, Shiv. 4 the moon. 5 *P* ॥ *pron* he, she See ਉਹਾ 4.

**ਉਸਰ** [usar] See ਉਖਰ.

**ਉਸਾ** [usa] See ਉਖਾ.

**ਉਹ** [uh] *Skt* ऊह *vr* to imagine; to speculate; to fancy. 2 to gather; to accumulate.

**ਉਹਾ** [uha] *adv* there, at that place. "uha tau jāie jāu iha na hoī."—*bāsāt rāmanād*. 2 *Skt* ऊहा *n* reason, argument, proof. 3 subtle intellect. 4 thought.

**ਉਹਾਂ** [uhā] *adv* there, at that place. 2 in the next world. "ihā uhā sādā suhele."—*gāu m* 5.

**ਉਹੀ** [uhi] *adv* only there. 2 from there. "uhi te harīo, uha le dharīo."—*sar m* 5.

**ਉਕਰ** [ukar] respect, regard. See ਉਕਰ "baḍo lakh ukar kīno."—*krīṣaṇ*.

**ਉਖ** [ukh] *Skt* उख *n* sugarcane. 2 *Dg* zeal, enthusiasm.

**ਉਖਰ** [ukhar] *Skt* ऊखर *n* a white crust formed on saline land surface. 2 saline, barren soil. "kīa kasi kīa ukhar mag-har."—*dhana kabir*. See ਉਖਲ.

**ਉਖਲ** [ukhal] See ਉਖਲ.

**ਉਖਾ** [ukha] *Skt* ऊखा *n* saline land. 2 a princess who was the daughter of King Van of Shonitpur and grand daughter of Bali. Once in a dream she saw a handsome prince and fell in love with him. On getting up, she enquired from her friend Chitarlekha whether there could be a prince like that. Chitarlekha, who was a clairvoyant, drew portraits of all handsome men and gods for the princess.

Usha recognized Aniruddh, son of Pradyuman as one of them and declared him her husband. To fulfil her desire, Chitarlekha managed to bring Aniruddh to the palace. When the king came to know all this, he got Aniruddh tied with a snake-rope.—*sarp-paś*.<sup>1</sup> Krishan, Pradyuman and Balram went to rescue him. Although Shiv and Sakand helped Van, they were defeated by Yadavs. Krishan however rescued Aniruddh and brought him to Dvarka alongwith Usha.

"sāg layo aniruddh ko dutī horēkh badhāī, ukha ko pur tho jāhā tēhā pēhūci aī."—*krīṣaṇ*. 3 *Skt* उष early morning. "ukha kal pēhucyo jāī."—*cārītr* 142.

**ਉਖਿਤ** [ukhit] *Skt* उषित *adj* spent, (time) passed.

**ਉਗਵਨ** [ugvan] to appear, emerge. 2 to sprout, grow. "suratī hove pēt ugvt."—*sri m* 1.

<sup>1</sup>In the Purans, it is contended that if some string is cast at the enemy after reciting a nag-mantar, it assumes the form of a snake and grips the enemy tightly. Only garuṣ-mantar can undo its spell.



**ਉੱਖ** [ūgh] *n* sleep. "cāuthe aī ūgh."—*var majh m 1*. "rati ūghe dabṛa."—*var gaur 1 m 4*. 2 a direction, side.

**ਉੱਘਨ** [ūghan] *v* to go to sleep; to doze; to feel sleepy. 2 to bellow. See ਜਟਾਰਨਾ.

**ਉੱਘਰ** [ughar] See ਅਉਘਰ.

**ਉੱਘੇ** [ughe] *Dg adv* on that side. "ighe nīrgun ughe sargun."—*brla m 5* 2 to the slumbering, the dozing one. See ਸਉਤ.

**ਉੱਚ** [uc], **ਉੱਚੀ** [ucau] See ਉੱਚ. "uc athah beṣṭ."—*majh m 5*. "uchau thanu suhāvna."—*sri m 1*.

**ਉੱਚਨ ਉੱਚਾ** [ucan uca] *adj* highest. "ucanuca bic na khica."—*brla m 5*.

**ਉੱਚ ਮੁੱਚ** [uc muc] *adj* high beyond limit, highest of all. "uc muc beṣṭ thakur."—*prabha partal m 5*.

**ਉੱਚਰਣ** [ucraṇ] See ਉੱਚਰਣ. "jitu mukhī nam na ucraṇi."—*var asa*.

**ਉੱਚਾ** [uca] See ਉੱਚ. 2 *adj* best. "aī uca taka darbara."—*vaṇ m 5*.

**ਉੱਚਾਥਲ** [ucathal] a mountain top. 2 an arrogant mind. See ਉੱਚੇ ਥਲਿ. 3 a holy congregation. See ਉੱਚਾਥਲ.

**ਉੱਚੀ ਹੁੰ ਉੱਚਾ** [uci hū uca] *adj* the highest among the high. "uci hū uca thanu agam aparīa."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

**ਉੱਚੀ ਭਾਣੀ** [uci baṇi] *n* the Guru's speech, sublime utterance, divine discourse. "uci baṇi uca hoī."—*asa m 3*.

**ਉੱਚੁ** [ucu] *Sk* ऊचु: first person plural of उच (to speak). "danva ucu."—*saloh* 'The demons spoke.'

**ਉੱਚੇ ਥਲਿ ਫੁਲੇ ਕਮਲ** [uce thal phule kamal] Auspicious lotuses blossomed in the desert, i.e. 'Humility was aroused in the vain heart.'

**ਉੱਚ** [ūch] See ਉੱਚ.

**ਉੱਚ ਸਿਲਾ** [uch sila] See ਉੱਚਸੀਲ. 2 the act of picking up dropped grains during harvesting. "uch sila kar jiv he jo diṇ muni kahaī."—*GPS*.

**ਉੱਚਲਨਾ** [uchalna] See ਉੱਚਲਨਾ.

**ਉੱਜ** [uj] *n* blame, insinuation, aspersion. "dharmi nū uj lāunī vadda pap hē."—*prov*

**ਉੱਜਰ** [ujar], **ਉੱਜਰੁ** [ujaru] *adj* desolate, unpopulated. "ujaru mere bhaṇ."—*s kabir*. "bāsto hoī, hoī so ujar."—*sar kabir*. 2 transparent, white. 3 excuse, strength. "kes bhae ujar na rahyo kachu ujar."—*veragṛatak*. 'Hair turned white, no strength was left.'

**ਉੱਜਲ** [ujal], **ਉੱਜਲਾ** [ujla], **ਉੱਜਲੁ** [ujlu] See ਉੱਜਲ. "man ujal sada mukh soh-hī."—*majh a m 3*. "kagau hoī na ujla."—*var maru 1 m 3*. "ujalu sacu su sabadī hoī."—*ram a m 1*.

**ਉੱਝਰ** [ujhar] See ਉੱਝਰ.

**ਉੱਝਰਿ** [ujharī] in a trackless wasteland. "ujharī bharmē rah na pai."—*asa a m 1*. See ਉੱਝਰ.

**ਉੱਟ** [ut], **ਉੱਟ** [ūt] *Sk* उट camel. See ਉੱਸਟ.

**ਉੱਠ** [uṭh] See ਉੱਠਨਾ. 2 *Sk* उट *n* a camel, See ਉੱਸਟ. 3 See ਉੱਠ.

**ਉੱਠਤ ਬੈਠਤ** [uṭhat beṭhat], **ਉੱਠਤਿ ਬੈਠਤਿ** [uṭhati beṭhati] *adv* while sitting or standing, during normal work. "uṭhat beṭhat harī harī gait."—*majh m 5*.

**ਉੱਠਨਾ** [uṭhna] See ਉੱਠਨਾ. "jal te uṭh-hī anik tarāga."—*suhī m 5*.

**ਉੱਠਾ** [uṭha], **ਉੱਠਾ** [ūṭha] multiplication table of three and a half. "dhoce pun uṭhe jorān koṭhe."—*NP*.

**ਉੱਠਿ** [uṭhī] *adv* having stood up. "bure kam kau uṭhī khāora."—*suhī m 5*.

**ਉੱਡ** [uḍ], **ਉੱਡਨ** [uḍan] See ਉੱਡਣਾ. "uḍī jaigo dhumbadro."—*sar m 5*.

**ਉੱਡਾ** [uḍa] *adj* upside down, overturned. 2 contrary, opposite.

**ਉੱਡਿ** [uḍī] *adv* having flown, by flying. "uḍī carhī akasī."—*sava m 3*.

**ਉੱਡੀ** [uḍī], **ਉੱਡੀ** [ūḍī] See ਉੱਡਣਾ. 2 rose. See ਅਖਲੀ ਉੱਡੀ. 3 upside down, on its head. "in bīdhī ḍubī makurī bhai, uḍī sir kē bhari."—*sar a m 1*.

**ਉੱਡੇਉੱਡੇ** [uḍe uḍi] continuously flying. "uḍe uḍi ave se kosa."—sodarū.

**ਉੱਢ** [uḍh] *Skt* married. 2 was carried away.

**ਉੱਢਾ** [uḍha] *Skt* उडा *n* one brought away from her father's home, i.e. a bride.

**ਉੱਟ** [uṇ] *Skt* ठूट *adj* less, short. See **ਉੱਨ**. 2 empty. "uṇ nā kai jāi."—var gau 2 *m* 5.

**ਉੱਟ ਮਝੁਣਾ** [uṇ majhuna] *adj* empty and sad mind. "uṇ majhuna guru sējan jiu dharaia."—var ram 2 *m* 5.

**ਉੱਣਾ** [uṇa] See **ਉੱਨ**. "uṇa nahi kichu jān tāke."—bher *m* 5.

**ਉੱਟਾ ਝੁਟਾ** [uṇa jhuna] disappointed and repentant. "nam vihuṇe uṇe jhune."—suhi chēt *m* 1.

**ਉੱਤ** [ut] *adj* big fool, idiot. 2 without a son, childless. 3 *adv* on that side. See **ਉੱਤ**. 4 the other world. "it ut ke mit."—bavan. 5 *Skt* *adj* woven, knitted. 6 sewn, stitched. 7 famous, well-known.

**ਉੱਤਮ** [utam] See **ਉੱਤਮ**. "utam sāgatī utam hove."—asa a *m* 1.

**ਉੱਤਮਵਿਸ਼ਨਾਨੁ** [utamisnanu] purity of mind, internal purification, heart's purity. "grānu sresat utam isnanu."—sukhmani.

**ਉੱਤਮੁ** [utamu] See **ਉੱਤਮ**. "utamu hovā prabhu milē ik manī eke bhar."—oṅkar.

**ਉੱਤਰ** [utar] a reply, an answer.

**ਉੱਤਰਿ** [utarī] See **ਉੱਤਰਿ**.

**ਉੱਤਰੁ** [utaru] See **ਉੱਤਰ**.

**ਉੱਢ** [uḍ] 1, 2 *n* the aloe tree. 2 the aloe wood. 3 a lute-like instrument called barbat; it is like a peacock but usually it looks like a duck.

**ਉੱਢਕ** [uḍak] water. See **ਉੱਢਕ**. "anile kūbh bhraiale uḍak."—asa namdev.

**ਉੱਢ ਬਿਲਾਵ** [uḍ bilav] a sea-cat. See **ਜਲ ਬਿਲਾਵ**.

**ਉੱਢਰ** [ūdar] *Skt* उन्तर *n* a rat, mouse. "ūdar ke sēbadi bileyā bhagi."—ratanmala bāno. 'On account of the precept of the true One that gets into the heart, the cunning ego ran away'; the rat stands for reflecting, the cat denotes

desire.

**ਉੱਢਰ ਢੁੱਢਰ** [ūdar dūdar] *adj* silently damaging the interior (mind) by digging holes in it like a rat. 2 *n* rat-like ill-intention, nibbling. 3 nature that causes needless damage to others. "ūdar dūdar paṣī dharijē."—ram a *m* 1. 'Wrong actions and ideas, be thrown out.'

**ਉੱਦਾ** [uda] *adj* reddish brown, brinjal-coloured.

**ਉੱਧ** [udh], **ਉੱਧ** [ūdh] *adj* inverted, upside down. "ūdh kaval jis hor pragasa."—majh *m* 5. 2 *Skt* उध *n* an udder. "udh bhar te calyo nā jāi."—GPS.

**ਉੱਧਰਿ** [udhau], **ਉੱਧਰਿ** [ūdhau] *n* See **ਉੱਧਰ**. 2 *adj* inverted. "udhau kaval manmukh matī hochi."—bher *m* 1. "ūdhau khapār pāc bhu jopi."—sadh gosar. 'Mind disenchanted with the world is like a begging bowl.' See **ਝੱਡਾ ਏ ਕੁੱਡ**.

**ਉੱਧ ਕਮਲ** [udh kamal] *n* an inverted lotus; mind turned away from God. "udh kamal bigsara."—sor *m* 5.

**ਉੱਧਲ** [udhaj] *n* what is evolved from udder; milk. See **ਉੱਧ** 2 and **ਉੱਧਲ**.

**ਉੱਧਤ** [udhat] See **ਉੱਧਤ**.

**ਉੱਧਮ** [udham] *n* a turbulence, riot. 2 a noise.

**ਉੱਧਰ** [udhav] *Skt* उधर *n* a son of Devbhag Yadav and uncle and friend of Krishan. He carried Krishan's messages to the milkmaid-devotees at Vrindavan. "prat bhāe te bulayke udhav pe brijbhumhī bhejdayo he."—krishan.

**ਉੱਧਾ** [udha], **ਉੱਧਾ** [ūdha] *adj* inverted. 5 **ਉੱਧੇ** "ūdhe bhāde kachu nā samave, sidhe ōmrītu pāre nīhar."—guja *m* 1. 2 high, straight, erect, standing. "kad udha kad mudha hor."—PP. 'sometimes erect and inverted at other times.'

**ਉੱਧੇ** [udho] See **ਉੱਧਰਿ** and **ਉੱਧਰ**.

**ਉੱਧੋ** [ūdho] *adj* inverted. "ūdho kavalu sagal sāsare."—gau a *m* 1. See **ਉੱਧਾ**.

**ਉੱਨ** [un] *Skt* ऊन् *vr* to reduce. 2 to count.

3 ਨਤੁਨ *adj* less, deficient. "un nā kat hu bata." —*sor m 5*. 4 ਤਰੀ *n* wool, soft hair on the body. ਉਨਤ [unət] *Skt* ਤਨਤ *adj* high, tall. 2 increased, raised, advanced. 3 swollen, overflowing. ਉਨਵਿ [unəvi] *adv* overflowing, advancing. "unəvi ghənhər gərjē." —*sar m 1* ਉਨਾ [una] *Skt* ਉਨ *adj* incomplete, not full, short. "une kaj ne hovāt pure." —*ram m 5*. 2 *n* a short amenable sword which can be kept under a pillow. "misri una nam, seph sərōhī səstrəpəti." —*sanama*. 3 a town in Hoshiarpur district. It was the seat of Baba Sahib Singh Bedi. In 1848, during the time of Baba Vikram Singh, the British attacked it. The descendants of the Baba are now landholders here. See ਵੇਈ ਵੇਲ.

Close to Una to the southeast is gurdwara Damdama Sahib, dedicated to Guru Hargobind. The gurdwara has only a 6-ghumans garden which is managed by a noble of the Bedi dynasty. Jejon Doaba Railway station is 12 miles away from Una. 4 a mountain in between Indus and Swat rivers in northwest India which is 1600 feet above the sea-level. The Greeks called it Aornos in their history of Alexander. The Afghans called it "Pir sar." According to the Janamsakhi, Guru Nanak Dev consecrated it with his visit. ਉਪ [up] *n* admiration, praise.

ਉਪਜ [upəj] See ਉਪਜ.

ਉਪਜਨ [upjən] See ਉਪਜਨ. "guru milie namu upjē." —*var sor m 4*.

ਉਪਜਿ [upəji] *adv* having grown, having been produced.

ਉਪਰ [upər] See ਉਪਰ and ਉਪਰਿ. "upar kau māgəu khidha." —*sor kabir*.

ਉਪਰ ਆਉਣਾ [upar auna] *v* to come up or over, be victorious, conquer.

ਉਪਰ ਹਥ [upar hath] *n* magnanimity, liberality, protection. See ਉਪਰ.

ਉਪਰਿ [upəri] *Skt* ਤਪਰਿ *adv* upon, over "upari bhuja kari mē guru pāhi pukaria." —*suhi kabir*. 2 from above. "raj māi joban tanu jīra in upari le bare." —*dhana m 5*.

ਉਪਰਿ ਹਟੁ ਹਟ ਪਰਿ ਆਲਾ, ਆਲੇ ਤੀਰਿ ਬਾਝੀ [upari hatu hat parī ala, alē bhitari thāi] —*ram benī* 'On the earth is the bodily shop (humans); above the shop is alcove (human head); and in the alcove is a window (brain), containing the ultimate spiritual treasure.'

ਉਪਰਿ ਕੁਪ [upari kup] See ਕੁਪਨ 6.

ਉਪਰਿ ਗੱਲ ਹੋਈ [upari gāl hōi] *v* to be successful in a debate, have the upper hand. "tin ki upari gāl tudh anī he." —*maru solhe m 4*.

ਉਪੇ [upe] on, upon. See ਉਪਰਿ. "duu det dore dāya sīdhu upe." —*GPS*. 'Both the dragons attacked Vishnu.'

ਉਬ [ub] *n* bewilderment, bafflement.

ਉਬਟ [ubat] *Dg* arduous path. See ਉਬਟ.

ਉਬਰਨਾ [ubarna] See ਉਬਰਨ. "bed puran simriti sabb khojē, kahu na ubarna." —*asa kabir*. "namī ləge se ubre." —*sava m 3*.

ਉਭ [ubh] See ਉਭ. 2 *n* the sky, See ਉਭ 5. "ubh parai sārāb māhi puran." —*bher m 5*. 3 paradise. "chutās nahl ubh parai." —*sukhmāni*. 'There is no escape from heaven and hell.' 4 pride. "pāhirava dekh-hi ubh jāhi." —*bəst ravidas*. 5 courage, enthusiasm.

ਉਭਉ [ubhau] See ਉਭ. *adj* standing. "jēman maraṅ sir upari ubhau." —*sor m 3*. 2 See ਉਭਭ.

ਉਭਸੁਕ [ubhsuk] See ਉਭਸੁਕ. "sakat kufē ubhsuk hue." —*bīla a m 4*.

ਉਭਭ [ubhac] short form for ਉਭਭਰ. *n* wanderers in the sky; birds. 2 A firework filled with gas that flies high in the sky like a balloon. "ubhac payodhar es phirae." —*krisən*. 'Fireworks float about like clouds.'

ਉਭਭਰ [ubhcar] a wanderer in the sky, See ਉਭਭ.

**ਉਭਾ** [ubha] *adj* standing. "ənɪk ɪdr ubhe darbar."—*sar m 5*. 2 inverted, upside down. 3 straight, right side up. "jəl meɪɪa ubha kəɪɪa."—*sor kabir*.

**ਉਭਿ** [ubhi] *adv* upwards. "kəb-hu jəɪa ubhi cəɪat hɛ, kəb-hu jəɪ pəɪale."—*ram m 1*. See **ਉਭ**.

**ਉਭੀ** [ubhi] *adj* standing. "supnɛ ubhi bhəi, gəɦɪo kin əɪla?"—*phunhe m 5*.

**ਉਭੀਸੇਵ** [ubhisev] service done while standing, i.e. serving without lassitude. "ubhi sev kəɪɪ."—*var sor m 3*. *Skt* उभयि; सेवा.

**ਉਭੇ** [ubhe] *adj* standing.

**ਉਭੇਜ਼ਤ** [ubhejāt] people ready and active for taking away others' wealth; thieves, dacoits, thugs. "kəɪɪ ubhe jāt."—*s kabir*. See **ਉਭ**.

**ਉਭੇ** [ubhe] *adv* on that side, there. 2 in the hereafter. "ibhe biɪhəku ubhe biɪhəlu."—*asa namdev*. 3 See **ਉਭਯ**. "mathe ubhe jəm məɪsɪ nanək mɛləɪ namɪ."—*var maru 1 m 1*. 'Finding himself helpless, even the demon would beat his head with both hands.'

**ਉਭੇ** [ubho] *Dg adj* standing, up on one's feet.

**ਉਮ** [um] *Skt* उम *adj* a companion, comrade. "lɛɪ kəp kɛkɛ hətɪ nəɦɪ umə."—*GV 6*. 2 town, city.

**ਉਰ** [ur] *adj* short, incomplete. See **ਉਰਾ**. "pur ur kə ləkhɪɛ bhev."—*NP*. 'Distinction between what is complete as against incomplete is obvious enough.'

**ਉਰਜ** [uraj] *Skt* ऊर्ज *vr* to acquire life, be strong. 2 *n* strength, power. 3 food. 4 zeal, ardour. 5 life. 6 the month of kəttak. See **ਉਰਜ** 2.

**ਉਰਯਨਭਿ** [urənnabhɪ] *Skt* ऊर्णनभि *n* with wool or yarn in its navel, a spider. 2 a silkworm.

**ਉਰਯਾ** [urɪa] *Skt* ऊर्णा *n* wool, silk.

**ਉਰਯ** [uradh] *Skt* ऊर्ध्व *adj* standing, upright. 2 high, tall. 3 upper. 4 *adv* upwards i.e. towards heaven. "uradh gɛ əudhes."—*ramav*. 'Dashrath, the king of Oudh,

ascended to heaven.' 5 after this. 6 See **ਉਰਯ**. 7 This word has also been used for ਅਧੇ (below). "uradh mukh maha gubare."—*maru əjuli m 5*.

**ਉਰਯ ਕਮਲ** [uradh kamal] *n* an inverted lotus assumed by the yogis to denote the ultimate spiritual stage. 2 See **ਉਰਯ**.

**ਉਰਯ ਪੁੰਡ** [uradh pūḍr] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वपुण्ड्र *n* a caste-mark donned by the Vaishnavs on the forehead consisting of three upright lines like segments of sugarcane. Vaishnav wearing uradh pūḍr look down upon Shaivs wearing horizontal tilak.<sup>1</sup> See **ਆਭਾ ਟੀਕਾ**.

**ਉਰਯਬਾਹੁ** [uradhbahu] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वबाहु *n* an ascetic who always keeps his arms raised 2 a son of Vashishth. 3 *adj*(one) who has his arm raised.

**ਉਰਯਰੇਤਾ** [uradhreta] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वरेतस् *adj*(one) who does not let his semen fall; (one) who vows to remain celibate. "thɪɪɪ əsnəkə maha uradhreta."—*datt* 'sitting firm in one posture, a great celibate.' 2 Bhisham Pitama. 3 Hanuman. 4 Shiv. 5 ascetics like Sanak etc. 6 Baba Shri Chand.

**ਉਰਯਲੋਕ** [uradhlok] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वलोक *n* the paradise. 2 the heaven. 3 the sky.

**ਉਰਮ** [uram] *n* ਉਰਮਿਮਯ. a sea or a wave. See **ਉਰਮਿ**. "uram dhuram jotɪ uɪala."—*oṣkar*. 'bright light on sea and land.' God's light shines everywhere.

**ਉਰਮ ਧੁਰਮ** [uram dhuram] See **ਉਰਮ**.

**ਉਰਮਿ** [uramɪ], **ਉਰਮੀ** [urmu] *Skt* उर्मि *n* a wave, surge, billow. 2 sorrow. 3 six hazards: cold, heat, hunger, thirst, old age, greed, attachment; or : hunger, thirst, old age, death, grief and attachment. 4 the number six. 5 light, brightness. 6 illusion, delusion. 7 haste.

**ਉਰਮੀਮਾਲੀ** [urmimali] उर्मि मालिन् *n* the sea, wearing a rosary of waves.

<sup>1</sup>ऊर्ध्व पुण्ड्र विहीनस्तु यः प्राप्ते भोजयेद् द्विजम्।

उन्मथित विरसस्तस्य विष्णुर्वा नात्र संतपः—*uradh harit əbɦɪta ch 2*.

**ਉਰਾ** [ura] *Skt* अपूर्ण *adj* incomplete, not complete. 2 less, short. "jan ura, tu pura."—*sar namdev*. "tu pura ham ure hoche."—*sor m 1*. 3 stupid, illiterate. 4 See ਉ and ਓ. *P 1, 2* to him.

**ਉਰੀ** [uri] incomplete, See ਉਰਾ 1. "avar sagal bidhi uri."—*sar m 5*

**ਉਲਖਾ** [ulkha] *A* ਉਲ *adj* charitable, generous. "lakh trath lakh ulkha."—*BG*

**ਉਲ ਜਲੁਲ** [ul jalul] *adj* irrelevant, without head or tail, out of context.

**ਉੜਾ** [ura] the sound or pronunciation of letter ਉ. "ure upma tāki kije."—*asa patī m 1*.

**ਓ** [o] *part* vocative for a person of lower rank or status. 2 short form for ਔਰ; conjunction. "jhaṛ jhakhaṛ o haṛ."—*sava m 1*. 'web of clouds, storm and flood.' 3 expression of grief and surprise. 4 *pron* short form for ਓਹ. 5 *Skt* ओ *n* Brahma. 6 *P 2* *pron* he, she, that.

**ਓਹੁ** [ou] *pron* the very same (form of ਓਹ by adding the particle ਹੁ)

**ਓ** [o], **ਓਅੰ** [oā], **ਓਅੰਕਾਰ** [oākar] *Skt* ओम् from root (अव्) which means to protect, save, get satiated, spread, etc. This word signifies God, the protector of all. "oā sadh satigur namaskarā."—*bavan*. "oā priy priti citi."—*sar m 5* Its synonyms are ਪੁਣਵ and ਉਦਯੋਗ. Literally the word ਓਅੰਕਾਰ means the sound of ਓਅੰ. "pritham kai jāb kara pasara. oākar te sristi upara."—*VN*. At places this word is perceived as indicative of the Creator. "oākar eko ravī rāhīa."—*kan m 4*. "oākar ākar karī pavān paṇi besātar saje."—*BG* Sanskrit scholars, having presumed ਓਅੰ comprising ਉ, ਅ and ਮ, have the trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv in mind but Sikhism, the prefix ੴ to Oankar stresses the unity of the ultimate reality. "eka ekākar likhi vekhalīa, ura oākar paṣī bahalīa."—*BG* 2 In Nimar district of Central India, there is a famous Hindu temple named

Oankar. Guru Nanak Dev composed his writing Dakhni Oankar there<sup>1</sup>. 3 *part* yes. 4 true, real, correct.

**ਓਅੰਨਮ:** [oānamah], **ਓਅੰਨਮਹ** [oānamah], **ਓਅੰਨਮੋ** [oānamo] *sen* salute to the Creator who is the Protector.

**ਓਇ** [oi] *pron* he and its plural 'they'. "oi japi japi piara jivde."—*ti/3g m 4*. "oi bikhadi dokha."—*asa m 5*.

**ਓਈ** [oi] *pron* the very same, he, she, they. "ik man rkk aradhan oi."—*BG*

**ਓਸ** [os] *pron* See ਓਸ. "os bina tū chuṭki rol."—*asa m 5*. 2 to him. "osu silu na sājmu sada jhuḥhu bole."—*var suhi m 3*. 3 *Skt* अवसाय *n* dew, See ਝੁਸ.

**ਓਸਟ** [osaṭ] *Skt* ओष्ठ *n* a lip, especially the upper lip; the lower lip is called adhar.

**ਓਸਧੀ** [osadhī] See ਅਉਖਧ.

**ਓਸਨ** [osan] See ਐਸਟ.

**ਓਸੁ** [osu] See ਓਸ.

**ਓਹ** [oh] *pron* he, she, it, that, they. "oh nehu navela."—*asa m 5*. 2 the other world. "na tis eh na oh."—*sri m 1*. 3 *Skt* अह *part* word expressing grief or surprise. "he he karke oh koren."—*sava m 1*.

**ਓਹੜ** [ohāḍ] the Oḍar country. See ਉਹੜੀਆ. "ohāḍ bāgsatan paṭhan sāgharke."—*carītr 195*.

**ਓਹੜਾ** [ohḍa] *A* ओहड़ा *n* a rank, post, an authority.

<sup>1</sup>There is, at Rawalpindi in Bhai Buta Singh Hakim's dhamshala, a very old hand-written copy of Guru Granth Sahib. In it under Rankali measure, there is, in addition to dakhni oākar, another composition oākar comprising 87 stanzas which begins thus:

"oākar m 1 (page 1315)

oākar nirmal sabh thanī. tate hoī sagli khaṇī  
khaṇī khaṇī mahī bahu bāthara. apc jācē sirjāphara.  
sirjāpharke kete bhēkh. bhēkh bhēkh mahī rāhe alekh. (1)..  
bhau bhuga nārbhau ghorī āza. tab eh caran pakhaṛ māza.  
māzādhin sevakti dāṛī thādhi. jāko carankaval rucī bādhi.  
drisāṭī māz sara jāg dekhe. apī alekh aur sabh lekhe. (87)



**ਓਹਰੀ** [ohri] *n* a subcaste of khatris linked to sarins. "bhagat ju bhagta ohri."—BG

**ਓਹਲਾ** [ohla] *n* a cover, screen, refuge.

**ਓਹਾ** [oha] *pron* a form of ਓਹ with a particle. The very same. "oha prem piri."—asa *m* 5.

**ਓਹਾੜ** [ohar] See ਓ

**ਓਹਿ** [ohi], **ਓਹੀ** [ohi], **ਓਹੁ** [ohu], **ਓਹੇ** [ohē], **ਓਹੋ** [oho] *pron* form of ਓਹ combined with particle ਈ and ਓ; that very person. "ohi ādarhu baharhu nirmale."—var *majh m* 1. "hoa ohi al jag mahi."—var *maru* 2 *m* 5. "dan dex prabhū ohe."—guj *m* 4. "oho sukh oha vādai."—asa *m* 5. 2 **ਓਹੋ** particle expresses grief or surprise too.

**ਓਹੜ** [ohād] See ਓਹੜ.

**ਓਕ** [ok] *n* a cupped palm or hand. "tāb teri ok koi panio nā pavē."—sor *kābir*. 2 *Skt* ओकः a home, an abode. "man manhi sabb ālak ok."—NP. 'Yam's world.'

**ਓਕ** [okh] *Skt* ओक् *vr* to be strong, set right.

**ਓਕਾਧਿ** [okhadhi] See ਅਉਖਧ.

**ਓਕਲੀ** [okhli] See ਓਖਲੀ.

**ਓਕਰਾ** [ogra] *adj* butter-free, dry. 2 *n* an edible weed, goosefoot.<sup>1</sup> "ogra alono hi chakat hute ap sādā, ākbar māgyo dīo tāhī le nīkas hē. gval kāvī kāhe tāko ek gras hi ke mahī, āe bahu svad bhāyo nāmratā kī ras hē."—guru *pācāsa*.

**ਓਗਲ** [ogal] *n* visible moisture on the earth, wetness.

**ਓਗਲਾ** [ogla] See ਓਗਰਾ.

**ਓਗਾਹ** [ogah] See ਓਗਾਹ and ਗਾਹ. "amāl jī kītrā dūnī vicī se dārgahī ogahā."—s *farīd*.

**ਓਘ** [ogh] *Skt* ओघ *n* a crowd, mass, faction. "āgh ogh tārē inhu ke prasādī."—kham. 2 flow, flood.

**ਓਚਕਾ** [ocka] a thug, thief. See ਓਚਕਾ. "nā ockā lejī."—var *guj* 1 *m* 3.

<sup>1</sup>Those who observe fast do not count ogra as cereal, though they grind it and make chapatis of it.

**ਓਚਾ** [ocha] *Skt* तुच्छ *adj* chicken-hearted, non-serious. 2 lowly, inferior. "ochi māṭī merī jāṭī jūlāhā."—guj *kābir*. 3 ignoble. "ocha jānām hāmārā."—asa *rāvīdas*.

**ਓਚਾਪਨ** [ochapan] *n* wickedness, paltriness, meanness.

**ਓਜ** [oj] *Skt* ओज् *vr* to be strong; to live; to grow. 2 *Skt* ओजस् *n* strength. 3 light, glory. 4 The quality of poetry that overwhelms the listener with desire and passion.

**ਓਜਸ਼ੀ** [ojasvi] *Skt* ओजस्विन् *adj* mighty. 2 glorious.

**ਓਜ ਵਿਲਾਸ** [oj vilas] a book of verse compiled by the bard Lal Singh containing narratives and verses of several poets. It was compiled at Nabha in Sammat 1910. "dīsa sū nīdhī sāsī sāl mē asvīn sūdī dīn car. gurū dīn sukhād suhāvno bhāyo grāth avtar." See ਲਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ.

**ਓਜਾੜ** [ojar] See ਓਜਾੜ. "phathe ojārī."—maru 2 *m* 1.

**ਓਜਾੜਾ** [ojara] See ਓਜਾੜਾ destruction. "tīnē ojārē kā bādhu."—dhana *m* 1.

**ਓਜਾੜੀ** [ojārī] *adv* in the wilderness. See ਓਜਾੜ.

**ਓਜਰੀ** [ojhri] See ਓਜਲੀ 2. "nādī dārbe ojhrī le sīdhāyo."—caritr 297.

**ਓਜਲ** [ojhal] *n* screen, cover. 2 a cave, dungeon. "jog jūtō rahē ojhal mē."—krisan.

**ਓਜਲੀ** [ojhli] *n* a belly, an abdomen, a stomach. 2 placenta.

**ਓਜਾ** [ojha] *Skt* उपाध्याय *n* a teacher. 2 one of the subcastes of Maithali and Gujrati Brahmins who live across the river Sarayu. "cādrcur ojha tīh navē."—caritr 370.

**ਓਜਾਰ** [ojhar] See ਓਜਾੜ. "bhramī bhramī ojhar gāhe."—prabha *m* 4.

**ਓਟ** [ot] *n* cover, screen. 2 support. 3 refuge, asylum. "ot gobīd gopāl rāī."—majh *barāhmāhā*.

**ਓਟਾ** [otna] *v* to bear; to tolerate. 2 to accept

responsibility. 3 to wear.

ਓਟਾ [otā] *n* cover, screen. 2 wall, tent-wall.

ਓਟਾਈ [otai] *v* took over; has protection of. See ਓਟ. "gobīd caran otai."—*maru m 5*.

ਓਠ [oth], ਓਠ [ōth] *Skr* ओष्ठ *n* lip, especially the upper one.

ਓਡ [od] *n* a tribe whose members know inner secrets of the earth. They unearth stones and pebbles, dig wells and from experience tell the type of earth that offers saltish or sweet water. People seek their help in tracing old wells hidden underneath the earth's surface. See ਓਡਾ.

ਓਡਾ [odcha] *Skr* ओड़ देण See ਓੜੀਸਾ. 2 Orcha, capital city of in Bundel Khand, Central India. See ਓਡਾ. "abhavati odche rani."—*caritr 138*.

ਓਡੇਸ [odches] Lord of Orissa. 2 king of Orcha. See ਓਡਾ.

ਓਡਾ [oda] *adj* that big. 2 *n* See ਓਡ. "jīu oda kup guhā khin kadhe."—*basāt m 4*.

ਓਡਾਰੀ [odari] See ਓੜਾਰੀ. "kukar di odari."—*gau var 2 m 5*.

ਓਡੀਣਾ [odina], ਓਡੀਣੀ [odini] See ਓੜੀਣਾ. "sabh dū nivī dharati he, ap gavai hoi odini."—*BG*

ਓੜ [odr] See ਓੜੀਸਾ.

ਓਡਾ [odhana], ਓਡਨ [odhan] *v* to bear, tolerate. 2 to put on, wear. "pisan pisi odhi kamri sukh manī sātokhae."—*suhi m 5*. "odhe bāstrā kajar mahi paria."—*sar m 5*. "jīu mirtaku odhaia."—*toḍi m 5*.

ਓਡਨੀ [odhni] *n* a garment worn to cover the body, sari, head-gear.

ਓਡਲੀਆ [odhliā] wore, put on, donned. "vāstrā odhliā."—*asa m 5*. 2 the wearer of a garment.

ਓਡਾਉਣਾ [odhauna] *v* to make someone wear. "anik prakari bāstrā odhae."—*dhana m 5*. 2 to offer robe of honour in regard and submission.

ਓਢਿ [odhi] *adv* having put on. "odhi nagan na hoi."—*bzla m 5*.

ਓਡ [ot] *Skr* ओत *n* a warp; a yarn spread to weave cloth. 2 See ਓਤੁ. 3 See ਓਤ ਪੇਤ.

ਓਤਸਾਹ [otsah] See ਓਤਸਾਹ. "bhare otsahū bhae savdhani."—*GPS*.

ਓਤਪੇਤ [otpot] *Skr* ओत पेत *n* warp and woof. 2 merged. See ਓਤਿ ਪੇਤਿ.

ਓਤਾ [ota] *adj* that much. 2 childless, without a ~~son~~

ਓਤਾਕ [otak] *P* ओठाक *n* a parlour; a drawing room for male members. 2 residence. See ਅਉਤਾਕ. "titu tanī melu na lagai, sac ghari jisū otak."—*sri a m 1*.

ਓਤਪੇਤਿ [otipotri] See ਓਤਪੇਤ. 2 having spread warp and woof. "oti poti mīro bhagtan kau."—*kan m 5*. 3 in warp and woof. "oti poti ravīa rup rāg."—*sukhmanī*.

ਓਤੁ [otu] *pron* that. "otu māi salahna."—*sri m 1*. 2 *n* a male cat.

ਓਤੇ [ote], ਓਤੇ [ote] *adv* at that place, there. 2 that very (person) "tudhu ote kāmī or laia."—*var sri m 4*. "ote sathī manukhu he."—*sri m 5*.

ਓਤੰਗ [otāṅg] See ਓਤੰਗ.

ਓਥੇ [othe] *adv* See ਓਤੇ there, at that place. "othe anhad sabad vaj-hi dīn rati."—*majh a m 3*.

ਓਢ [od] *Dg n* a fishing hook.

ਓਡਨ [odan] *Skr* ओदन *n* cooked rice. "dadhī aru odan mat te ardhi kharī plai."—*NP*. 2 food, meal.

ਓਡਨਿਕ [odnik] a cook.

ਓਡਰਾ [odarna] *v* to miss (someone), feel lonesome.

ਓਦਾਸੀ [odasi] See ਓੜਾਸੀ. "na rhu girhi na odasi."—*gūḍ kabir*.

ਓਢੁ [odū] *adv* from that.

ਓਧ [odh] *Skr* ऊर्ध्व *adj* high, tall, long. "asā odh paṇā."—*paras* 'with a long sword in hand.' See ਓਧ.

ਓਧਾ [odhaj] milk. See ਓਧਾ. "tere hī bhitar

odhāj makhan sel ke štar pavak pani."—GPS.  
ਓਧਰ [odhər] *adv* on that side, there. 2 towards the other world.

ਓਨ [on] *pron* he, she. "on chādē lalac duni ke."—*var maru* 2 m 5.

ਓਨਮ [onam], ਓਨਮੇ [onamo] See ਓਨਮੇ: "onam akhər sunhu bicar. onam akhər tribhavan saru."—*oṣkar*. "onam sri satiguru caran."—BG

ਓਨਾ [ona], ਓਨਾਹਾ [onaha] *adv* that much, to that extent. 2 *pron* to them. 3 they. 4 their. "ona ādarī namu nidhanu hē."—*sri* m 1. "pīara rāb onaha jogai."—*var ram* 2 m 5.

ਓਨਾ ਮਸੀ ਧੋ [ona masi dhō] ओम् नमः सिद्धम् This is how those teaching vowel-free characters, called lāḍe, pronounce the phrase. It means 'salute to God, the Protector.'

ਓਨਿ [oni], ਓਨੀ [oni] *pron* they. "oni halatu palatu sabhu gavaia."—*var gau* 1 m 4. 2 they. "oni takre pae hath."—*sri* m 5 pāhre.

ਓਪ [op] *n* praise. 2 water, splendour, magnificence. 3 glory.

ਓਪਤ [opat], ਓਪਤਿ [opatī] the creation. See ਉਪਤਿ. "na opat hoi."—*var guj* 1 m 3. "ekas te sabh opatī hoi."—*gau* a m 1. 2 *Skt* ओपल *n* the knot of hair. 3 a bag shaped like cow's head, dipping their hands in it the Brahmans tell their rosary. "mudrit netr uradh kar upat."—*paras*.

ਓਪਨੀ [opni] *n* a slab of stone on which weapons are rubbed for sharpening and giving them a shine.

ਓਪਮਾ [opma] See ਉਪਮਾ. "bahut opma thor kahi."—*mall* m 5.

ਓਪਰਾ [opra] *Skt* अपर *adj* unacquainted, stranger. "nāhi opra praveṣan pave."—GPS.

ਓਪਾਉ [opau], ਓਪਾਇ [opai], ਓਪਾਵ [opav] *n* means, endeavour. See ਉਪਾਯ. "upava sirī upau hē."—*var bīla* m 3. 2 See ਉਪਾਉਣਾ. "ek nimakh opai samave."—*sar* m 5. 'In an instant He creates and absorbs.'

ਓਰਾ [obra] *Pa* a cow-shed, byre.

ਓਰੀ [obri] *Pa* *n* a cow-shed. 2 *M* ਓਰਾ a door-frame, threshold. "kagad ki obri, masī ke karām kapaī."—*s kabir*. 'Treatises composed by ignorant persons come in the way of salvation.'

ਓਰਤ [obhar] *adj* illiterate, uneducated.

ਓਮਾਹ [omah], ਓਮਾਹਰਾ [omahra], ਓਮਾਹਾ [omaha] *n* enthusiasm, excitement, exuberance. "guru mīlīe omaha."—*jet* m 4.

ਓਮੀ [omi] اُمِّي *adj* such as at the time of birth (ਉਮੀ); without any teaching, uneducated. "pāia hovē gunahgaru ta omī sadhu na marīe... pāia aīe omīa vicarū aīe vicarīe."—*var asa*.

ਓਰ [or] *n* a direction, side. "citvau tumrī or."—*jet* m 5. 2 a side, an aspect. 3 shore, coast, bank. 4 short form for ਓਰਕ (ਉਰਕ); the end, limit. "gīntyō jīn ke pāi nā or."—GPS.

ਓਰਕ [orak] *n* ਉਰਕ the end. "orak narak gaman tīn hoi."—NP. 2 a boundary, limit. "bhit upre ketaku dhakē šī orko āha."—*asa* m 5.

ਓਰਚਾ [orcha] a town in Bundhel Khand (Central India) founded by a Rajput named Bharati Chand in 1531 AD on the bank of Vetwa river. It is approached by Manakpur-Jhansi railway line (G.I.P.). Raja Bikramjit Bundela transferred his capital from here to Tikamgarh in 1783. Now the state itself is called Tikamgarh. Orcha is now the headquarter of a tehsil (sub division). See ਉਰਚਾ.

ਓਰਚੇਸ [orches] the king of ਉਰਚਾ.

ਓਰਚਨਾ [orāna] *v* to rise, overflow, swell. "orā phajā aiā."—*cāḍi* 3. 2 to leap, spring, pounce upon the enemy for fighting.

ਓਰਾ [ora] *n* a furrow. 2 hail, hailstone. "ora garī pani bhāia."—*s kabir*. "ore sām gat hē."—*jeja* m 9. 3 See ਓਨਾ 2. 4 this side, near side, near bank.

ਓਰੂ [oru] after all. See ਓਰ 4. "kāthni kāthau nā ave oru."—*gau* a m 1

ਓਰੇਬਰ ਮੀਰ [orebhar mīh] *n* rain sufficient to

flood the furrows, regarded enough for the sowing operation.

**ਓਰੇ** [ore] *adv* on this side, hither, here. "sac-hu ore sabbuko."—*sri a m* 1. 2 the other person. "ore kachu na kinhu kia."—*bavan*.

**ਓਲ** [ol] *Skt* ओल *n* an edible tuber. 2 *Pu* part of a scarf spread as a beggar's bag to receive alms, "paI ol me dhan ki thati."—*NP*. 3 a lap. 4 a cover, safe position. 5 a refuge, asylum. 6 mortgaged or pawned thing. 7 estimated yield of a field.

**ਓਲਗ** [olag] *M* ਉਲਗ *n* left over stuff after eating, leavings.

**ਓਲਗ ਓਲਗਟੀ** [olag olagni] to clean utensils after eating. "sāt acarāṇ sāt co marāḡ sātac olag olagni."—*asa ravidas*. See **ਓਲਗਟੇ** and **ਓਲਗ**.

**ਓਲਗੀ** [olgi] *Th* *n* village menial, living on donations. "mē olgia olgi ham chorū thare."—*asa a m* 1.

**ਓਲਗੀਆ ਓਲਗੀ** [olgia olgi] a menial of the lowest level; servant of servants. See **ਓਲਗੀ**.

**ਓਲਾ** [ola] *n* a hailstone, See **ਓਰਾ**. 2 sugar ball used for making a sweet drink. 3 **ਓਲਾ** refuge, support. "jiare ola nam ka."—*gau m* 5. 4 a cover, support, refuge.

**ਓਲਾਮਾ** [olama] See **ਓਪਲੇਵ** and **ਓਲਾਮਾ**. "sau olame dine ke rati milani sahās."—*var suhi m* 1.

**ਓਲੀ** [oli] *n* one who measures produce of a field

by making an estimate of the standing crop. "musraph dar dāroge oli."—*BG* 2 This word may also be derived from Arabic **ولّى**. See **ਵਲੀ**. 3 the front part of a shirt or a part of a dupatta spread to receive/collect whatever is offered. 4 a brown coloured sparrow-like bird called dumni. 5 *S* an oar.

**ਓਲੂ** [olul] *n* a pit or masonry trough for collecting water drawn from the well. 2 *Dg* the act of remembering or learning by heart.

**ਓਲੁਗ** [olhag] See **ਓਲਗ**.

**ਓਲਾ** [olha] *n* a curtain, support. 2 help, shelter.

**ਓਰ** [or] *n* end, boundary, limit. "or pahucavhu date."—*gau m* 5. "tēsi nib-he or."—*s kabir* 2 **ਓਟ**. refuge "nanak or tuhari pāto."—*gau m* 5. "me ahi or tuhar."—*gau a m* 5. 3 in that direction, towards that side. 4 death. 5 the last moment.

**ਓਰਕ** [orak] *n* the end, limit. "orak orak bhalī thake."—*japu*

**ਓਰਕਿ** [oraki] *adv* at the end, lastly. "kur nikhutē nanka, oraki sacū rahī."—*var ram m* 1.

**ਓਰਕੁ** [oraku] See **ਓਰਕ**. "oraku ara tin sahā."—*sri pahire m* 1.

**ਓਰਚਾ** [orcha] See **ਓਰਚਾ**.

**ਓਰਵ** [orav] *Skt* ओरव *n* a musical measure comprising five rags such as hindol and malkos. See **ਰਾਗਸਬਦ**.



ਅ [ara] the second character of the Punjabi script pronounced from the throat. 2 *Skt* part prefixed to words for expressing meanings of negative and opposite stance and of difference. i.e. ਅਕਾਲ, ਅਕਾਲ, ਅਧਰਮ, ਅਜੀਤ, ਅਨੇਕ, etc. 3 *Skt* *n* the world. 4 absence. 5 fire. 6 Brahma. 7 Vishnu. 8 Indar. 9 wind. 10 ambrosia. 11 glory. 12 the forehead. 13 *adj* (one) who defends or protects. 14 helper.

ਅਉ [au] *part* and; a conjunction. "dipak au naṭ naṭk rag."—*krīṣṇa*. 2 *Skt* in Punjabi it also appears in place of *Skt* ਅਪ and ਅਵ, as in ਅਉਹਨ instead of ਅਪਹਨ, ਅਉਗੁਣ instead of ਅਥਗੁਣ, ਅਉਤਾਰ instead of ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਅਉਧੂਤ instead of ਅਥਧੂਤ, etc. 3 See ਅਉਹਨ.

ਅਉਅਲ [aua] See ਅਵਲ.

ਅਉਸਥ [ausadh], ਅਉਸਥੀ [ausadhi] See ਅਉਖਥ.

ਅਉਸਰ [ausar], ਅਉਸਰੁ [ausaru] *Skt* ਅਸਰ *n* time, occasion, opportunity. "ausar bitṛojat he."—*trīṣṭ* *m* 9. "phīrī īa ausar cārē nā hāthā."—*bāvan*. 2 a sentence uttered for the satisfaction of an inquisitive inquirer. 3 a suggestion, context. 4 the time of birth and the moment of liberation. "ausar karṇu hamara pura jū."—*mājh* *m* 5.

ਅਉਸਾਫ [ausaph] *A* اوساف plural of ਵਸਫ merits, good points, compliments, qualities.

ਅਉਸੀ [ausi], ਅਉਸੀ [aṁsi] See ਔਸੀ.

ਅਉਹਟ ਪਟਣ [auhaṭ pāṭṇ] an arduous destination i.e. a spiritual opening. "auhaṭ pāṭṇ ki cine baṭ."—*rātanmālā*.

ਅਉਹਠ [auhaṭh] *Skt* ਅਪਹਠ *n* wrong insistence, improper persistence. "gahī auhaṭh āla rahi, manyo bacān nā ek."—*ramav*. 2 *Skt* ਅਵਹਿਤ. *adj*

engrossed, absorbed in contemplation. 3 alert. 4 *Skt* ਅਪਹਤ destroyed, killed. 5 discharged, removed. 6 See ਅਉਹਠਿ.

ਅਉਹਠਿ [auhaṭhi] having renounced wrong insistence. "auhaṭhi hasat māṛi gharu chāia dhārāṇī gagan kaldhārī."—*ram* *a* *m* 1. 'Renouncing the ego, the Creator who has control over earth and heaven, is in the heart imbibed.' 2 *Skt* ਅਪਹਤਿ *n* refutation, rejection. "auhaṭhi hasat māhī bhukhīa jaci."—*prabha* *m* 1. 'For false belief's rejection, I have begged alms.'

ਅਉਹਰਣ [auharan] *Skt* ਅਪਹਰਣ *v* to steal. 2 to loot. See ਅਉਹੇਰੀ. 3 to hide, conceal.

ਅਉਹਾਣੀ [auhaṇī] *adj* liable to harm. 2 fit for stealing. 3 fit for hiding. 4 whose life has ended, perishable. "oh auhaṇī kade nāhī, nā ave nā jī."—*var* *guj* 1 *m* 3.

ਅਉਹਾਰ [auhar] *Skt* ਅਪਹਾਰ *n* theft, plunder. 2 hiding, concealing. 3 damage, loss. "binu mukād tanu hui auhar."—*gōḍ* *ravidās*. 4 *Skt* ਅਵਹਾਰ a thief. 5 an alligator, a crocodile. 6 a call, an invitation.

ਅਉਹੇਰਣ [auheran] *Skt* ਅਵਹੇਰਣ *n* disobedience. 2 insult. 3 See ਅਉਹਰਣ. 4 See ਅਵਹੇਰਣ.

ਅਉਹੇਰੀ [auheri] disobeyed, insulted. "khasamī duhaganī tājī auheri."—*gōḍ* *kabir*. 'Unfortunate is the woman whom her husband has deserted and insulted.' 2 a female dacoit. "sagāl māhī naktī ka vasa, sagāl māhī auheri."—*asa* *kabir*.

ਅਉਹੇਲਣ [auhelan] See ਅਉਹੇਰਣ and ਅਵਹੇਲਣ.

ਅਉਖ [aukh] *n* ਅ-ਸੁਖ difficulty, hardship. 2 pain, suffering. 3 calamity, distress. 4 *P* غم grief.



sadness, distress.

**ਅਉਖੜ** [əukhad], **ਅਉਖੜਿ** [əukhadɪ], **ਅਉਖੜੀ** [əukhadi], **ਅਉਖੜੁ** [əukhadu], **ਅਉਖੜਧ** [əukhadh], **ਅਉਖੜਿਧ** [əukhadhi], **ਅਉਖੜਧੀ** [əukhadhi], **ਅਉਖੜਧੁ** [əukhadhu] *Skt* ਭੋਯਥਿ *n* that which assumes brightness; a medicinal herb, medicinal plant. 2 **ਭੋਯਥ** *n* something prepared from a herb. 3 a medicine. "avar na əukhadhu tət na mātā." —asa *a m* 1. "sabh əukhadh daru laɪ ju." —asa *cət m* 4. 'all medicines prepared either from herbs or metals.'

**ਅਉਖਾ** [əukha] *adj* See **ਅਉਖ** difficult, hard. 2 perplexed, bewildered. 3 miserable. "əukha jəg mahɪ hora." —var *gəu* 1 *m* 4.

**ਅਉਖੀ ਘਰੀ** [əukhi ghəri] hard time, a moment of adversity. "əukhi ghəri na dekhən dei." —dhana *m* 5.

**ਅਉਖੀਵਨ** [əukhivən], **ਅਉਖੀਵਨਾ** [əukhivna] *v* to suffer; to undergo hardship. 2 **ਅਪ-ਗੀਵਨ** a hangover, a condition of decline in intoxication. "matia harɪ ras mahɪ rate, tɪs bəhɪɪ na kab-hu əukhivna." —maru *a m* 5.

**ਅਉਗਣ** [əugən], **ਅਉਗਨ** [əugən] *Skt* ਅਵਗੁਣ *n* a demerit, defect. "əugən kətɪ mukhu ɒja." —var *ram* 2 *m* 5. 2 a crime, sin.

**ਅਉਗਨ** [əugən] *adj* (one) who leads. "kudrat ke əugən." —m 1 *bāna*.

**ਅਉਗੁਣ** [əugun] **ਅਵਗੁਣ**, See **ਅਉਗਣ**. "əugun sabəɪ jəlae." —vaɖ *m* 3

**ਅਉਗੁਣਿਅਰਾ** [əugunɪara], **ਅਉਗੁਣਿਅਰੀ** [əugunɪari] *adj* without merit. "əugunɪare kəu guɪ." —asa *a m* 1. "əugunɪari kət na bhavə." —maru *solhe m* 1.

**ਅਉਗੁਣੁ** [əugunu], **ਅਉਗੁਨ** [əugun] See **ਅਉਗਣ** and **ਅਉਗੁਣ**.

**ਅਉਗੁਨਿ** [əugunɪ], **ਅਉਗੁਨੀ** [əugunɪ] *adj* worthless, vicious. 2 *adv* because of demerits; with demerits.

**ਅਉਖ** [əugh] See **ਓਖ** and **ਐਖ**.

**ਅਉਖਟ** [əughət] *Skt* ਅਵਖਟ rugged, uneven,

arduous. "əughət rudhe rah." —var *mala m* 1 2 *n* a difficulty, hardship, distress. "jɪthe əughət aɪ bənət he prənɪ." —maru *solhe m* 5. 3 a hard time, painful period. 4 See **ਖਟ**.

**ਅਉਖਟ ਘਾਟ** [əughət ghat] *adj* *n* difficult path, an impassable passage, a way on which travelling cannot be done. "agr əughət ghat." —s *kəbir*. See **ਅਉਖਟ**.

**ਅਉਖਰ** [əughər] *n* **ਅਪ-ਖਰ** an ascetic who has renounced the world; a mendicant. "əughər əpno nam kahayo." —NP. 2 a worshipper of Shiv; a Shaivaite; an ascetic. 3 a sect of mendicants who hang a horn around the neck, wear a cord around the head, append 'Nath' to their name, and mark a sign of a trident with ash on their foreheads. Brahmgiiri was the chief advocate of this cult. Gorakhpur is its centre.

**ਅਉਚਰ** [əucar] *adj* inedible "pɪd əpəce əucar cara." —BG 'I have taken inedible food from those who are not acquainted with Gurmat.' 2 what cannot be grazed; that which is not eaten or drunk quite often. See **ਐਚਰ ਚਰਣਾ**.

**ਅਉਚਕ** [əuchak] *Skt* ਐਸਕ *n* a bull as part of a herd. 2 a drove of oxen. "ubhe brikhəbh nɪj əuchak māhi." —NP.

**ਅਉਜ** [əuj] *Skt* ਭੋਜ *n* strength, might. "tən sāmə aɪ əuj janayo." —krisən. 2 See **ਐਜ**.

**ਅਉਜਾਤਿ** [əujatɪ] **ਅਪ-ਜਾਤਿ** *n* a low caste. 2 *adj* belonging to a low caste. "əujatɪ ravdas cəɪɪar cəɪɪaɪ." —brɪa *a m* 4.

**ਅਉਤਰ** [əujhər] *S* ਅਵਤਰੁ *n* a thick forest; a deep jungle that is impassable. 2 *adj* (one) who is misled.

**ਅਉਤਰਿ** [əujhərɪ] in a thick forest, in a dreadful jungle.

**ਅਉਤਰੁ** [əujhəɪu] See **ਅਉਤਰ**.

**ਅਉਟਨਾ** [əutana] See **ਐਟਾਉਣਾ**.

**ਅਉਤ** [əut] *Skt* ਅਪੁਤ੍ਰ *adj* childless, sans offspring. "əut jəɪnəɪaɪ." —var *ram* 1 *m* 1

**ਅਉਤਰ** [autar] *Skt* अवतार *n* birth; assumption of bodily form. See **ਅਉਤਰਣ**. 2 without a son; childless.

**ਅਉਤਰਣ** [autarāṇ] *Skt* अवतरण *n* a copy, facsimile. 2 the act of coming down from above or descending. 3 taking birth, getting bodily form. "autarīa autar le."—*var ram* 3. "serpani hoīke autre."—*s kabir*.

**ਅਉਤਰਾ** [autra] without offspring; childless. See **ਅਉਤ**.

**ਅਉਤਰਾਸੀ** [autrasī] will be born, will take birth. 2 gets begotten, is born. "machu kachu kuramu agia autrasī."—*maru solhe m* 5.

**ਅਉਤਰਿਆ** [autariā] See **ਅਉਤਰਣ**.

**ਅਉਤਰੇ** [autre] See **ਅਉਤਰਣ**.

**ਅਉਤਰਾਘ** [autaku] *P* اوتار *n* a home, an abode. 2 a tent. 3 *S* a parlour for men. "kīthe gharu autaku."—*suhā a m* 1. 'residences for women and men respectively.' 4 residence. "dukh bhukh dalad gharā dojak autak."—*BG* See **ਉਤਰਾ**. 5 *P* اوتار plural of ਉਤਰਾ or ਅਤਰਾ. gentlemen, gentry. 6 the nobility, rich people. 7 high-bred horses, hawks, etc.

**ਅਉਤਾਰ** [autar] *Skt* अवतार *n* taking birth. 2 coming down from above. 3 per Hindu belief, incarnation of some god in human form. "hukamī upac das autara."—*maru solhe m* 1. See **ਹੋਰੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ** and **ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ**.

**ਅਉਤਾਰੇ** [autharo] See **ਉਤਾਰਾ**.

**ਅਉਦਾਸ** [audas] *Skt* उदासीन *adj* disenchanted, apathetic, uninterested. "dhar ek as audas cīt."—*datt*.

**ਅਉਧ** [audh] *Skt* अयोध्या *n* the principal town of the Koshal kingdom, the capital of Ram Chandar. "audh te nīsar cāl line sāg sur bhāl."—*ramav*. See **ਅਯੋਧਯਾ**. 2 area around Ayodhya; the Koshal country. See **ਕੋਸਲ**. 3 *Skt* a boundary, border, limit. 4 life's duration, life-span, age. "audh ghāṭe dīnāsu reṇa re."—*sohīla*.

**ਅਉਧਾਨੇਰੀ** [audhghaneri] long life. 2 (ironical) end, finis as 'enlarging the lamp' means 'putting it out. "dusā sabha mīlī mātr upāia karas-hī audh ghaneri."—*bher namdev*. 'It was jointly resolved to end Prahlād's life.'

**ਅਉਧਤੀ** [audhṭī] *n* a tanned hide of cow or buffalo. 2 a time-span, age.

**ਅਉਧਿ** [audhi] See **ਅਉਧ** 3.

**ਅਉਧੂ** [audhu] *Skt* अवधूत one who dusts cloth. In Sanskrit it means 'to cause shivering, dusting, exorcising the evil spirit.' So an avdhut is one who casts off evil from his mind. A recluse who at night rolls ash and dust on his body and leaves after dusting his body in the morning is also an avdhut. 2 a sanyasi. "bin sabde ras nā ave audhu."—*sīdhgosaṭi*.

**ਅਉਧੂਤ** [audhut] See **ਅਉਧੂ**. "so audhut eṣi matī pavē."—*ram m* 1.

**ਅਉਧੂਤੀ** [audhuti] *adj* of the avdhut sect; free from worldly attachment. "nā audhuti nā sāsari."—*ram a m* 1. 2 naked and penniless like an avdhut, extremely poor. "jete jā phīrhi audhuti aṇe bhīkhīa pavē."—*var sar m* 1

**ਅਉਧੂਤੁ** [audhutu] See **ਅਉਧੂਤ**.

**ਅਉਧੇਸ** [audhes] अयोध्या-ਦੀਸ, अवध-ਦੀਸ *n* Dashrath. "uradh ge audhes."—*ramav*. 'Heavenward went Dashrath.' 2 *adj* King of Ayodhya.

**ਅਉਰ** [aur] part and; that which joins two words. "danav aur dev mīl sabāhīn."—*saloh*. 2 *Skt* ਅਪਰ *adj* first. 3 last. 4 another. "aur sāgal jēgu māia mohīa."—*gūu m* 9. "aur dharam takē sām nahan."—*sor m* 9.

**ਅਉਰਤ** [aurat] *P* اورت *n* something deserving to be concealed. 2 a female, woman, wife. "ete aurat mārda sāje e sabh rūp tumare."—*prabha kabir*. 3 wife. "sūnatī kīe turaku je hoega, aurat ka kīa kārīe?"—*asa kabir*. 4 vagina; woman's genital organ.

**ਅਉਰਾਤ** [aurat] plural of **ਅਉਰਤ**. "das aurat rakh-hu badrahi."—*maru solhe m* 5. Here, the word

denotes the ten senses.

ਅਹਿਰੁ [əuru] See ਅਹਿਰ. "harī binu əuru nā dekha." *sor kabir*.

ਅਹਿਰੰਗ [əurəŋg], ਅਹਿਰੰਗਾ [əurāga] Aurangzeb, the emperor, generally mentioned in Sikh history, as Aurang and Aurangzeb. "ləb əurəŋg mən mahī risava."—*VN*

ਅਹਿਲ [əul] See ਅਹਲ. 2 See ਅਵਲ. 3 See ਅਹਿਲਿ. 4 a sub-caste of Jats.

ਅਹਿਲਿ [əulɪ], ਅਹਿਲੀਆ [əulia] *A* ۲۱ plural of ਅਹੀ. In Arabic it means a master, an owner, a husband, helper, friend, holy man, religious leader. "əvali əulɪ dinu karī mīṭha."—*var majh m 1*. "sekh māsāik əulie."—*var guj 2 m 5*

ਅਹਿਲੰਗ [əuləŋg] *n* a blemish, stigma. "əuləŋg vickara."—*BG*. 'There is blemish in the moon.'

ਅਹਿਰਾ [əur] *n* lack of rain. 2 drought. "əurī akk əuphullī bharia."—*BG*. 'In dry season akk plant (calotropis procera) blossoms, but withers away with rains.'

ਅਹਿਰਾ [əura] *adj* incomplete. 2 not ਢੁਰਾ; full, not incomplete, complete.

ਅਹਿਰਿਆ [əuria] without deficiency, not incomplete. 2 deficient, lacking. "terəh tal əuria."—*BG*. 'Incomplete are the thirteen beats of music.'

ਅਇਆਨਾ [əiana] See ਅਇਆਨਾ.

ਅਇਆਨ [əian] *Skt* अज्ञान lack of knowledge; ignorance, stupidity.

ਅਇਆਨਤ [əianət], ਅਇਆਨਥ [əianəth] *Skt* ਅज्ञਾਨਤੁ ignorance, lack of knowledge.

ਅਇਆਨਾ [əiana] *adj* ignorant, unintelligent. 2 *n* a child; one who is innocent and innocuous.

ਅਇਆਲਿ [əiali], ਅਇਆਲੀ [əiali] *n* a goat-herd, shepherd. "dūbe təhī əiali cəraɪ."—*NP*

ਅਈ [əi] *Skt* अयं *pron* this. 2 *adv* here, at this place. 3 short form for ਅਈ.

<sup>1</sup>arak jəvas pat bin bhāru.—*tulsi*

ਅਈਅਤ [aiar] See ਅਈਤ.

ਅਈਆ [əia] *adv* having come, on coming. "bhāḍe bhau pavē titu əia."—*brla a m 4*.

ਅਈਏ [əie] *Skt* अयं *pron* this. 2 to this, i.e. to this world. "əie məie ek an jiu."—*dhana namdev*. 'Bring this world and myself in mind as one.'

ਅਏ [əe] short form for ਅਏ. "mīlke bahu sətru əe."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* अये a polite form of address.

ਅਸ [əs] *Skt* ईश *adj* like this, similar to this, as this. "əs sūḍər nəhī kou."—*saloh*. 2 *v* ਅਸਿ is. "bāh gahe kī lāj əs."—*ramav*. 3 *n* a sword. See ਅਸਿ. "sāg sərohi səph əs."—*sənama*. 4 a horse.

See ਅਸੁ. "əspəṭi gəjpəṭi."—*ṭilāg namdev*.

5 the name of a king, See ਧੁਨੀ (ੲ). 6 *P* ۲۱ *pron* his. "xake rahəṣ tutyə cəṣme mast."

—*zīdgi*. 'Dust underneath His feet is collyrium for my eyes.' 7 *Skt* अस् *vr* to spread, reach, get, collect, undergo, eat; from the same root are formed words like ਰਾਸੀ, ਅਸਨ, and ਅਸੁ etc. 8 *Skt* अस् *vr* to go, shine, take, be, throw, let go, halt, bring out, put or keep, cut, divide into parts, join. From the same root are words as ਅਸਿ, ਅਸੁ, ਅਸੁਰ etc. derived.

ਅਸਹ [asəh] *Skt* असह *adj* unbearable. "əsəh dukkh bhogət bīl-lavē."—*GPS*.

ਅਸਹਦ [as-həd] *A* ۲۱ pertaining to martyrdom. "kalma as-həd əkhkē."—*məgə*. 'having termed it as the sacred exhortation for martyrdom.'

ਅਸਹਾਬ (as-hab) plural of ਸਹਿਬ 2 in Islamic literature, this term is used for prophet Muhammad's close friends.

ਅਸਕ [əsək] *P* ۲۱ *n* a tear "əsək jəri sarpəṭi nəzik burdā."—*saloh*. 'With flowing tears, they took him to Indar.'

ਅਸਕਤ [əsəkət] *Skt* असक्त *adj* without strength, weak, unable. "tēh əsəkət ləkh vak əlava."

—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* असक्त *adj* without bondage; free. 3 *Skt* आसक्त *adj* in love, infatuated. "su səpət

<sup>2</sup>See. Gita Ch 7, ੩.7.

kāḍḇo kathyo asakat lok hve rāhyo.”—brahm.  
‘Valmiki uttered, that is, composed Ramayan  
comprising seven chapters and on reading  
people got enamoured of it.’

ਅਸਕੁਨ [asakun] *Skt* *n* an inauspicious symptom,  
ill-omen. See ਅਪਸਰਨ.

ਅਸਕਤ [asaky] *Skt* *adj* beyond one’s power or  
reach, irremediable.

ਅਸਗਨ [asagan] See ਅਸਕੁਨ.

ਅਸਗ [asga] *M* ਅਸਗਾ *n* a crowd, an assembly, a  
multitude. 2 *adj* all, entire. “asga as usga.”  
—dhana namdev. ‘All this is His.’ 3 See ਅਸ.

ਅਸਗਾਹ [asgah], ਅਸਗਾਹੁ [asgahu] *adj* fathomless,  
unfathomable. “sunṛe hath hove asgahu.”  
—japu. ‘Measuring the fathomless leads to the  
knowledge of the Divine.’

ਅਸਗੰਧ [asgādh] *Skt* अश्वगन्धा a medicinal plant,  
physalis flexuosa, hot and damp in effect, used  
for curing ills like cough, asthma, worms in  
the abdomen, etc. It strengthens and  
invigorates male potency.

ਅਸਚਰਜ [ascharaj] *Skt* आश्चर्य *n* surprise, wonder,  
amazement.

ਅਸਜਰ [asjar] *adj* unbearable, intolerable.

ਅਸ ਜਰਿ [as jarī] *n* burning sensation, mental  
torment, agony. See ਅਸੁ. “as jarī par jarī jarī  
jāb rāhe, tab jāī jōtī ujarāu lāhe.”—gāu bavan  
kābir. ‘When a man burns in envy and pain  
got from others and also burns within his own  
self, then descends the bright light (of spiritual  
knowledge).’

ਅਸੰਜਨ [asajjan] *Skt* असज्जन not a good person;  
a wicked man.

ਅਸਟ [asat] *Skt* अष्ट *adj* eight.

ਅਸਟ ਸਾਖੀ [asat sakhi] असु-साखि *n* eight gods  
providing evidence of fate awaiting human  
beings for their actions in this life. Per Hindu  
scriptures they are: 1 the earth. 2 the sky.  
3 the moon 4 the sun. 5 the fire. 6 the air.  
7 the dawn. 8 the radiance. “tab sakhi prabhū

asat banae, sakh namī debe thāhīrae te kahī  
kāro hamari puja, ham bin apār nā thakur  
dupa.”—VN

ਅਸਟ ਸਾਜ ਸਾਜਿ ਪੁਰਾਣ ਸੋਧਹਿ ਕਰਹਿ ਬੇਦ ਅਭਿਆਸ  
[asat saj saji purāṇ sodh-hī kār-hī bed  
abhiyas]—dhana *m I. sen* In grammar eight  
points of articulation are: throat, heart, head,  
tongue, teeth, nose, lips and palate. 2 Eight  
deformations marking the recitation of the  
Veds are: jāta, mala, śikha, rekha, dhvaja,  
dād, rath and ghan. 3 eight grammars  
authored by Indar, Chandar, Kashkritsan,  
Apishali, Shakṛayan, Paṇini, Amar and  
Jainendar respectively. Grammars listed in  
Bhavishy Puran are Aindar, Yagy, Raudar,  
Vasavy, Brahm, Varun, Savitray and Vaishnav.  
4 Eight aids or parts to help reading and  
interpretation are hrāsv, dirāgh, plut, uddat,  
anuddat, svarit, anunasik and an-nunasik.  
5 Eight forms of Vedic metres are; arṣi, devī,  
asuri, prajāpatya, yajusī, samnī, arci and  
brahmi.

ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਾਂਤ [asat sidhāt] principle of aṣṭāg yog.  
2 eight summarised parts of Yog Shastar.  
3 aṣṭāg maraḡ of Buddhism. See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ.

ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਿ [asat siddhi] Eight miraculous  
powers attained through yog are:

- (1) anīma— to become very small.
- (2) mahīma— to become very large.
- (3) garīma— to become heavy.
- (4) laghīma— to become light.
- (5) praptī— to obtain anything desired.
- (6) prakamy— to know others’ thoughts.
- (7) iṣṭa— to command everyone according to  
one’s desire.
- (8) vaṣṭa— to bring everyone under own  
control.

“asat siddhi nāv nīdhi eh, karamī  
‘ੴ ਕਰ ਕਾਮ੍ਹ੍ਰਤ੍ਸਨਾਪਿਤਿ ਸ਼ਕਟਾਧਨਾ: । ਪਸਿੰਧਮਰ ਯੇਨੇਨ੍ਧਾ ਯਯ੍ਰਤ੍ਸਯਟਾਧਿ  
ਜਾਧਿਕਾ:—Poet Kalpadrum.

parapəṭi jis nam deh. "—baṣāṭ m 5.

ਅਸਟਕ [asṭak] See ਅਸ੍ਟਕ.

ਅਸਟ ਕਰਨ [asṭ karan] ਅਸ੍ਟਕਰਨ one who has eight cars; Brahma; Chaturanan.

ਅਸਟ ਕੁਲ [asṭ kul] See ਅਸ੍ਟਕੁਲ.

ਅਸਟਦਸ [asṭdas] eighteen, ਅਸ੍ਟਦਸ਼ 2 eighteen Purans. "asṭdasi cahu bhed na para."—asa m 1. 3 eighteen siddhis or spiritual powers. "car padarath asṭ dasa sidhi."—sor ravdas. See ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਸਿੱਧਿ.

ਅਸਟਦਸਸਿੱਧਿ [asṭdasasidhi] eighteen siddhis or spiritual powers. "asṭdasa sidhi kartale sabh kripa tumari."—bīla ravdas. See ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਸਿੱਧਿ.

ਅਸਟਦਸਾ ਖਟ ਤੀਨ ਉਪਾਏ [asṭdasa khaṭ tin upae] —bīla thirti m 1. Eighteen Purans, six shastras result from three gunas or qualities. See ਭੀਰਾ ਚ 2 § 45. 2 eight direction providers, ten incarnations and three gods.

ਅਸਟ ਦੂ [asṭ du] eight and two, ten. "kahū asṭ du avtar katthe kathanā."—gyan. 'They narrate the stories of ten incarnations.' See ਦਸ ਅਉਤਾਰ.

ਅਸਟ ਧਾਤੂ [asṭ dhatu] eight metals, which as ancient scholars mention are: gold, silver, copper, aluminium, mercury, tin, iron and lead. 2 The following primary substances constitute the body: skin, hair, blood, veins, bones, limbs, fat, semen. "asṭami, asṭ dhatu ki kara."—gau thiti kabir 3 For some scholars, these are the eight constituents of the body: bodily secretion, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, semen and vigour. 4 In Gurbani asṭdhatu comprises four castes and four religions. "asṭ dhatu patsah ki gharie sabad i vīgas."—srī a m 1. "asṭ dhatu ik dhatu karaya."—BG In Sikhism all these eight merge into one.

ਅਸਟਨਦੀ [asṭnadi] See ਅਸ੍ਟ ਨਦੀ.

ਅਸਟ ਨੈਭ [asṭ nēṭ], ਅਸਟ ਨੈਨ [asṭ nen] eight-eyed; Brahma. In the Purans he is shown with

four faces, thus eight eyes. "trasyo asṭ nenā."—cobis.

ਅਸਟਪਦੀ [asṭpadi] Skt ਅਸ੍ਟਪਦੀ n a hymn of eight stanzas. 2 eight stanzas written in a singular order. In Guru Granth Sahib many stanzas figure under the heading asṭpadi. Guru Nanak Dev's following asṭpadi is in Maru Rag, Nishani metre.

ih maru avgunī bādhia sahu deh sarire. ...

The following asṭpadi is in Malar Rag sar metre:

cakvi nen nid naḥi cahe,  
binu piru nid nē pai.  
sur care priu dekhe nani  
nivi nivi lage pal. ...

The same Guru's next asṭpadi in Gauri Rag is in cōpai metre:

na man māt nē karaj hoī,  
man vasi dutā dūrmātī doī. ...

Likewise asṭpadi of Sukhmani are in the form of cōpai metre.

ਅਸਟਬੁਜੀ [asṭbhujī] Skt ਅਸ੍ਟਬੁਜਾ n Durga, who has eight arms. See ਅਸਟਾਇਧ.

ਅਸਟਮ [asṭam] Skt ਅਸ੍ਟਮ adj eighth.

ਅਸਟਮੀ [asṭamī] Skt ਅਸ੍ਟਮੀ n eighth of the light or dark phase of the moon. "asṭami asṭ sidhi nav nidhi."—gau thiti m 5.

ਅਸਟ ਮੰਗਲ [asṭ māṅgal] See ਅਸ੍ਟ ਮੰਗਲ.

ਅਸਟਾਇਧ [asṭaidh] ਅਸ੍ਟ-ਆਧੁਧ. eight weapons of war. "asṭaidh camkr."—akāl eight weapons in Durga's eight hands, one held in each.

"ghōṭa gada trisul asī sākḥ jarasan ban, cakr bākṛ kār me liye jānu grīkham ritu bhan."—cōḍī 1. 'Bell and conch are also taken as weapons because they help in warfare.' See ਆਧੁਧ.

ਅਸਟਾਂਗ [asṭāṅg] Skt ਅਸ੍ਟਾਂਗ n eight limbs or parts; eight parts of yog are yām (control), niyām (rule), āsān (posture), prāṇayām (restraining breath), pratyahar (restraining sense organs),



dharna (determination), dhyan (meditation), and samadhi (suspension of body and soul connection). 2 Eightfold path in Buddhism is realised through resolve, thought, action, vocation, exertion, vision, recollection and contemplation. See ਝੁੱਧ 3.

**ਅਸਟਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ** [asṭāṅg prṇam] *Skt* साष्टाङ्ग प्रणाम *n* a salutation done with eight body-parts: knees, feet, hands, chest, head, speech, eye-sight and conscience. This is also called. "dandvat pranam."

**ਅਸਟਾਂਗਯੋਗ** [asṭāṅgyog] eightfold yog. See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ.

**ਅਸਟਾਥ** [asṭath] eight hands. "asṭath hathyārā sābhare."—cāḍi 2.

**ਅਸਟਾਪਦ** [astapad] *Skt* अष्टापद *n* gold, which has the highest rank among the eight metals. 2 a grasshopper, an insect with eight feet. 3 a locust. 4 a thorn apple, datura stramonium. 5 Kailash mountain. 6 chess, a game with eight columns, each of eight places. 7 chaupar, a game played with dice. "kitak kal astapad khela"—GPS. 8 an eight-footed animal having four feet on the side of the chest and four on the back. See ਸਿਆਵ.

**ਅਸਟਾਮ** [asṭām] *E* stamp; a stamped paper. 2 a postage stamp. 3 a ticket.

**ਅਸਟਾਵਕ੍ਰ** [astavakr] *Skt* अष्टावक्र *n* a rishi whose body had eight twists. He was the son of Kahod, a Brahman, born to Sumati (Sujata), daughter of Uddalak. Thus goes his story in the Mahabharat.

Once while Ashtavakar was in his mother's womb, Kahod was teaching Vedic texts to his disciples. The foetus of Ashtavakar told his father that he was reciting the Ved incorrectly. Kahod got angry and cursed the child to have crooked limbs. So eight parts of the newborn got crooked. According to Vishnu Puran, once, standing in water, while Ashtavakar was praying, four fairies paid obeisance to him. He

was pleased and he told the fairies to ask for any boon and he would grant it. They said that they wanted to marry the most handsome man. At this Ashtavakar came out of water and presented himself as a prospective groom. They laughed at his crooked body. Ashtavakar got angry but remembering his promise, he resumed his cool and said, "Your wish will be fulfilled but you will fall in the hands of thieves."

These fairies later became consorts of Krishan and after the destruction of the Yadavs, while Arjun was carrying them from Dvarka to Astinapur, they were captured by dacoits.

It is written in Brahm Vaivart Puran, that Deval, son of rishi Asit was observing austerities on the Gandhmadan mountain. When the fairy Rambha came there she got infatuated on seeing him. When she found that her desire would not be fulfilled, she cursed the rishi and his handsome body became crooked. Thus it was that Deval became known as Ashtavakar.

**ਅਸਟੈਟ** [asṭṭ] *E* assistant, helper, deputy.

**ਅਸਠ** [asṭh] ਅ-ਸਠ. *adj* without deceit or wickedness; simple. "oz khare asṭhe."—BG 2 See ਅਸਟ

**ਅਸਣ** [asan] *Dg n* hail, a hailstone, sleet. 2 See ਅਸਨ.

**ਅਸਰ** [asat] *Skt* अस. *adj* destroyed. 2 hidden, invisible, missing. 3 *n* an act of disappearing. 4 the setting of the sun. "asat udot bhra uthi cale."—maru 3juli m 5. 5 *Skt* असि existence, power. 6 *Skt* असत्य. *adj* falsehood, untruth. 7 *Skt* अस्थि *n* bone. See ਅਸੂ 6. 8 *Skt* असत् *adj* untrue, bad, wicked. 9 See ਅਸੂ.

**ਅਸਤਨ** [astan] *Skt* सुत *n* a teat. 2 *Skt* अस्तमन *n* the setting of the sun, moon, etc. vanishing, disappearing.

**ਅਸਤਬਲ** [astbal]. *A* اسبل, *n* a stable, horse-stable.

**ਅਸਤਬਾਜ** [astbaj] See ਅਤਸਬਾਜ਼.

**ਅਸਤਬਾਜੀ** [astbaji] See ਅਤਸਬਾਜੀ

ਅਸਤ ਬਿਅਸਤ [ast biasat] topsy turvy, upside down. See ਅਸੁ ਵਸੁ "asat biasat su hui anumā."—NP.

ਅਸਤਮਨ [astman] *Skt* ਅਸੁਮਨ *n* a palanquin. "jyō hve sramit astman dhar hū."—*caritr* 117. 2 setting, disappearing. See ਅਸਤਨ 2.

ਅਸਤਰ [astar] *n* a poetic metre also known as bhujāg prayat. It has four lines and each line is organised as: 1SS, 1SS, 1SS, 1SS.

Example:

maha ghor keke ghanā ki ghata jyō,  
su dhaya raṇā bijjuli ki chata jyō,  
sune sarb dano samohē sidhae,  
maha krodh keke su baj nācae.—*mādhata*.

2 *P* ੨੧ a mule. *Skt* ਅਸੁਤਰ. 3 the inner lining of a quilt or jacket. 4 See ਅਸਤੁ.

ਅਸਤਵਨ [astvan] *Skt* ਸੁਵਨ *n* praise, appreciation. "astvan puj kar."—*saloh*. 2 the act of praising.

ਅਸਤਾ [asta] a poetic metre variously known as astra, kīlka, tarak and toṭak. It has four lines, each organised as: 1S, 1S, 1S, 1S.

Example:

ast le kalki kar kop bhīryo,  
raṇ rāg surāg bikhe bicryo,  
gaṇi paṇi kripan bikhe na dāryo,  
ris sō raṇ citr vicitr karyo.—*kalki*.

ਅਸਤਾਉਣਾ [astauṇa] *v* ਅ-ਫਰਮਨ to stay; to stop; to relax. "ghaṇi dox astauke unḥā bacan kita."—*JSBB*.

ਅਸਤਾਚਲ [astacal] *Skt* ਅਸੁਚਲ *n* the mountain behind which the sun sets according to the Purans.

ਅਸਤਾਮਾ [astama] See ਅਸੁੱਥਾਮਾ. "jujhat sall bhayo astama."—*janmejay*.

ਅਸਤਾਵਾ [astava] *P* ੨੭੧ (the actual word is ਅਥ ਤਾਵਹ, 'ਥ' replacing 'ਤ'). a narrow mouthed jug with a curved spout used by Muslims for ablution.

ਅਸਤਿ [astati], ਅਸਤੀ [asti] *n* ਅਸਿੁ being, existence. "astati ek digar kui."—*var majh m*

1. 2 ਅਸਿੁ bone. "astati cāram bisṭa ke mūde."—*keda kabir*.

ਅਸਤੀਨ [astin] See ਅਸਤੀਨ. "ni] astin halavan kark."—*GPS*.

ਅਸਤੁਰਾ [astura] See ਉਸਤੁਰਾ. "tej astura ek māga-yo."—*caritr* 190.

ਅਸਤੋਤ੍ਰ [astotr] *Skt* ਸੁੱਤੁ *n* praise. 2 a hymn of praise. See ਸੁ.

ਅਸਤੰਜਾ [astāja] See ਟਿਸਤੰਜੀ.

ਅਸਤੰਭ [astābh] *Skt* ਸੁੰਭ *n* a pillar, column. 2 a base, basis, support. 3 halting, obstruction. 4 being like root; stationary.

ਅਸਤੰਭ [asatt], ਅਸਤੰਭ [asaty] *adj* not true; false. 2 opposite of the truth; a lie.

ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [astrā] *Skt* ਅਸੁਤ੍ਰ *n* a weapon meant for throwing such as a quoit, arrow, ball, etc. See ਅਸਤੁ. 2 In the Purana, weapons, working by spells or by recitation of mantars are also termed astra, such as mohanastra (one of the five arrows of cupid), pavakastra (fire), varuṇastra (water), parvastra (mountain), vajrashta (thunderbolt), etc. People at that time believed that such weapons hurled after reciting mantars proved very destructive. Defence was possible if an opposing weapon after reciting the mantars was likewise hurled. For example a fire-weapon could be undone by a water-weapon etc. Detail of these missiles is given in Sarabloh and charitr 405.

"aganī astra chaḍa tab danav, jāte bhae bhasam bahu manav. varuṇ astra tab kal calayo, sagal agant ko tej mīṭayo. rachas pavan astra sādhanā, jāte uḍat bhae gaṇ nana. bhuderastra tab kal prahara, sabh sirkan ko praṇ ubara. megh astra chora tab danav, bhij gae jīh te sabh manav, vayu astra le kāl calayo, sabh meghān tatkal uḍayo."—*caritr* 405.

ਅਸਤ੍ਰ ਮਨ [astra man] equipped with missiles, See ਅਸਤੁ. 2 *Skt* ਅਸਤ੍ਰਾਮਾਣ who himself is like an astra. "namo astramane."—*japu*

ਅਸਰੂ [astra] See ਅਸਤਾ.

ਅਸਰੁਪਾਦਕ [astvapadək] *Skt* *n* something which is real but does not appear to be so due to ignorance.

ਅਸਥ [asəth] *n* ਅਸਿਥ. a bone. 2 *adj* not firm; unsteady, fickle.

ਅਸਥਕਿਤ [asthakit] *Skt* *ਥਕਿਤ* *adj* tired, weary. 2 covered.

ਅਸਥਨ [asthan] *Skt* *ਸੁਨ* *n* a seat. "binu asthan gau laveri."—*basāt kabir*. See ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ.

ਅਸਥਲ [asthal] *Skt* *ਥਲ* *n* a place. 2 dry land. 3 earth. 4 See ਅਥਲ. 5 not a nice place; unpopulated waste land. "se asthal soin caubare."—*majh m 5*.

ਅਸਥਲੀ [asthali] *Skt* *ਥਲੀ*, *n* a place, spot. 2 a boundary line. 3 earth.

ਅਸਥਾਈ [asthai] *Skt* *ਥਾਯਿਨ*, *adj* stable, lasting, enduring. 2 resident, inhabitant. 3 See ਅਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ. 4 ਅਸਥਾਈ in music the earlier part of recitation in Dhrupad. 5 a refrain.

ਅਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ [asthai bhav] *n* In poetics, the nine bases of emotion, i.e. ਰਾਗ (passion), ਹਸਿ (joy), ਸ਼ੋਕ (distress), ਕ੍ਰੋਧ (anger), ਉਸ਼ਾ (enthusiasm), ਭਯ (fear), ਨਿੰਦਾ (scorn), ਵਿਸਮਯ (wonder) and ਨਿਰਵੇਦ (non-chalance). They result in aesthetic pleasures named after these sites. See ਰਸ.

ਅਸਥਾਨ [asthan] *Skt* *ਥਾਨ* *n* a residence, place to stay. "asthan hari nih kevlā."—*gujā m 1*.

ਅਸਥਾਪਨ [asthapan] *n* the act of establishing.

ਅਸਥਾਮਾ [asthama] See ਅਥੁਥਾਮਾ.

ਅਸਥਾਲਯ [asthalay] *ਅਸਿਥ-ਆਲਯ*. a house of bones, grave. "pahanko asthalay ko sir nat phiryo kachu hath na ayo."—*saveye 33*.

ਅਸਥਾਵਰ [asthavar] *Skt* *ਥਾਵਰ* *adj* stable, static, immovable. "asthavar jōgām kit patāga."—*gau kabur 2* *n* immovable objects of nature like trees, mountains, etc.

ਅਸਥਿ [asthi] *n* ਅਸਿਥ a bone.

ਅਸਥਿਤ [asthit] *Skt* *ਥਿਤ* *adj* situated,

established, firm. "asthit bhāe binsi sabh cīd."—*bher m 5*. "carankamal asthit rid ātarī."—*sar m 5*. 2 ਅ-ਥਿਤ unstable.

ਅਸਥਿਤਿ [asthiti] *Skt* *ਥਿਤਿ* *n* stability, steadiness. "kahā asthiti pais."—*biha, chāt m 5*. 2 ਅ-ਥਿਤਿ instability.

ਅਸਥਿਰ [asthir], ਅਸਥਿਰੁ [asthiru] *Skt* *ਥਿਰ* *adj* stable, eternal. "asthir jo manio deh so tau terau hoī he kheh."—*jeja m 9*. 2 fixed, stable, firm. "asthir rah-hu dōlhu mat kab-hū."—*dhana m 5*. 3 ਅਸਥਿਰ *adj* not firm, transitory, volatile, unstable. "asthiru kare nihcēlu ih manua."—*dhana m 5*. 'Stabilise this infirm mind.'

ਅਸਥਿਰੁਮਤਿ [asthirumatī] a firm resolve or belief, firm faith. 2 capricious thinking.

ਅਸਥੁਰ [asthur], ਅਸਥੁਲ [asthul] *Skt* *ਥੁਰ* and *ਥੁਲ* *adj* fat. 2 dense. 3 broad, extensive. 4 huge, massive. "nanak so sukhām soi asthul."—*sukhmani*.

ਅਸਥੰਭ [asthābh] See ਅਸਥੰਭ. "asthābhā sabad sadhu svājanah."—*sahas m 5*. "nabhi kamal asthābh na hoto, tā pavenu kavenu gharī sahita?"—*siddhgosarī*.

ਅਸਥੰਭਨ [asthābhan], ਅਸਥੰਮਨ [asthāman] *Skt* *ਸੁੰਭਨ* *n* the act of stopping, hindering. 2 support, basis. "bāz rup asthābhanah."—*sahas m 5*. "guru ka sabad manhi asthāman."—*sukhmani*. 3 petrify.

ਅਸਦ [asad] *Skt* *adj* not ਸਦ (the best) 2 *n* a lion, tiger. 3 Leo, the fifth sign of the Zodiac.

ਅਸਦਖਾਨ [asadkhan] Nawab Asad Khan, whose title was Asafuddaula. Ibrahim was his original name. During the reign of Shahjahan, he held the rank of a commander of four thousand and of seven thousand troops respectively. During the initial campaign of Banda Bahadur, he was subedar of Delhi. Bahadur Shah appointed him as chief attorney, a rank above that of a minister. He died in 1717 AD.

ਅਸ਼ੋਦ [aśadd] *A* अश adj very much, beyond measure.

ਅਸਦਿਸ਼ [asdris] *Skt* असदृश adj who has no equal; unique, unparalleled, unequalled.

ਅਸਨ [asan] *Skt* अशन *n* a meal; food, things worth-eating. "asan basan dhan dham kahu me na dekhyo."—*BGK*. 2 *Skt* असन् blood. 3 *Skt* असन the act of throwing. See ਅਸ *w*.

ਅਸਨਾ [asna], ਅਸਨਾਇ [asnai] *P* اسنا *n* a friend. 2 an acquaintance. 3 a swimmer.

ਅਸਨਾਈ [asnai] *P* اسناई *n* friendship, intimacy. 2 acquaintance. "jo kichu hoasab kichu tujh te teri sabh asnai."—*Bila m 1*. 3 the art and skill of swimming.

ਅਸਨਾਹ [asnah], ਅਸਨਾਹਾ [asnaha] *Skt* स्नेह *n* love, affection, intimacy. 2 a paramour, chum, friend. See ਅਸਨਾ. "sabh mithia asnaha."—*asa m 5*. "guru kirpa te mohi asnaha."—*gau m 5*.

ਅਸਨਾਨ [asnana] See ਇਸਨਾਨ and ਸਨਾਨ. 2 *A* اسنا a tooth.

ਅਸਨੇਹ [asneh] *Skt* स्नेह *n* love, affection, attachment. "nam na pavhi binu asneh."—*gau m 3*. 2 ਅਸ (such) ਨੇਹ; such love.

ਅਸਨੇਹਿ [asnehi], ਅਸਨੇਹੀ [asnehi] *Skt* स्नेहिन् adj dear friend, relative, well wisher. "sabh mithia asnehi."—*sor m 5*.

ਅਸਨੇਹੁ [asnehu] See ਅਸਨੇਹ.

ਅਸਪ [asap] اسب *n* a horse, stallion. 2 knight (in the chess game)

ਅਸਪਤਿ [aspat], ਅਸਪਤਿ [aspati] adj lord of horses. 2 *n* the sun. "aspati gajpati narhi narid."—*tilag namdev*. 'There are lords of horses, elephants and men, but that of Namdev is the lord of all the chiefs.'

ਅਸਪਦ [aspad] See ਅਸਪਾਦ.

ਅਸਪਰਸ਼ [asparas] *Skt* अस्पर्श adj untouched; not touching. 2 a sect that avoids touching metals etc. 3 In Sikhism, a person who restrains his senses from indulging in evil. See ਅਪਰਸ. 4 असपृश्य adj unworthy of touch; untouchable.

ਅਸਪਾ [aspā] plural of ਅਸਪ.

ਅਸਪਾਦ [aspan] See ਅਸਿਪਾਇ.

ਅਸਪਾਤ [aspat] *Skt* अस्पात *n* a sheet of steel, from which swords are made. See ਅਸਿਪਾਤ.

ਅਸਪੀ [aspi] adj a keeper of horses. 2 *n* a cavalier.

ਅਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ [asprih] *Skt* अस्पृह adj without greed; uncovetous. 2 desireless.

ਅਸਫਲ [asphal] adj fruitless; in vain. 2 worthless. 3 abortive.

ਅਸਫੁਰਤ [asphurat], ਅਸਫੁਰਿਤ [asphurit] *Skt* स्फुरित adj suddenly struck (idea), intuitive. 2 capricious, transient. 3 revealed. 4 ਅ-ਸਫੁਰਿਤ, which is not within the grasp of knowledge.

ਅਸਫੋਟ [asphoṭ], ਅਸਫੋਟਕ [asphoṭak] *Skt* अफुट adj not clear, not well known. 2 sundry, perfunctory. See asphoṭak kabbt in Dasam Granth.

ਅਸਫੰਦ ਯਾਰ [asphād yar] *P* اسفنديار son of Gustasap, king of Iran. He was a valiant person who on the orders of his father went to capture Rustam, but was killed by the latter. Asfand Yar greatly promoted the fire worshipping Parsi cult. His name appears in the eighth Hikayat.

ਅਸਬ [asab] *P* اسب *n* horse.

ਅਸਬਾਬ [asbab] *P* اسباب *n* plural of ਸਬਬ reasons. 2 goods, provisions.

ਅਸਬਧ [asabhy]. *Skt* adj lacking in etiquette, uncultured, vulgar, uncouth, ill-mannered.

ਅਸਮ [asam] *Skt* unequal, uneven. 2 an odd number. 3 *Skt* *n* a stone. 4 a mountain. 5 a cloud.

ਅਸਮਾਯ [asamajh] adj ignorant, unwise, stupid. 2 devoid of knowledge "manu asamajh sadhu sēgx patiana."—*ram m 5*.

ਅਸਮਾਦ [asmad] *Skt* अस्मद् *pron* we, the like of us. 2 our, ours.

ਅਸਮਰਥ [asmarath] *Skt* असमर्थ adj unable, incapable, weak. 2 unintelligent, dull, lacking

the ability for work.

**ਅਸਮਾਣ** [asman] See **ਅਸਮਾਨ**

**ਅਸਮਾਨ** [asman] *P* اِسْمَان *n* the sky, that revolves like a grindstone. "asman jīmī dērakhat." -*tilāg m 5. 2 Skt* अ-समान, unequal, not plain. 3 unparalleled, superb, unique, infatuation, violence, greed, vanity. "kāhī kēbir khōjau asman." -*gāu 4 n* one who does not regard any one as an equal; vanity, arrogance. "hās het asa asman." -*gāu m 1. 'violence, infatuation, greed and vanity.'*

**ਅਸਮਾਨ ਖਾਨ** [asman xān] See **ਅਸਮਾਨ ਖਾਨ**.

**ਅਸਮਿਤਾ** [asmitā] *Skt* अस्मिता *n* considering the visible and the invisible as one; according to Yog Shastar this is one of the five torments, and is named hṛdayagrāthī in Vedant.

**ਅਸਮੇਧ** [asmedh] See **ਅਸੁਮੇਧ**.

**ਅਸਮੰਜਸ** [asmanjas] *Skt* असमञ्जस *adj* inappropriate, improbable, unsuitable. "sun masī, asmanjas gatha." -*NP. 2* incoherent, impertinent. 3 tactless. 4 *n* improper time. 5 son of Sagar born to Keshini; he was an evil person, so his father drove him out of his house. After his father's death, he ascended the throne. According to Harivansh, he became a valiant fighter. His son's name was Anshuman. See **ਸਗਰ**.

**ਅਸਯੁਪਾਸਕ** [asyupasak] *Skt* अस्युष-पासक *adj* training, cavalry. 2 **ਅਸਿ-ਉਪਾਸਕ** a worshipper of the sword; a practitioner of weaponry.

**ਅਸਰ** [asar] *A* اِسْر *n* an effect. 2 pressure. 3 a mark, spot. 4 a connection, relation. 5 history. 6 *A* اسر to squeeze. 7 to stop. 8 to give.

**ਅਸਰਗ** [asarag] *Skt* असर्ग *adj* sans ਸਰੰ (creation), uncreated. "namastōv asarge." -*japu. See ਸਰਗ.*

**ਅਸਰਣ** [asarāṇ] *Skt* असरन् *adj* who does not find refuge anywhere; helpless. See **ਅਸਰਣ ਸਰਣ**.

**ਅਸਰਣਸਰਣ** [asarāṇ saraṇ], **ਅਸਰਨਸਰਨ** [asarāṇ saraṇ] *adj* the protector of those whom no one gives shelter; a shelterer of the shelterless.

"asarāṇ saraṇā ek dāi." -*gyan.*

**ਅਸਰਫ** [asaraf] *A* اِسْرَف *adj* (one) who is profoundly noble; unique; who has no parallel.

**ਅਸਰਫੀ** [asarfī] *P* اِسْرَفِي *n* a gold coin; This coin was first introduced in Spain. It was equal to three rupees at current rates. In India, several emperors issued it in their name, but its value has never been constant like that of silver coins. It has fluctuated with the rise/fall in the price of gold. "kaḍh asarphī dhāni kahayo." -*caritr 38.*

**ਅਸਰਫੁਲਮਖੁਦਕਾਤ** [asarafulmādukāt] *A* اِسْرَفُ الْمَخْدُوكَاتِ *adj* the best of the created beings; man, human being.

**ਅਸਰਾਉ** [asrau] *Skt* आस्रु *n* support, succour, basis. "vici saca asrau." -*var ram 1 m 3. 2* refuge. "cuke sabb asrau." -*sri a m 5. "jakau koī na rakhe prāṇi tisu tu dehi asrau." -sar m 5.*

**ਅਸਰਾਨਦੀ** [asranadī] according to Ratan Mala, the wind discharged from the anus. See **ਅਸੁਰਨਦੀ**.

**ਅਸਰਾਫ** [asaraf] *A* اِسْرَاف *adj* plural of **ਸਰੀਫ**; gentle and noble persons.

**ਅਸਰਾਰ** [asarar] *adv* continuously, without break. 2 *A* اسرار *n* plural of **ਸਿਰ**, secrets, hidden hopes. 3 *A* اسرار persistence, insistence. 4 *A* اسرار plural of **ਸਰੀਰ**.

**ਅਸਰਾਲ** [asral] *adj* terrible, dreadful. 2 *P* اسرالي or اسرايلي *n* a python. 3 **ਅਸਰਾਲਾ** the place of the demons. 4 hell, the Hades. "bhe sagar asral para." -*ram a m 1. See ਜਲਾਵਿੰਧ.*

**ਅਸਰੀਤ** [asrit] such a custom, such usage. 2 *Skt* असित *adj* gluttonous 3 a village menial, dependent on others. 4 a special menial Brahmin by caste, incharge of kitchen on the occasion of a marriage or mourning. "hoī asrit purohita." -*BG*

**ਅਸਰੂਪ** [asrup] *Skt* अस्रुप *n* a form, figure. "pauṇ paṇi agni asrup." -*oākar. "varāṇ bhekh asrup*



na japi.”—*sidh gosāṭī*. 2 one's own image. 3 *adj* ਅਰੂਪ without form; shapeless. 4 ਅਸੁ (breath) ਰੂਪ, the embodiment of life.

ਅਸਲ [asl] *A* اصل *adj* pure, true, real. See ਅਸਲਿ. 2 *n* a root, See ਅਸਲੁ. 3 principal amount. 4 a race, tribe, lineage. 5 respect, reputation. 6 *A* عسل honey. 7 *adj* good, gentle. 8 *Skt n* iron. 9 a weapon.

ਅਸਲਮ [aslam] *A* اسلم *adj* very simple. 2 highly virtuous. 3 very secure.

ਅਸਲਮ ਖਾਂ [aslam xā] See ਟਿਸਲਮ ਖਾਂ.

ਅਸਲਿ [asali] *adv* in fact, really. “nanak te nar asali khar jī binu guṇ garabu karāt.”—*sava m* 1. See ਅਸਲ 1.

ਅਸਵ [asav] *Skt* अस्व wine, liquor. “pīpāt asvā bhāṭ.”—*daṭṭ*. See ਅਸਵ.

ਅਸਵਦ [asvad] *A* اسود *adj* thick black (ਸਵਦ means black) 2 *n* a black stone, about six or seven inches in length, fixed in the wall of Kaba. According to Abbas Muhammad, it was white when it fell from the heaven but gradually turned black because of touching by human beings. After the dissolution of the world, while God will be administering justice to people, this stone will acquire two eyes and a tongue. With its eyes, it will identify persons who kissed it and with the tongue it will give evidence in favour of such devotees.

ਅਸਵਾਰ [asvar] *P* اسوار *a* horse rider. *adj* (one) who is riding a horse. 2 riding some conveyance. 3 *n* cavalry soldier. *Skt* अस्वार one who bridles a horse.

ਅਸਵਾਰਾ [asvara] *n* an attack, a march, procession. “xalse ne aṃ asvara karna h.”—*prov*. 2 death, breathing one's last. “navī patṣahi dā asvara kis prēkar hoia?”—*bhāgtavī*. 3 a copy of Guru Granth Sahib. “bahuro le javhu asvara.”—*GPS*. 4. Guru Granth Sahib being taken in a procession.

ਅਸਵਾਰੀ [asvari] *P* اسواری *n* the act of mounting a

horse 2 knowledge of horse riding. 3 a conveyance, fit for riding.

ਅਸਾ [asa] short form for ਅਸਾ. “man mahī rakhau ek asa re.”—*dev m* 5. 2 See ਅਸਾ. amongst us. “asa joru nahi je kichu karī sakhi.”—*suhi m* 4.

ਅਸਾਂ [asā] *pron* plural of ਮੈਂ we. “asā bhi othe jana.”—*vaṭ m* 1 *alahniā*.

ਅਸਾਸਰ [asasah] See ਅਸਾਸੈ.

ਅਸਾਸਾ [asasa] *A* اساس *n* property. 2 assets, eminence.

ਅਸਾਸਤ੍ਰੀ [asastri] *Skt* असास्त्रिन् *adj* (one) who does not know the Shastars (religious texts); uneducated, illiterate. 2 (one) who goes against the Shastars. 3 believing in fake Shastars.

ਅਸਾਹ [asah], ਅਸਾਂਹ [asāh] *Skt* अस्मासु in us, among us. “auguṇ sabb asah.”—*sri m* 1

ਅਸਾਜਰ [asajy] *adj* impossible to create; irreparable, impossible. “asajyā sajī samjia.”—*sahas m* 5. See ਜਮਜਿਆ.

ਅਸਾਦਰਾ [asadra] *adj* ours. “je tu mitr asadra.”—*var maru* 2 *m* 5

ਅਸਾਦਰੇ [asadre] *adj* ours. “mitr asadre sei.”—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

ਅਸਾਦਾ [asada] *adj* See ਅਸਾਦਤਾ.

ਅਸਾਤਿ [asāti] *Skt* अशांति *n* lack of peace, restlessness, commotion.

ਅਸਾਧ [asadh] *Skt* असाध्य *adj* which cannot be proved, intractable. 2 that cannot be cured. “asadh rog upjio tēn bhitari tarēt na kahu jario.”—*maru m* 5. See ਅਸਾਧੁ.

ਅਸਾਧਾਰਣ [asadharan] *adj* uncommon, exceptional. 2 special, extraordinary.

ਅਸਾਧਿ [asadhi] ਅਸਾਧਰ. See ਅਸਾਧ.

ਅਸਾਧੁ [asadhu] *Skt* असाधु *adj* unholy, bad, wicked, villainous.

ਅਸਾਧਰ [asadhy] See ਅਸਾਧ.

ਅਸਾਨ [asan] *A* اسان *Skt* a benefaction, a virtuous act. 2 kindness. 3 *P* آسان *adj* easy, convenient,

facile.

ਅਸਾਨਮੈਦ [əsanmēd], ਅਸਾਨਵੈਦ [əsanvēd] *اسانميد*  
adj indebted, obliged, grateful.

ਅਸਾਮੀ [asami] *आसामी* *n* plural of ਇਸਮ; plural  
of ਅਸਮ. 2 a rank, post, an appointment. 3 a  
person paying hiring charges, revenue etc.  
4 a party taking side in a legal case.

ਅਸਾਰ [asar] *اسار* *S* adj unconscious, oblivious,  
inattentive. "na soie asar."—*s kabir*. 2 *Skt*  
without ਸਾਰ (essence); inessential. 3 shoddy,  
cheap. 4 *n* a castor oil plant. 5 sandalwood.  
6 an incense stick. 7 *Skt* ਅਸਾਰ rain shower.  
"nenahu nir asar bahe."—*asa kabir*. 8 *آسار*  
plural of ਅਸਾਰ, mark, sign, symptom.

ਅਸਾਰਤ [asarat] *آسارت* *n* a sign, signal. "karht  
ucar, asarat dal dai."—*caritr 151*. 'By raising  
his hand, (he) gave a signal to the troops.'

ਅਸਾਰਥ [asarath] *Skt* ਅਸਾਰਥ *n* worthless things,  
vain possessions. 2 a worthless action.  
"suarath tiagi asarathi racio, nahx simre  
prabhu."—*sar m 5*.

ਅਸਾਰਥਿ [asarathi] in vain, See ਅਸਾਰਥ.

ਅਸਾਭ [asari] *Skt* ਅਸਾਭ *n* the month of Harh, the  
fourth month of Bikrama year. Full moon  
marks its utrasāḍha.

ਅਸਾਭਾ [asara], ਅਸਾਭੀ [asari] adj our, ours. "nāhi  
kichu asara jiu."—*majh m 5*. "rakh-hu saram  
asari."—*majh m 5*.

ਅਸਿ [asi] See *vr* ਅਸ੍ਰ *n* a cutting weapon,  
sword. "asi kripān khāḍo khāḍag tupaḥ  
tabar aru tir."—*sanama*. 2 a stream that flows  
near Kashi. "banarasi asi basta."—*g3d  
namdev*. 3 in the phrase. "tatvmasi." (ਤਤ੍ਵ-  
ਮਸਿ-ਅਸਿ) which means 'that is you', it is second  
person singular 'thou'. "sam ju bed tatvmasi  
mane."—*GPS*.

ਅਸਿਕਨੀ [asikni] *Skt* ਅਸਿਕਨੀ See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗ. Chenab  
river. 2 night. 3 a female servant or slave of  
ladies of the harem.

ਅਸਿਕੇਤੁ [asiketu] *n* one who has ਅਸਿ (sword)

in his ਬੈਤੁ (flag); the deathless one, God. "sri  
asiketu jagat ke isa."—*cpai*. 2 Guru Gobind  
Singh.

ਅਸਿੱਖ [asikkh] *adj* who is not a Sikh; who has  
not imbibed the doctrine of Guru Nanak Dev.  
2 See ਅਸਿਖਿਤ.

ਅਸਿੱਖਿਤ [asikkhit] *Skt* ਅਸਿੱਖਿਤ *adj* who has not  
received training. 2 uneducated, illiterate.  
3 uncouth, uncivilised, vulgar.

ਅਸਿਤ [asit] *adj* not white 2 black. "asit bāstrā  
tix āg."—*paras*. 3 unlimited, endless. 4 *Skt*  
ਅਸਿਤ blunt, not sharp. 5 eaten, contaminated  
6 *n* the name of a king of the Surya dynasty  
who was a son of Dhruvsandhi. After his defeat  
by the Haihay clan, he retreated to the  
Himalayas.

ਅਸਿਤਭਾਰਿ [asitbari] *n* a river carrying black  
water, Jamna (Yamuna) river—*sanama*.

ਅਸਿਤਭਾਰਿਪਤਿ [asitbaripati] master of Jamna  
river, Krishandev—*sanama*.

ਅਸਿਤਾ [asita] *adj* not white, black. "asita nist  
mo sasi se bigse."—*samudr māthan*. 2 *n*  
Jamna river. 3 *Skt* ਅਸਿਤੁ *adj* an eater, a devourer.  
4 *Skt* ਅਸਿਤੁ a thrower.

ਅਸਿਧਰ [asidhar], ਅਸਿਧਾਰੀ [asidhari] *adj* who  
wields a sword, swordsman. "anbikar  
asidhari."—*hazare*. 2 *n* Mahakal; Shiv, the  
destroyer. 3 sword wielding, Khalsa.

ਅਸਿਧਵ [asidhav] a nomad who polishes  
weapons. See ਅਸਿ and ਧਵ.

ਅਸਿਧੁਜ [asidhuj] See ਅਸਿਕੇਤੁ. "sri asidhuj ju  
kariāhu raccha."—*cpai*

ਅਸਿਨੀ [asini] *n* an army of swordmen—*sanama*.  
2 an army of ਅਸੁ (horses), cavalry—*sanama*.

ਅਸਿ ਪਤ੍ਰ [asi patr] *Skt* *n* the blade of sword.  
2 according to the Purans, hell spread over  
four thousand miles on the earth, having a  
dense forest of trees bearing swordlike leaves  
which, while falling upon the sinners, clip  
their limbs.

**ਅਸਿਪਾਣਿ** [asipañi], **ਅਸਿਪਾਣੀ** [asipani], **ਅਸਿਪਾਨਿ** [asipani] *n* Mahakal, the great destroyer holding a sword in hand. "sri asipañi kripa tumri kar."—*ramav.* 2 Guru Gobind Singh. 3 a baptized Sikh.

**ਅਸ਼ਿਵਾ** [asiva] *adj* inauspicious. "siva (ਜਿਦਰੀ) asiva (ਅੰਗਲ) pukarət bhai."—*GPS.* 'a female jackal giving out ill-omened sounds.' See **ਸਿਵਾ** **ਅਸੀ** [asi] See **ਅਸਿ**. 2 See **ਅੱਸੀ**. 3 *pron* plural of **ਮੈਂ**, we. "asi khate bahut kamavde."—*sava m 5.* 4 *adj* who holds **ਅਸਿ** (sword). "asi gadi koci bal gadhe."—*caritr 405.* 'wielder of the sword, wearer of the armour.'

**ਅਸੀਸ** [asis], **ਅਸੀਸਰੀ** [asisri] *Skt* आशिष् *n* a blessing, prayer. "deh usajən asisria."—*sohila.*

**ਅਸੀਨ** [asin] *sat.* See **ਅਸੀਨਿ**. 2 "asan das asin."—*NP.*

**ਅਸੀਬਹਾਦੁਰ** [asibahadur] Poets like Bhai Sukha Singh having translated 'teg' into 'asi', have attributed this name to the ninth Sikh Guru.

**ਅਸੀਮ** [asim] *adj* endless, boundless, unlimited. "payo anad asim he."—*saloh.*

**ਅਸੀਰ** [asir] *A* اسير *adj* great, high. 2 chosen, choicest, best. 3 *A* اسير arrested, prisoner. "giryō ādh jyō hve nripəti drig yut bhayō asir."—*caritr 30.* 4 *A* اسير near, close by. 5 tangled hair.

**ਅਸੀਰਬਾਦਨ** [asirbacən], **ਅਸੀਰਬਾਦ** [asirbad] *n* a blessing, benediction, an initiatory sermon.

**ਅਸੀਲ** [asil] *Skt* असील *n* lack of ਬੀਲ (good conduct), without virtue. 2 *adj* of bad character; depraved. 3 *A* اسيل-اكل *adj* virtuous, nice, gentle. 4 a legitimate issue of wedded parents; gentle, descent.

**ਅਸੁ** [asu] See *vr* **ਅਸੁ** *n* mind, heart. 2 vital breath. "basu de asu de jag me jas lije."—*krisan.* 3 *Skt* असु a tear. "utsav same janī asu roki."—*GPS.* 4 *Skt* असु a horse. "asu hasti rath asvari."—*sukhumani.*

**ਅਸੁਅਰਿ** [asuarī] *n* the enemy of vital breath;

Yam, the God of death. 2 the destroyer of life, a weapon—*sanama.* 3 a killer, thug—*sanama.* 4 the enemy of **ਅਸੁ** (horse), a tiger.—*sanama.* **ਅਸੁਅਰਿ ਅੰਤਕ** [asuarī ātak]—*sanama.* enemy of **ਅਸੁ** (breath), the noose.

**ਅਸੁਆਸਨ** [asuasən] an assurance. See **ਆਸਾਸਨ**. 2 **ਅਸੁ-ਆਸਨ** a blanket to cover the saddle. 3 a saddle; padded seat on the horse back.

**ਅਸੁਅੰ** [asua] *adj* without **ਜੁਵਨ** (son), childless. 2 without ego, unselfconscious, free from pride. "ankal apal dial asuā."—*akal.*

**ਅਸੁਹਰ** [asuhar] one who takes **ਅਸੁ** (breath), a killer, an enemy. 2 Yam, the god of death. 3 poison.

**ਅਸੁਚਿ** [asuci] *Skt adj* impure, profane.

**ਅਸੁਦਾ** [asuda] *n* the provider of **ਅਸੁ** (vital air); amrit, nectar—*sanama.*

**ਅਸੁਦਾਨ** [asudan] *n* ਅਸੁਦਾਨ horse giving in charity. "asudan gaydan."—*ram namdev.*

**ਅਸੁਧ** [asudh] *adj* unconscious, unaware, senseless. 2 *Skt* असुद्ध *adj* impure, filthy. 3 incorrect, erroneous.

**ਅਸੁਧਿ** [asuddhi] *n* an impurity. 2 a lapse.

**ਅਸੁਨ** [asun] *n* *Skt* अश्विन *n* the month of Assu, seventh month of the Indian calendar, its full moon is in Asvini lunar mansion.

**ਅਸੁਨਿ** [asuni] *n* during the month of Assu. "asuni aupira! sa dhan jhurī mui."—*baramah tukhari.*

**ਅਸੁਨੀ** [asuni] *n* cavalry.—*sanama.*

**ਅਸੁਨੀਕੁਮਾਰ** [asunikumar] See **ਅਸਿਨਿ ਕੁਮਾਰ** "asuni kumar kete āsa avtar kete."—*akal.*

**ਅਸੁਪਤਿ** [asupati] *n* master of the horse, the sun. 2 master of life, the human soul. 3 transcendent God.

**ਅਸੁਪਵਨ** [asupavan] *adj* (horse) having the speed of wind; a very fast running horse. "asupavan hasatī asvari."—*gau m 5.*

**ਅਸੁਭ** [asubh] *Skt adj* inauspicious, unpropitious. 2 *n* an unlucky happening, a calamity

ਅਸੁਭ ਚਿੰਤਕ [aṣubh chītak] *adj* hostile; (one) who wishes ill of others.

ਅਸੁਭ ਚਿੰਤਨ [aṣubh chītan] *n* illwill, hostile thinking.

ਅਸੁਮੇਧ [asumedh] See ਅਸੁਮੇਧ. "asumedh jagne." —*g3d namdev*. 2 son of king Janmejaya born to a slave girl. See ਦਸਮ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਜਨਮੇਜਯ ਰਾਜ, ਅੰਗ 195

ਅਸੁਮੇਧਨ [asumedhan] Janmejaya's second son born of a slave girl. See ਦਸਮ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.

ਅਸੁਰ [asur] *Skt n* one who over throws gods, a demon. See ਅਸੁ *vr* "angan kal asur tab mare." —*caritr* 405 2 a fiend, ghost. 3 the sun that shines, See ਅਸੁ *vr* 4 a wrong act, sin. "asur sāghar sukhi vase." —*sri m 3*. "satiguru asur sāghar." —*sri a m 1*. 5 an evil doer. "kukrit karam je jag mohi karhi, nam asur tin ko jag dharhi." —*VN*. 6 in Nighunt<sup>1</sup> it means a cloud. 7 *adj* life-bearing, alive. 8 In Shastarnammala ignorant writers have put ਅਸੁਰ in place of ਅਸੁ, which means 'thrown away'. See ਅਸੁ *vr* "pasupati pritham bakhanke asur shabad phun dehu." —*1/2*. The correct version is: "aer shabad phun dehu" meaning 'an arrow thrown after remembering the name of Pashupati (Shiv)'. 9 In the Rig Ved, this term figures for god because ਅਸੁ *vr* stands for brightness of metal. It is also so for imparting life. See ਰਿਗਵੇਦ 1-35-9: असुरः सर्वेषां प्राणदे In the Zoroastrian scripture, Zend, ਅਸੁਰ stands for god. Sanskrit [s] becomes [h] in Zend. For example: स्य-उद्धत, दध-दध, मस-मह. 10 In Valmik's Ramayan, in chapter 45 it is held that Varun's daughter Varuni (wine), named Sura as well, appeared at the time of the churning of the sea of milk and rice but she was not accepted by the

<sup>1</sup>An ancient dictionary of the the Vedas by Kashyap, on which saint Yasak wrote a commentary. This is a very old document. It efficiently enables the grasp of the Vedic diction.

demons. So they were named ਅਸੁਰ as against those named ਸੁਰ who accepted her

ਅਸੁਰ ਸੰਘਾਰ [asur sāghar] *adj* comparable to destroyers or killers like demons, monstrous. "hoa asur sāghar." —*sri a m 5* 2 killer of demons. 3 killed the evil doers.

ਅਸੁਰਸੰਘਾਰਕ [asursāgharak], ਅਸੁਰਸੰਘਾਰਣ [asur-sāgharan] *adj* a killer of demons, destruction of evil-doers. 2 eliminator of the property of demons. "mera prabhu saca asur sāgharan." —*maru solhe m 3*.

ਅਸੁਰਗੁਰੂ [asurguru] *n* the teacher of demons, Shukracary.

ਅਸੁਰ ਨਦੀ [asur nadi] *n* rectum; anus through which filth flows out. "asur nadi ka bōdhe mul." —*ram benī* per yog the posture of sitting with heel stuck in the rectum so as to close it. 2 a flow of evil ideas.

ਅਸੁਰਪਿਤਾ [asurpitā] *n* father of the demons, Kashyap. —*sanama*.

ਅਸੁਰਪਿਤਣੀ [asurpitni] *n* the earth, Kashyap's wife. —*sanama*.

ਅਸੁਰਰਾਜ [asur raj] *adj* the king of demons. 2 *n* Ravan. —*sanama*.

ਅਸੁਰਰਾਜਾਰਿ [asur rajari] *n* the enemy of Ravan, Ram Chandar. —*sanama*.

ਅਸੁਰ ਨਦੀ [asura nadi] discharge of wind through the anus, "asura nadi apuṭhi tare." —*ratnamala bāna*. 'By preventing its slanting discharge it regulates the flow.'

ਅਸੁਰਾਰਧਨ [asurardan] *Skt* असुरार्धन *n* one who crushes demons. 2 Ram Chandar. "asurardan ke karko jia ek-hi ban bikhe tēn cakhyo." —*ramav*.

ਅਸੁਰਾਰਿ [asurari] *Skt n* enemy of the demons, god. "niksi asurari ki sen cali." —*cāḍi 1*.

ਅਸੁਰਿਸ [asuris] *adj* ਅਸੁਰ-ਦੀਸ਼ the king of demons. 2 *n* Ravan. —*sanama*.

ਅਸੁਰੀ [asuri] *n* a demoness —*sanama*. See ਅਸੁਰੀ. 2 *Dg rye Skt* ਅਸੁਰੀ mustard.

ਅਸੁਰੇਸ [asures] *adj* ਅਸੁਰ-ਦੀਸ the king of demons. 2 *n* Ravan. 3 Bali. 4 Hiranyakashipu. 5 Shumbh. 6 the rule of demons, Mahadev.

ਅਸੁਰੇ ਪੁਰ [asuro pur] the battlefield brimming with demons. "mūḍḍ katyo asuro pur ma." —cāḍi 1. 2 city of demons, the underworld.

ਅਸੁਰੂ [asulu] *adv* from the origin, since the beginning, from the creation of reality "asulu ik dhatu." —japu. See ਅਸਲ 2 and ਧਾਤੁ.

ਅਸੁ [asu] See ਅਸੁ and ਅੱਸੁ. "asu sukhi vasēdia jina māxa hāṛi rāi." —majh barahmah.

ਅਸੁਆ [asua] *Skt* ਅਸੁਆ *n* jealousy, malice, envy. "sarāṇ pario taji garābasua." —gāu m 5. 'renouncing pride and malice.'

ਅੱਸੁਆ [āsua] *n* a tear.

ਅਸੁਭ [asubh] *adj* invisible. "asubh he." —japu. 2 ignorant, stupid.

ਅਸੁਣੀ [asuni] *n* hope, longing. "vaṛx asuni bāṇi." —s farid. 'equipped again with hope.'

ਅਸੁਤ [asut] *adj* lacking alignment, misfit. 2 unborn. 3 *Skt* ਅਸਤੁਤ unstitched, without connection, uninterested. "adī rup asut." —japu.

ਅਸੁਦਾ [asuda] See ਅਸੁਦਾ. "nīj nīj sen asudī karkī." —GPS.

ਅਸੁਯਕ [asuyak] *Skt adj* jealous, envious.

ਅਸੁਯਾ [asuya] See ਅਸੁਆ.

ਅਸੁਲ [asul] See ਊਸੁਲ.

ਅਸੇਅ [asea] *Skt* ਅਸੁਯ *n* support, prop, basis. "kī aseas." —gyan. 2 *adj* (one) who does not consume anything. 3 what is difficult to consume.

ਅਸੇਸ [ases], ਅਸੇਖ [asekh] *Skt* ਅਸੇਸ, *adj* complete, whole. 2 endless, boundless. "ajoni adī asekh." —japu.

ਅਸੇਤ [aset] *adj* not white. 2 black. 3 blue, yellow, etc.

ਅਸੈ [ase] surely, certainly. 2 is. See ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਅਸੋਕ [asok] *Skt* ਅਸੋਕ *adj* free from sorrow; happy, content. "bhayo asok devpatī tēb-hi."

—saloh. 2 *n* absence of grief; happiness, joy, pleasure. "asok gayo tīn hū te nāsai." —krisan. 'Happiness fled from them.' 3 a tree that is evergreen and has fragrant flowers, ਅਸੁਪੁਸਪ. 1. *Jonesia Asoca*. 4 mercury 5 Vishnu. 6 king of Magdh Desh, son of Bindusar of Maurya dynasty and grandson of Chandargupat. His full name is Ashok Varadhman. In the history of Buddhism, his is an exalted name.

Ashok was initially a Shaivite and acknowledged the Brahmins as religious preceptors. Later he became a Buddhist. He provided for 64000 Buddhist monks and erected 84000 columns of fame on which political and religious edicts were engraved.

During the 18<sup>th</sup> year of his reign, he organised a huge religious assembly and later sent Buddhist missionaries to Ceylon and other countries. He prohibited the killing of animals. The entire country from Afghanistan to Lanka was under his control. This information may be gathered from the edicts engraved in the Pali language on stones and found in various parts of the country. Many writers have referred to him as Priyadarshan.

Ashok ruled with great elan from Patliputra (Patna) between 269 and 232 BC. His daughter, the pious Charumati was a famous preacher of Buddhism.

ਅਸੋਕ ਬਣ [asok ban], ਅਸੋਕ ਵਨ [asok van], ਅਸੋਕ ਵਾਟਿਕਾ [asok vaṭika] *adj* a sorrow-eradicating (garden) 2 *n* Ashok-garden. a particular garden in Ceylon where Sita was kept by Ravan. 3 a garden of Ram Chandar in Ayodhya.

ਅਸੋਖ [asokh] *adj* which cannot be dried, not dry.

ਅਸੋਗ [asog], ਅਸੋਗੀ [asogi] *adj* free from sorrow, joyful, happy, content.



ਅਸੋਚ [əsoc] *adj* devoid of thinking, ignorant.

"trigad jonī acet sābhav pūn pap asoc."—asa ravdas. 2 *n* absence of the thinking process, a state of thoughtlessness, "jan ajan bhae ham bavar soc asoc divas jāhi."—sor ravdas. 3 *Skt* ਅਸੋਚ *n* impiety, uncleanness.

ਅਸੋਚਾ [asoca] *adj* free from worry, carefree. 2 polluted, impure, defiled. 3 (one) who does not think; unthinking.

ਅਸੋਤਾ [asota] *n* wakefulness, lack of sleep. "nit parhave kare asota."—BG

ਅਸੋਚ [asoc] See ਅਸੋਚ 3.

ਅਸੰਖ [asākh], ਅਸੰਖਯ [asākhay], ਅਸੰਖਯਤ [asākhyat] *adj* countless, numberless, limitless, unlimited. "asākh jap asākh bhau."—japu

ਅਸੰਗ [asāg] shameless, unashamed. 2 *Skt* असङ्ग *adj* alone, without company. 3 uncommon. 4 unattached. 5 *n* God. 6 Shiv. 7 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਅਸੰਗਤ [asāgat] *adj* incompatible, improper, discordant.

ਅਸੰਗਤਿ [asāgatī] *n* incompatibility, unsuitability. 2 compatibility-error, if for example one says, "an elephant has long curved horns" or "a cow with a long trunk", such compatibility-errors gets committed. 3 a literary figure of speech in which action and cause are at variance. "hetu anāt hi hoy jāhi kaj anāt hi hoy."—*śivraj bhuṣaṇ*.

Example:

prem matt mardana gave,  
srota sunāt bhul sudh jāve.

'Mardana sings in trance, but it is the audience who lose consciousness.'

(b) Putting a thing for effect at a different place is another form of incompatibility. "or thar karnīy jo karāt or hi thar."—*lalit lalam*.

Example:

ved dāva dīni sukhād dukhia purekh nīhar,  
ākhe ki phakī kārī phakī ākhaṇ dār.

—*alākar sagar sudha*.

(c) The third form of incompatibility is when the conclusion is at variance with the action. "kārān lāge jo kaj kachū tā hoy viruddh."—*lalit lalam*.

Example:

bakī pota prahlad da īdrpuri di rech rechāda,  
kar sāpuraṇ jagg so ikk ikotar jagg karāda,  
īdrasāṇ no parhāre jāī pātāl su hukmibāda.

—BG

ਅਸੰਗ੍ਰਹ [asāgrah] *n* absence of collectivity, failure to collect.

ਅਸੰਜਤ [asājat] *Skt* असंजित *adj* collected, joined, closed. "dvar asājat kare."—GPS. 'closed the doors.' 2 closed, shut.

ਅਸੰਤ [asāt] *Skt* असन्त *adj* not saintly, unsaintly, bad, false, vile. "mīle asāt masāṭī kārī rahīe."—*gūḍ kabir*.

ਅਸੰਪ੍ਰਗਤ ਸਮਾਧਿ [asāpragat samadhī] *Skt* असंप्रगत समाधि *n* a posture of Yog in which the distinction between the knower and the known vanishes; unambiguous meditation, accompanied by concentration.

ਅਸੰਪ੍ਰੇਹ [asāpreh] *Skt* असंप੍ਰੇह *adj* free from desire; content.

ਅਸੰਭ [asābh] *Skt* असम्भ *n* ill-omened, inauspicious. "kalījug caryo asābh, jagat kavan bidhī bac he?"—*kalkī*. 2 *Skt* असंभ *adj* birth free, beyond birth "asābh he."—*japu*. 3 impossible. "jite asābh."—*gyan* 'conquered those who were impossible to conquer.' 4 *Skt* असम्भूत *n* aembhut, stone-bodied. "sun mītr mātīz asābh."—*gyan*.

ਅਸੰਭਵਿ [asābhavī] impossible. See ਅਸੰਭ 2.

ਅਸੰਭ ਸੰਭ [asābh sābh] *n* Brahma born to ਅਸੰਭਵ (Vishnu); the four-faced. "asābhsābh manīe, karor bīsanu ṭhanīe."—*gyan*.

ਅਸੰਭਵ [asābhav] *Skt* *adj* what is not possible. 2 *n* the Creator, who is beyond birth; not born. 3 Vishnu, according to the Purans. 4 a figure of meaning in poetry denoting happening of

the impossible; thus asābhav is one which describes the impossible as actually occurring. "ənhube ki bat kachu prəgət bhai si jan." —*śivraj bhusan*.

Example:

maskā bhəgnāṭi selā kərdamā tarāṭi  
pəpiləkah,

sagrā ləghāṭi pīgā tən prəgas ədhəkah,

sadh sāgeṇ ɛɪmʊt gobid saraṇ

nanak harī harī hərə.—*sahas m 5*.

adī tɪmərīg te ənek patsah bhəe

keti kul bit gai əmal cəlarik,

deṣ te vides carō cəkk səbh nivē ay

kahū na məvasi bhəṭ diye viclayke,

angan sen koṣ dirəgh durəgh bhari

raj ko samaj kən səkə su gɪnayke

əri gubid sīgħ e sarup pəth xalsa ke

kən jane dēge badsahət khəpay ke.

—*GPS*.

peṭ bəjavət chudha dukh ʃri sətɪguru samuhay,  
ko janət tho phul ko deṣənpətɪ hvejay.

5 a defect of a characteristic. See ਅਸੰਗਤਿ 2.

ਅਸੰਭਾਵਨਾ [asābhavna] *Skt* असम्भवन *n* impossibility, absence of possibility.

ਅਸੰਮਕ [asāmāk] *Skt* असम्भ *adj* inappropriate, improper. 2 false, untrue. 3 opposite, contrary. "jɪs te dərəs asāmāk pɪkhe."—*GPS*.

ਅਸੰਮਤ [asāmāt] *Skt* *adj* not liked, unapproved. 2 contrary to opinion, without approval.

ਅਸੰਮਤਿ [asāmātɪ] *Skt* *n* a lack of agreement; a difference of opinion.

ਐਸੀ [əssi] *Skt* ਅਸੀਤਿ eighty.

ਐਸੁ [assu] *Skt* आसुन *n* the month of Assu on the night of full moon; it is in the mansion ṣvini.

ਅਸੁਰਜ [asurəj] See ਅਚਰਜ and ਅਸੁਰਜ. "asurəj rupə rəhət janmā."—*sahas m 5*.

ਅਸ੍ਰ [asṭ] See ਅਸਟ, ਅਠ and ਅਠ.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਸਿਧਿ [asṭ sɪdhi] See ਅਸਟ ਸਿਧਿ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਕ [asṭak] *Skt* *n* a group of eight objects. 2 a

recitation of eight stanzas. "ɪm asṭak ustəɪ kari pəth man vāchɪt paɪ."—*GPS*. 3 son of the royal seer Vishvamutar, born to Madhvi daughter of king Yayati.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਕੁਲ [asṭ kul] *n* eight races of cobras. In the Purans, they are shown as descended from eight cobras: ṣeṣ, vasuki, kāmbəl, karkoṭak, padam, mahāpadam, śōkh and kulik.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਗੰਧ [asṭgādh] *Skt* अष्टगन्ध *n* a group of eight fragrant objects viz. əgər (aloe wood), kasturi (musk), kuṭh (costus speciosus), kesər (saffron) kəpur (camphor), khas (root of andropogon muricatus), cādan (sandalwood), and taj (bay tree or its bark) "asṭ gādh sāj artɪ dhərə."—*saloh*.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਚਾਪ [asṭ chap] eight celebrated poets of Vrij who have left their impact on other poets. They are: Surdas, Krishan Das, Parmanand, Kumbhan Das, Chatur Bhuji, Chhit Swami, Nand Das and Govind Das.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਟਿਕਪਾਲ [asṭ dīkpal] See ਟਿਕਪਾਲ.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਟਿੰਗਲ [asṭ dīggaḷ] See ਟਿੰਗਲ.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਧਾਤੁ [asṭ dhatu] See ਅਸਟ ਧਾਤੁ.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਨਦੀ [asṭ nadī] *n* In the Purans and the Simritis, eight sacred rivers are: Ganges, Jamna, Sarasvati, Shatdrev (Satluj), Vipasha (Beas), Eravati (Ravi), Chandarbhaga (Chenab), Vitsata (Jehlum). "lakhe asṭ nadyan ko dərəp bhaje."—*caritr 405*.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਨਾਇਕਾ [asṭ naika], ਅਸ੍ਰ ਨਾਇਕਾ [asṭ nayika] See ਨਾਇਕਾ and its footnote.

ਅਸ੍ਰਪਦੀ [asṭpadī] See ਅਸਟਪਦੀ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਬਸੁ [asṭbasu] See ਬਸੁ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਬੁਜਾ [asṭbhujā] See ਅਸਟਬੁਜੀ.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਮੰਗਲ [asṭ māngal] In the religious scriptures of the Hindus, eight agents for arranging bliss are: horse, elephant, cow, pitcher full of water, fan, flag, trumpet and lamp. In some books a lion replaces the horse and a wardrum comes in place of the trumpet. 2 In some scriptures

they are the following: Brahman, cow, fire, gold, ghee (purified butter), the sun, water and king. 3 a horse that has its mane, tail, chest and four hoofs all white.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਲੋਕ [əst̪ lok] Hinduism accepts the following worlds (other than the one of human mortals); braham̄ lok (divine sphere), pitri lok (world of deceased ancestors), cādr̄ lok (sphere of the moon), Idrl̄ok (heaven, abode of gods), gādharav̄ lok (domain of celestial music), rakṣas̄ lok (sphere of demons), yakṣ̄ lok (sphere of wealth), and piṣac̄ lok (world of evil spirits).

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਵਾਕਰਣ [əst̪ vyakar̄ṇ] See ਅਸਟ ਸਾਜ ਸਾਜਿ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਾਂਗ [əst̪āṅg] See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਾਦਾਸ਼ [əst̪adaṣ̄] Skt eighteen.

ਅਸ੍ਰਾਪਦ [əst̪apad] See ਅਸਟਾਪਦ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਾਵਕੁ [əst̪avakr̄] See ਅਸਟਾਵਕੁ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੋਤਰ [əst̪otar] See ਅਠੋਤਰ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [əst̪] Skt ਅਸ੍ਰੁ vr to be without splendour; be invisible; to set. 2 Skt ਅਸ੍ਰੁ adj hidden, concealed, withdrawn. 3 destroyed, perished. 4 n the mountain behind which sets the sun. 5 P ۱۱ is ਅਸ੍ਰਿ. 6 Skt ਅਸ੍ਰਿ a bone. "biṣṭa ast̪ krimi udaru bhario he."—saveye sri mukhvak m 5.

ਅਸ੍ਰਮਨ [əst̪man], ਅਸ੍ਰਮਯਨ [əst̪māyan] See ਅਸਤਮਨ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਵਸਤੁ [əst̪vyast̪] Skt adj topsy turvy, helter-skelter.

ਅਸ੍ਰਿ [əst̪i] Skt n existence, being, essence. 2 visibility, presence. 3 daughter of Jarasandh and wife of Kans, king of Mathura.

ਅਸ੍ਰਿ ਭਾਤਿ ਪ੍ਰਿਯ [əst̪i bhat̪i priya] sen three attributes of the Divine: sat (truth), cit (knowledge) and anāḍ (happiness) "sat cetan anāḍ ik əst̪i bhat̪i priy pur."—GPS. See meanings of all the three words.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [əstu] part Skt yes, all right, O.K. 2 be it so.

ਅਸ੍ਰੇਯ [əst̪ey] n giving up theft, renouncing stealing.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [astra] See ਅਸਤੁ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਿ [əstri] Skt ਅਸ੍ਰਿ n an armed person.

ਅਸ੍ਰਲ [əst̪hal] See ਅਸਚਲ. 2 heart, mind "jaka ast̪hal tol amito."—gatha.

ਅਸ੍ਰਿਥ [əst̪hi] n a bone.

ਅਸ੍ਰਿਥਤ [əst̪hit] See ਅਸਥਿਤ. 2 Skt ਅਸ੍ਰਿਥ adj not firm, transitory. "ast̪hit̪̄ sog harkh̄h̄."—sahas m 5

ਅਸ੍ਰਿਥਰ [əst̪hir] See ਅਸਥਿਰ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਮ [əsm̄] See ਅਸਮ 3.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [əsr̄] a tear. 2 Skt ਅਸ੍ਰੁ n blood. 3 water. 4 adj thrown, shot. See ਅਸ੍ਰੁਚ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਮ [əsr̄am] adj without toil or tiredness. 2 free from suffering and pain.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [əsr̄u] Skt n a tear; water shed from the eyes because of sorrow or joy.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਪਤ [əsr̄upat̪] n shedding of tears; crying, weeping. "əsr̄upat̪ s̄ō vāstr̄a bhigoe."—NP.

ਅਸ੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰਿਯ [əsr̄ot̪riy], ਅਸ੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰੀ [əsr̄ot̪i] Skt adj (one) who has not listened to the Scriptures.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਲੀਲ [əsr̄lil] Skt adj obscene, indecent. 2 an embarrassing remark. 3 vulgar speech.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [əsv̄] Skt ਅਸ੍ਵ n a horse, colt. 2 adj extensive. 3 Skt ਅਸ੍ਵ poor, indigent. "kanak̄ əv̄ hev̄er bhumidan."—sukhmanī, 'giving of land horses and gold in charity.'

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਦੇਭ [əsr̄v̄eṣ̄] n lord of the celestial horse, the sun.—sanama.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਸ਼ਾਲਾ [əsr̄v̄s̄ala] n a horse stable.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਕਵਚਨੀ [əsr̄vk̄av̄ac̄nī] n an army that has horses equipped with helmets.—sanama.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਗਤਿ [əsr̄vḡat̪i] See ਬਿਬੇਖ. 2 horse trot.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਤਰ [əsr̄v̄tor] See ਅਸਤਰ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਤਰੀ [əsr̄v̄t̪arī] Skt n a mule, an offspring of a mare and a donkey.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਵਥ [əsr̄vat̪h] Skt ਅਸ੍ਵਥ n peepal, a sacred big tree, Ficus religiosa (Religiosa Indica) called as̄vat̪h because horses were tied under it for resting.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>In the olden times, horses were tied under such trees.

**ਅਸ਼ੁਵਥਮਾ** [aśvatthama] *Skt* अश्वत्थामन् *adj* (one) whose voice is like the neighing of a horse. 2 *n* son of Dron, born to Kripa who gave out a neigh-like sound at birth and was therefore named Ashvthama. He was a commander of the Kaurav army. At the end of the final Kurukshetar battle, when Duryodhan was gravely wounded, only Ashvthama, Kripa and Kritvarma were left behind. He wanted to take revenge upon Dhrishtadyuman who had earlier killed his father Dron. He sneaked into the Pandavs' camp at night and killed Dhrishtadyuman in sleep. He then killed Shikhandi, son of Drupad and five sons of the Pandavs and took their severed heads to Duryodhan.

With the help of his Brahmaster he also killed Parikshit who was yet in the mother's womb. At this Krishan cursed him and blessed Parikshit with life.<sup>1</sup> On the following day, Ashvthama and his accomplices fled out of fear. Daraupadi wailed and called for the vengeance of her son's death. Yudhishtar pleaded that, Ashvthama being a Brahman, it would be a sin to kill him. Draupadi agreed with this but demanded that the jewel in Ashvthama's forehead be brought and handed over to her. For this Bhim and Krishan went after Ashvthama, brought the jewel and gave it to her. Dropadi passed this jewel on to Yudhishtar who studded it in his crown

**ਅਸ਼ੁਪਤੀ** [aśvpati] *n* the sun. See ਅਸਪਤਿ and ਅਸਪਤਿ. 2 Prasen, son of Nighan Yadav and brother of Satrajit. Wearing the syamātak jewel he went for hunting and got killed by a tiger. "aśvpati bin pran pare."—*KRISHAN*.

**ਅਸ਼ੁਪਨ** [aśvpan] *Skt n* a god; an angel who cannot dream (go to sleep).

<sup>1</sup>The name Prikishat derives from which means to award life to a dead person.

**ਅਸ਼ੁਮੁਖ** [aśvmukh] *Skt* a type of demigods, having the mouth of a horse. According to the Purans, they are adept in singing and dancing. **ਅਸ਼ੁਮੇਧ** [aśvmedh] a religious sacrifice or oblation in which a horse is sacrificed. In the remote times, ashvmedh yag was performed with a twin motive i.e. to prove the performer's sway over the entire land or for the sake of progeny.

The procedure was that a horse under the spell of certain mantars or holy texts, was set free, with the name and royal dignity of the owner inscribed on its head. It was followed by the king and his army of chiefs. The horse went about in the country. Anyone challenging the sovereignty of the king would catch and tie the horse down. Then a battle would ensue. If the horse was recovered by the king, the chief who tied it down, had to accept the sovereignty of the king. At the end of the year, the horse was brought back to the capital where a yag (sacrificial ceremony) was held to which all the kings in whose territories the horse had roamed unhindered were asked to attend. An altar was erected on 21 poles and 18 pits were dug for a sacrifice. Numerous birds and animals were killed and their dead bodies were consigned to flames by the king and the queen. Then the sacrificial horse was brought in, duly washed amidst the chanting of hymns by the Brahman priests. It was slaughtered by the king and his queen with cries of triumph raised from all sides.

In case the Ashvmedh was performed for the sake of progeny, the queen slept with the dead body of the sacrificed horse. The Hindus believed that any one who performed 100 such yags attained the rank of Indar. That is why, it is mentioned in the Purans that Indar often put hindrance in the way of the yags.

In the 14<sup>th</sup> chapter of Valmiki's Ramayan, king Dashrath tied three hundred animals to the poles during an Ashvmedh jag, and Kaushlya and other queens killed the horse with a sword and slept with its dead body during the night. 2 a son of King Janmajeya.

ਅਸ਼ਵਾਰ [aʃv var] See ਅਸ਼ਵਾਰ.

ਅਸ਼ਵੈਦਯ [aʃv vedy] *n* a veterinary surgeon.

ਅਸ਼ਵਾਰੂਢ [aʃvaruḍh], ਅਸ਼ਵਾਰੋਹੀ [aʃvarohi] *adj* a horse-rider, horseman, cavalier

ਅਸ਼ਿਨੀ [aʃvinu] *n* a mare. 2 the first of the twenty seven phases of the moon, so named because the combination of three phases looks like a horse's mouth.

ਅਸ਼ਿਨੀ ਕੁਮਾਰ [aʃvini kumar] They are two demigods, sons of a mare, regarded as physicians of the gods. In the Nirukt, in the chapter about the gods and in Harivansh, it is written that Sangya, wife of the sun could not withstand the light of her husband. Leaving a fake woman, Chaya, in her place, she herself assumed the form of a mare and went to the woods. When the sun came to know of this, he assumed the form of a horse and had twin sons from her. They came to be known as Ashvini Kumar.

There is a story in the Mahabharat that Pandu's widow had begotten her sons Nakul and Sahdev by mating with Ashvini Kumar. In the Vedic age they were believed to be gods of morning and evening respectively.

ਅਹ [əh] *Sk* अह *vr* to spread, to be pervasive. 2 *pron* this. 3 *Sk* अहन् *n* a day. 4 the sun. 5 Vishnu.

ਅਹਸਨ [ahsan] *A* احسان *n* a favour, an obligation, a good turn. 2 mercy.

ਅਹਸਨਦਰਮੋਸ਼ [ahsanframoʃ] *P* احسان فراموش *adj* (one) who forgets a favour; ungrateful.

ਅਹਹ [əhah] *part* expressing, sorrow or grief.

ਅਹਕਾਰ [ahkaraṇ] *n* pride, arrogance, conceit,

vanity. "jin vic-hu ahkaraṇ cukaia."—*sri m* 1 jogi ādar.

ਅਹਕਾਮ [əhkam] *A* احكام *plural* of ਹੁਕਮ.

ਅਹਣ [əhn] See ਅਹਨ and ਅਹਣ.

ਅਹਦ [əhad] *A* عهد *n* a promise, determination, resolve. "bādh ahad ih ritr sō."—*GPS* 2 time, period. 3 duration of a king's rule, i.e., 'eh ghaṭna badshah akbar de ahad vic hoi.'

ਅਹਦਸਿਕਨੀ [ahadsikni] *P* عهد شکن *n* a breach of a promise.

ਅਹਦੀ [əhdi] *A* اهدی *n* a particular rank or post during the Mughal rule usually held by horsemen. The pay of an Ahdi was between Rs. 20 to 25 per month. They served under particular mansabdars (title holders), and were especially sent to convey royal commands or to realize particular dues. They would not leave until the completion of their mission for which they observed a sort of sit down strike. Sometimes an Ahdi during travel was carried on a oot by persons 'begar' (unpaid labour). "tāb orāg jiy mahi risae, ek ahdia ihā pāthae."—*VN*.

ਅਹਦੇ ਪੈਮਾਨ [ahdo pēman] *P* عہدہ بندی *n* framing of the rules of an agreement.

ਅਹਨ [əhan] *Sk* अहमदन *n* hail, hailstone.

ਅਹਨਿਸ [əhnis] *Sk* अहर्निश *adv* day and night. 2 always, at all times.

ਅਹਪਤਿ [əhpəti] *Sk* अहर्षित *lord* of the day, the sun.

ਅਹਪਤਿਦਿਨ [əhpətidin] *n* the day of the sun, Sunday.

ਅਹਮ [əham] See ਅਹੈ. 2 *A* اہم *adj* urgent, essential. 3 difficult, hard.

ਅਹਮਕ [əhmək] *A* احمق *adj* a fool, an idiot.

ਅਹਮਦ [əhməd] *A* احمد *adj* praised, admired, eulogized. 2 *n* name of prophet Mohammad. 3 a poet of Persian and Hindi from the seventeenth Bikrami century who wrote prosodic metre and couplets.

"ahmad, ya man sadan me hāri avhi kih baṭ?



bikəɪ jure ʝə bə nɪpəɪ khulɪ nə kəpəɪ kəpəɪ.  
 əhməd həm nə suhay, əmi pɪlɐvɐ mən bɪn,  
 ʝə bɪkh dɐt bulay, mən səhɪt mərbo bɦəlo.”

**ਅਹਮਦ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਅਬਦਾਲੀ** [əhməd ʃah: əbdali] of Durrani branch of Abdalis, son of Zaman Khan Saddozai, a poor pathan who by virtue of his intelligence rose to become the army commander of Nadir Shah. After the latter's death in 1747, he occupied Qandhar, as also Balkh, Sindh, Punjab and Kashmir. He launched eight invasions on Punjab between 1747 and 1767. In Sammat 1818 through his subordinate Qalandar Khan, he committed sacrilege by demolishing the sacred Harmandir Sahib at Amritsar which, however, the Khalsa reconstructed soon upon its original foundation. Ahmad Shah died at Murgab on 7<sup>th</sup> Harh Sammat 1830. See **ਖੋਲ੍ਹਾਖਾਰਾ** and **ਦੇਸਰਾਜ**.

**ਅਹਮਦ ਸ਼ੰਧਦ** [əhməd sayyad] Sayyad Ahmad Shah Ghazi, was a Muslim priest of Bareilly. In 1827 he instigated Muslims of the Northwestern province against the ruling Sikhs. Several thousand Muslims gathered under his flag for Jihad or religious warfare. He was severely defeated by Sardar Budh Singh Sandhawalia. He died in May 1831 at Balakot in Hazara district fighting against Sher Singh, governor of Kashmir. The Muslims believed that he did not die, but had simply disappeared.

**ਅਹਮਦਾਬਾਦ** [əhmədabad] principal town of Gujrat in Bombay presidency. It was founded by Ahmad Shah, king of Gujrat, in 1413 AD on the bank of Shavarmati river.

**ਅਹਮਦੀ** [əhmadi] *adj* a disciple of prophet Muhammad. 2 *n* a Musalman. 3 a follower of the Mirza of Qadiani. See **ਕੁਲਾਮ ਅਹਮਦ**.

**ਅਹਰ** [ahar] *Skt* अहर *n* day.

**ਅਹਰਖ** [aharakh] See **ਅਹਿਰਖ**. 2 *n* absence of happiness, unhappiness, grief.

**ਅਹਰਣ** [əhrən] **ਅਹਰਣਿ** [əhrənɪ], **ਅਹਰਨ** [əhrən] *n* **ਆਹਸਮਨ** ironsmith's block; an anvil on which the ironsmith beats hot or cold iron into the desired shape. “əhrənɪ matɪ vedu həthiaru.” —*japu*.

**ਅਹਰਨਿਸ** [əharnɪs] See **ਅਹਨਿਸ** and **ਅਹਿਨਿਸ**.

**ਅਹਰਮਨ** [əhərman] *P* اهرمن *n* according to the Parsi or Zoroastrian religion, the god of evil. Opposed to it is Yazdan, the god of goodness. **ਅਹਰੰਤ** [əhrət] *adj* (one) crying ah! oh! lamenting, wailing. “əhrət koɪ kəɪyətɪ gat.” —*GPS*. 2 See **ਅਹੁੰਤ**.

**ਅਹਲ** [əhal] *adj* not moving; firm, stable, fixed. “gəɪ thəm əhlɐ.” —*gau var 2, m 5. 2* **ਅਹਿ** *n* an assemblage, a community. 3 family. 4 husband. 5 *adj* able, capable. “əhal arɪ kəmal.” —*GPS*.

**ਅਹਲਕਾਰ** [əhɪkar] *P* اهلکار *adj* worker, employee, servant. 2 expert, specialist.

**ਅਹਲਾ** [əhla] *adj* difficult to find; rare. 2 without profit, unprofitable, in vain. *Skt* अहल. See **ਅਹਿਲਾ**.

**ਅਹਲਾਦ** [əhlad] *Skt* आलस *n* happiness, pleasure, delight. See **ਅਹਿਲਾਦ**.

**ਅਹਲਿਆ** [əhəɪɪa] *Skt* अहलिआ *n* daughter of Vridhashav and wife of Gautam (Shardval). In Ramayan, she was the first and the most beautiful woman created by Brahma. Cursed by her husband she petrified into a stone only to be liberated from the curse by Ram Chandar. “gotəm narɪ əhəɪɪa tarɪ.” —*mali namdev*. See **ਗੋਤਮ 4**.

**ਅਹਲੀਆ** [əhliɪa] *A* اهلها *n* the one with a family, wife.

**ਅਹਲੀਆ** [əhliha] *A* اهلها those living there.

**ਅਹਲੇ ਨਜਰ** [əhle najar] *P* اهل نظر *adj* wise, intelligent, sagacious.

**ਅਹਲਯਾ** [əhəɪɪa] See **ਅਹਲਿਆ** and **ਗੋਤਮ 4**.

**ਅਹਵ** [ahav] *Skt* आहव *n* a battle, war.

\*For this reason, many poets describe Satan as **ਅਹਰਮਨ**.

ਅਹਵਯੰ [əhvayə] *Skt* ਅਹਵਯੰ *adj* concerning war. "gīrāt bhumī əhvayā."—*ramav*. 'They fall in the battlefield.' See ਅਹਵੀ ਭੂਮਿ.

ਅਹਵਾਲ [əhval] *pl* plural of ਹਾਲ; conditions, states, circumstances. "məm i cini əhval."—*tilāg m* 1, 2 news.

ਅਹਵੀ ਭੂਮਿ [əhvi bhumī] *Skt* ਅਹਵੀਯ ਭੂਮਿ *n* a battlefield. See ਅਹਵਯੰ.

ਅਹਾ [əha] *part word* expressing gladness and surprise. 2 *v* past form of 'be'; was. "əh kachu əha, təha kichu nahi."—*gāu kabir*.

ਅਹਾਜ [əhaj], ਅਹਾਜ਼ [əhajuz] *Skt* ਅਹਾਯੰਤ. *adj* unsuitable. 2 unacceptable. "khaṇa khaj əhajuz."—*var sar m* 1, 3 inedible; unfit for eating.

ਅਹਾਤਾ [əhata] See ਹਾਤਾ.

ਅਹਾਰ [əhar] *Skt* ਆਹਾਰ *n* food, meal, diet.

ਅਹਾਰਾ [əhar] *adj* immeasurable, beyond weighing, inestimable. 2 *n* a wail, lament, cry of despair. "khulī valī det əhare."—*cāḍi* 3 3 a battlefield. "rule əhar vicc."—*cāḍi* 3. 4 *Skt* ਆਸਾਵ, ਫਾਗ, the fourth month of Bikrami calendar.

ਅਹਾਰੀ [əhəri], ਅਹਾਰੁ [əharu] *n* rabi or summer crop which is harvested during the summer. "phaṣal əhəri ek namu savṇi saku naū."—*var mala m* 1. "savṇu ratī əharu dihu."—*var ram* 1 *m* 1. 'Like auspicious and inauspicious days or good and evil deeds, are winter or summer crops.' 2 *adj* immeasurable. See ਹਾਤਨਾ.

ਅਹਿ [əhi] *ਇਹ* this. "əhi tən qheri thisi."—*suhi farid*. "əhi kar karesu əhi kar pae."—*var muru* 2 *m* 5. 2 *is*. 3 ਅਹੰਤਾ egotism, self-pride. See ਪਰਚਾਇਣ. 4 *Skt* ਅਹਿ *n* a snake. 5 the sun. 6 a traveller. 7 *adj* lowly. 8 a swindler, cheat. 9 eight, because there are eight prominent snakes. "jab visakh əhi divas vitae."—*GV* 6. 10 *Skt* ਅਹਿ *n* day. "man re, əhi nixi harigun sar."—*sri m* 1.

ਅਹਿੰਸਾ [əhiṣa] *Skt* *n* non-violence, a vow

against killing any living being. 2 not causing pain to anyone; Yog Shastar mentions 81 forms of non-violence. According to it any utterance, act or idea of causing pain is counted as the violence.

ਅਹਿਸਾਨ [əhiṣan] See ਅਹਸਾਨ.

ਅਹਿਕਾਰ [əhikarā] See ਅਹਕਾਰਣ.

ਅਹਿਤ [əhiṭ] *Skt* *n* against ਹਿਤ (self-interest), a disfavour, wrong, evil. 2 an enemy, opponent. 3 an evil-doer.

ਅਹਿਦ [əhid] See ਅਹਦ.

ਅਹਿਦੀ [əhidi] See ਅਹਦੀ.

ਅਹਿੰਦ੍ਰ [əhindr], ਅਹਿਨਾਥ [əhinath] ਅਹਿ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ *n* the snake king, Sheshnag.

ਅਹਿਨਿਸਿ [əhinisi] day and night; continuously; always. See ਅਹਨਿਸ. "əhinisi harijasu guruparsadi."—*asa o m* 1.

ਅਹਿਨੀ [əhini] *n* a female snake. "patək dadur gən ko əhini."—*GPS*.

ਅਹਿਪਤਿ [əhipati] *n* Sheshnag, the king of snakes. 2 ਅਹੰਪਤਿ, lord of the day, the sun.

ਅਹਿਫੇਨ [əhiphen] *Skt* *n* opium. 2 froth coming out of a snake's mouth.

ਅਹਿਬਾਤ [əhibat] *Pkt* *n* status of a married woman whose husband is alive; bliss of married life. "rahe əjal əhibat."—*GPS*.

ਅਹਿਮ [əhim] See ਅਹਮ.

ਅਹਿਮਕ [əhimək] See ਅਹਮਕ.

ਅਹਿਮਤ [əhimat] See ਅਹੰਮਤਿ. "dhanvisvasi əhimat apa."—*NP*.

ਅਹਿਮਦ [əhimad] See ਅਹਮਦ.

ਅਹਿਰ [əhir] See ਅਹਰ.

ਅਹਿਰਾਖ [əhirakh] *Skt* ਈਸ਼ਾ *n* jealousy, envy. "əhirakh vad nə kuj, re man."—*asa kabir*

ਅਹਿਰਣ [əhiran], ਅਹਿਰਣਿ [əhirani] See ਅਹਰਣ.

ਅਹਿਰਪਤਿ [əhipati] the sun. See ਅਹਰਪਤਿ. "bahuro əst əhipati bhayo."—*NP*.

ਅਹਿਰਾਜ [əhiraj] *n* the snake king. 2 Takshak Nag, one of the eight principal serpents of the underworld.

ਅਹਿਰਾਵਣ [ahiravan] See ਪਰਚਾਇਣ. 2 See ਮਹਾਰਾਵਣ.

ਅਹਿਰਿਪੁ [ahiripu] *n* the enemy of snakes, garur, blue jay.

ਅਹਿਰਿਪੁਕੇਤੁ [ahiripu ketu] Vishnu, who has a blue jay, the enemy of snakes, as his emblem in his flag. *gruḍdhvaj-saṇama*. "yaddapī sam he ahiripuketu."—*NP*.

ਅਹਿਰੰਨ [ahirān] See ਅਹਰਨ.

ਅਹਿਲ [ahil] See ਅਹਲ.

ਅਹਿਲਾ [ahila] fruitless, useless, See ਅਹਲਾ. "ahila janam gavaia."—*sri m 1 pahire*.

ਅਹਿਲਾਦ [ahilad] delight, See ਅਹਲਾਦ. "manī harī ko ahilad."—*sar m 5*.

ਅਹਿਲਿਆ [ahilia] See ਅਹਲਿਆ. "gotam tapa ahilia istri."—*prabha a m 1*. 2 *adj* unacquainted, not used to. 3 immovable. See ਚਿਲਲਾ.

ਅਹਿਲੀਆ [ahilia] See ਅਹਲੀਆ.

ਅਹਿਵਰ [ahivar] See ਦੋਹਰਾ 2. 2 the best among the snakes, Sheshnag.

ਅਹਿਵਾਤ [ahivat] See ਅਹਿਵਾਤ.

ਅਹਿਵਾਲ [ahival] See ਅਹਵਾਲ.

ਅਹੀ [ahi] *is*. "sai basatu ahi."—*sar m 5*. 2 inclination, desire. "sarani suami ki ahie."—*dev m 5*. 3 *Skt* a female snake. 4 a snake.

ਅਹੀਆ ਪੁਰ [ahia pur] a village in Tanda police station, tehsil Dasuya. The railway station is at a distance of two kilometres to the west. Here in the house of Baba Jiwan Singh Bhalla is to be found one of the two pothis (books) of Baba Mohan. Both these pothis were earlier at Goindwal. But now these two priests own one each. One is here, the other is at Goindwal.

ਅਹੀਸ਼ [ahish] *Skt n* ਅਹਿ ਈਸ਼ the king of snakes; Sheshnag.

ਅਹੀਨ [ahin] *adj* not deficient, complete. 2 not low or mean; superb.

ਅਹੀਰ [ahir] *Skt ਅਹੀਰ n* a dairyman, milkman. "gala bādhi duhi lei ahir."—*sar namdev*. 2 a

type of poetic stanza. See ਅਹੀਰ.

ਅਹੀਰਣੀ [ahirni], ਅਹੀਰਨੀ [ahirni] *n* a milkmaid, a dairyman's wife.

ਅਹੀਰਾ [ahira] *Skt* ਆਹਿਰਿ *adj* destroyed, burgled, plundered. "pīd vasaya pher ahira."—*GPS*. 2 See ਅਹੀਰ.

ਅਹੀਰੀ [ahiri] the wife of an ਅਹੀਰ; a milkmaid. ਅਹੁ [ahu] *is*. "laj ko kaj nahī ek ahu re."—*gurusobha*. 2 he, that.

ਅਹੁਟਨਾ [ahutna] *v* to get tired. 2 to come back, return. 3 to be separated.

ਅਹੁਰੇਬੀ [ahurebi], ਅਹੁਰੇਵੀ [ahurevi] *A* ਭ੍ਰਮਾ/ inhabitants of Arabia; Arabian Bedouin. "keu thāte bhakkhi irani ahurevi mī keu kashmiri jīn bolan pachanī."—*GPS*.

ਅਹੁਟਾ [ahuta] See ਅਹੁਟਨਾ. "so chīn likh le das ahuta."—*GV 6*. 'The servant returned.'

ਅਹੁਤੀ [ahuti] See ਆਹੁਤੀ.

ਅਹੇ [ahe] *is*. 2 *part* a vocative, "ahe anāta."—*sri ravidas*. 3 This word has also been used once in place of ਹੋਏ (destruction). "simrat nam koī jatan bhae. sadhu sāg mīlī harigun gae. jamdutan ko tras ahe."—*bris m 5*. 4 ਅ (not) ਹੋ (is), is not, does not exist.

ਅਹੇਸ਼ [ahesh] *n* ਅਹੀਸ਼ the master of snakes, Sheshnag. "je nar grase kalukh ahes."—*NP*.

ਅਹੇਰ [aher] *adj* free from desire for copulation, ascetic, "aher hehe."—*ramav*. 'women have turned ascetics into lechers.'

ਅਹੇਰਾ [aher], ਅਹੇਰਾ [ahera] *Skt* ਆਖੇਟ *n* game; hunting deer. "ahera pāo ghar ke gax"—*bher m 5*.

ਅਹੇਰੀ [aheri], ਅਹੇਰੀਆ [aheria] *Skt* ਆਖੇਟੀ *adj* who hunts. "kal aheri phire badhik jiu."—*dhana kabir*. 2 *n* a particular caste so named because of its fondness for hunting.

ਅਹੋ [aho] *is*. "jo kichu ahe sabh teri rajat."—*bher m 1*.

ਅਹੋ [aho] *part* joy, sadness or surprise. "aho! jasy rakhen gopalāh."—*sahas m 5*. "tan samē

guru aho! ucari."—GPS.

**ਅਹੋਈ** [ahoi] *n* common goddess, a goddess belonging to the Ahi dynasty, worshipped by virgins. During the festival of navratra (nine nights), virgins make clay models of this goddess and paste them on the walls. On the first of half of the light lunar month, they observe fast and worship its image by burning incense and lighting lamps. On the first of the light half of Kartik month, they immerse these images in running water. A large Ahoi fair is held at Radhakundpur in Mathura district. "harī ka simrān chāḍike ahoi rakhe narī."—s kabir. 'She ... who observes the fast of Ahoi instead.'

**ਅਹੋਈ** [ahoni] *adj* not likely to happen, unlikely, impossible.

**ਅਹੋਰਾਤ੍ਰ** [ahoratr] *Skt* *n* day and night, a period of 24 hours; eight pahars of three hours each.

**ਅਹੰ** [ahā] *Skt* अहम् *n* pride, vanity. 2 *pron* I. "ahā ahā ahe ēvar mur."—kan m 5. "jagat pasu ahā, kalu kasai."—oṣkar. 'Due to pride the world is getting like an animal and time is turning into a butcher.'

**ਅਹੰਕਾਰ** [ahākarā] *n* ਅਹੰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ pride, hubris. "so sura varlamu jini vic-hu dusat ahākarān maria."—var sri m 3.

**ਅਹੰਕਾਰ** [ahākar] *n* pride, hubris, vanity. "ahākar tiana rogu lāga."—asa cāt m 3. 2 According to Vedant, pride is a variety of the mind of which self-pride is the essential state. 3 According to Sankhy Shastar, pride grows in the intellect. It is a perversion that gives rise to the vain gods of sense organs and mind. From the passionate state arise five senses of perception, organs of action and from the dark state come out the five elements.

**ਅਹੰਕਾਰ ਗਰਬ** [ahākar garab] See ਗਰਬ 2.

**ਅਹੰਕਾਰੀ** [ahākarī] with pride. "ahākarī marhī dukh pavhī."—var maru / m 3. 2 See ਅਹੰਕਾਰੀ.

**ਅਹੰਕਾਰੀ** [ahākari] *Skt* अहंकारिन् *adj* proud, vain. "ahākari detu marī pacaria."—bher a m 3.

**ਅਹੰਕਾਲ** [ahākal] *n* pride, vanity. 2 pride like that of the god of death. 3 See ਅਹੰ.

**ਅਹੰਗ੍ਰਹ ਉਪਾਸਨਾ** [ahāgrah upasna] *n* a worship with the belief that the worshipper and the worshipped are one and inseparable.

**ਅਹੰਗ੍ਰਹ ਧਿਆਨ** [ahāgrah dhyān] *n* concentration with the belief that the deity is not separate from the worshipper.

**ਅਹੰਤਾ** [ahāta] *n* egoism.

**ਅਹੰਫਾਸ** [ahāphas] the noose of pride. 2 a noose marked by vanity.

**ਅਹੰਬੁੱਧਿ** [ahābuddhi] vain intellect. 2 belief in the ego. "ahābuddhi bahu saghan maria."—gur m 5.

**ਅਹੰਬੰਧ** [ahābādh] bondage of the self. 2 bondage forged by pride.

**ਅਹੰਭੁਲੀ** [ahābhramā] a whirl of pride. 2 misunderstanding caused by vanity. See ਭੁਲੀ.

**ਅਹੰਮਈ** [ahāmanī] *n* a proud offering. See ਮਈ.

**ਅਹੰਮਤ** [ahāmat], **ਅਹੰਮਤਿ** [ahāmatī] See ਅਹੰਮੇਉ. "ahāmat anrat kumit hit."—kan m 5.

**ਅਹੰਮਨੀ** [ahāmanī] *n* ego, idea of selfhood. "bhoramī biapī ahāmanī."—basāt m 5. 2 *adj* arrogant; (one) who has vanity in his mind.

**ਅਹੰਮੇਉ** [ahāmeu], **ਅਹੰਮੇਇ** [ahāmei], **ਅਹੰਮੇਵ** [ahāmev] *Skt* ਅਹੰਮਤਿ *n* ego, pride, vanity. 2 I alone am. 'There is none like me or to excel me.' "jo jo karte ahāmeu."—gau var / m 4. "man mata ahāmei."—sri m 5 pahire. "karam karat badhe ahāmev."—gau kabir.

**ਅਹੰ** [ah] *Skt* अहं *adj* worthy of worship, venerable. 2 suitable, qualified. 3 *n* the Creator. 4 Indar. It is to be noted that according to the rules of Sanskrit, words like ਅਹੰਟਾ, ਅਹੰਤ etc. should have been listed here, but in accordance with Punjabi practice they figure as ਅਹੁ, ਅਹੁਣਾ, ਅਹੁੰਤ etc.

**ਅਕ** [ak] *Skt* अक् *vr* to go; to go aslant. 2 *n* ਅਕ

absence of ਥੰ (comfort), grief, sorrow. 3 suffering. "ak nam dukkh ko vidit he jgat modhy."-NP. 4 sin. 5 *Skt* अक a wild plant of sandy wilderness; akk, calotropis procera. "ak siu priti kare akrida."-var mala m 1.

ਅਕਾਸ਼ [akās] *A* عکس *n* a reflection, an image. 2 a likeness, picture.

ਅਕਾਸਮਾਤ [akasmāt], ਅਕਾਸਮਾਤ੍ਰ [akasmātr], ਅਕਾਸਮੰਤ [akasmānt], ਅਕਾਸਮੰਤ੍ਰ [akasmātr] *Skt* अकस्मात् *adv* providentially, by chance, suddenly, unexpectedly. "akasmāt karuṇa kār."-NP. "akasmātr ab mile kripala"-NP. "bhayo akasmātrā kahyo nahi kōunc."-gyan.

ਅਕਸਰ [aksar] *A* كثر *adv* often, especially, several times.

ਅਕਸੀਰ [aksir] *A* كير *n* a chemical. 2 a medicine that has a sure effect; an effective medicine.

ਅਕਾਹ [akāh], ਅਕਾਹਿ [akāhi], ਅਕਾਹੀਉ [akāhiu], ਅਕਾਹੀਅਉ [akāhiāu], ਅਕਾਹੁ [akāhu] *adj* unspeakable, inexpressible, ineffable. "akāh kaha kahi ka samjhava."-gau bavan kabir. 2 *n* the Creator. "ridē bāsē akāhiu."-səveye m 3 ke.

ਅਕਾਜ਼ [akajj] *adj* uncovered. 2 without shelter. See ਕੱਜਣਾ. "akajj kupa."-ramav. Kekai has referred to that open well which has no raised platform around it, causing a person to fall unawares in it.

ਅਕਟ [akəṭ] *adj* which cannot be cut, that cannot be pierced.

ਅਕਣਾ [akṇa] *v* to be down with akk (pain or sorrow). 2 to fret, express annoyance.

ਅਕਤਿਤਾ [aktiṭa] *n* an insect living on akk plant. See ਅਕ 5.

ਅਕਥ [akath] *Skt* अकथ *adj* indescribable. 2 God. "akath ki karhi kahaṇi."-anādu

ਅਕਥਕਥਾ [akathkatha] *adj* what is indescribable; beyond description. 2 the story of the Almighty. "akathkatha tini jāni."-sohila.

ਅਕਥਘਰ [akathghar] *n* the abode of the

indescribable Creator; sac khāḍ (the True Region). 2 a thinker's conscience. 3 the highest spiritual stage.

ਅਕਦ [akad] See ਅਕਦ. 2 *adj* painful.

ਅਕਨ [akan] See ਅਕਣਾ. 2 *Skt* अकन *n* hearing, listening. 3 *adv* आकर्ष having heard, on hearing. "akan nides rāce sukh sare."-GV 6. 'Having heard the order, all comforts were created.'

ਅਕਨੂੰ [aknū] *P* اکن *adv* now, at this time, on this occasion

ਅਕਪਕ [akpak] *adj* steadfast in adversity; forbearing.

ਅਕਪਟ [akpaṭ] *adj* sans deceit. 2 *n* sincerity. "sīṇi sac akpaṭ kāthla."-hazare 10. 3 See ਕਪਟ and ਕਪਟ.

ਅਕਾਭ [akāḥ] *A* اک dust, dirt. 2 *A* عقب a heel. 3 hind parts, behind. 4 a chase. See ਢੁਕਾਬ.

ਅਕਬਰ [akbar] *A* أكبر *adj* older, elder, principal. 2 *n* the Creator, God. 3 son of Humayun born to Hamida Bano at Amarkot (Sindh) on 15 October 1542 (Sammāt 1599). His father having been defeated by Sher Shah was then fleeing India.<sup>1</sup>

Akbar occupied the throne of Delhi at the age of 13 years and nine months. The rule was carried on under the guidance of the prime minister and chief commander Bairam Khan (Khan Khana) till Akbar took complete control in Sammat 1617. He greatly extended the Mughal empire. In Sammat 1618, Akbar forged a relationship with Rajputs by marrying the daughter of Raja Bihari Mal of Ambar.<sup>2</sup> Later he also married a princess of Jodhpur Bihari

<sup>1</sup>Akbar was born on November 23, but on the advice of the astrologers, to evade the evil influence of the planets, his birthday was declared to be October 15. For the same reason he was named Jalaludin Akbar in stead of Badrudin Ahmad.

<sup>2</sup>See ਜਲ ਸਿੰਘ.



Mal's son Bhagvan Das and grandson Man Singh were Akbar's famous generals who always stood by him. The emperor did not hesitate to give high ranks to the Hindus. Thus Todar Mal and Birbal were among his senior ministers.

Rana Uday Singh of Mevar, who hated the Raja of Ambar because the latter had given his daughter in marriage to a Musalman, was naturally regarded by Akbar as an enemy. He invaded Chhattaugarh. Uday Singh was wounded and fled, but two Rajput chiefs Jaimal of Bednor and Patto (Phatta) of Kailvara fought against the Mughals so valiantly that the accounts of their gallantry still exercise charm upon the minds of the listeners.

Both were among the sixteen nobles of Mevar. At last Jaimal was killed by a bullet from Akbar's gun. This has been mentioned by Akbar himself and is recorded by Jahangir. The gun which killed Jaimal was named 'Sangram' (battle).<sup>1</sup> On the death of Jaimal, the rite of Jauhar,<sup>2</sup> was performed in the course of which nine queens, five princesses, two princes and several Rajput ladies, hurled themselves in the pyre. This tragedy took place on 11 Chet Sammat 1624. Its anniversary is celebrated in every home in Mevar where poets and singers sing panegyrics to immortalise their memory.

After the rituals of Jauhar, Patto and thousands of Rajputs in saffron dress came out of their fort and attained martyrdom fighting

<sup>1</sup>This word is from Sanskrit and means 'a battle'.

Akbar was very fond of employing Sanskrit words. But this word should have been accompanied by some other word from which information about the conquest or end could be gathered. But that word is missing.

<sup>2</sup>See, the word 'jhar'. Some scholars have found 'jauhar' as its root.

against the army of Akbar. The sacred threads of the martyrs, they say, weighed 74.5 maunds or 398 seers. It is customary to inscribe the sacred figure of 2811 on commercial letters of businessmen to purport that one who opens a letter not meant for him commits the sinful murder of Chhattaur. This writing figures not only on letters but also on government papers and donations, "cator marza ra pap" meaning that a person who stops the charity would call upon himself the curse of the dead. See Col James Tod: The Rajasthan.

From the letter written by the French physician Bernier on 1 July 1663, it seems that the two statues of elephant-riders in front of the gate of the Delhi fort are those of Jaimal and Patto. Their bravery inspired Akbar to instal them there.<sup>3</sup>

Akbar stopped the collection of Jazia and pilgrimage tax imposed on the Hindus. He ordered Dharampur for Hindus and Khairpur for Muslims to be built where lodging and boarding for persons of these communities were provided.

He stopped the practice of natural or divine justice (divynyay)<sup>4</sup> and ordered that no widow could be forced to commit sati or immolation on her dead husband's funeral pyre.

The emperor collected one third of the produce as tax. Nobles in active service were called 'mansabdars' (rank holders) each having 500 to 10,000 soldiers under him. Todar Mal was the chief revenue officer; under him were officers named kroris meant to purchase rations, clothings, perfumes,

<sup>3</sup>These statues were made on the orders of Akbar. When Shah Jahan had the Red Fort built, they were placed at the entrance.

<sup>4</sup>See ਰੂਪਕ and ਵਿਵਾਹਾਰ.

metals and precious stones. Subedars of provinces exercised both criminal and civil justice. They were called faujdars.<sup>1</sup> In cities cases were decided by Kotwals and Qazis.

In Akbar's rule people could perform their religious rites without restriction. The emperor was fond of listening to merits of various religions. He was also a poet of Hindi and composed a verse on the death of Birbal.

"din jan sukh din, ek na dino dusah dukh,  
so ab ham ko din, kachhu na rakhyo, birbal."<sup>2</sup>

Akbar also visited Guru Amar Das and received his blessing, Bhai Santokh Singh mentions:

tab akbar dilli te ava,  
sarita utar sivar nij pava,  
dhar prahiti darsan ko cahyo,  
uttam lin upayan ahyo.—GPS.

Besides being an emperor, he also considered himself a religious Khalifa (prophet's deputy) and he started a religious sect, Din Elahi, to forge unity among all religions. Its members, on meeting greeted one another with 'Alfahu Akbar' (God the great).

He developed Agra, which he renamed as Akbarabad. He got built the Red Fort and other buildings. A beautiful building at Fatehpur Sikri shows that Akbar loved to synthesise Indian and foreign architectures.

His extensive empire was divided into 18 provinces called subas. They were Allahabad, Agra, Avadh, Ajmer, Gujrat, Bihar, Bengal, Delhi, Kabul, Lahore, Multan, Malwa, Bairar,

<sup>1</sup>Earlier, the person administering the region was called Suba and the revenue collector, Dewan. One who controlled the army was called Faujdar

<sup>2</sup>For all his life, he helped the poor. So all the capital he had, was spent on them. He gave trouble to none. Whatever was saved, that he bestowed upon me while dying. With himself Birbal kept nothing

Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Bidar, Haidrabad and Bijapur.

The celebrated poet of Ramayan, Tulsī Das, lived during Akbar's time and the famous musicologist and singer Tansen also adorned his court.

Akbar died on 16 October, 1605 (Sammat 1663). The beautiful sepulchre of this gracious emperor is situated at Sikandara near Agra.

ਅਕਬਰਾਬਾਦ [akbarabad] Emperor Akbar renamed Agra as Akbarabad after his own name. See ਅਕਬਰ.

ਅਕਬਰ [akbar] *adj* ਅਕਬਰ. indescribable. 2 useless, in vain, worthless. See ਅਕਾਰਕ.

ਅਕਾਰ [akar] See ਅਕਰ. 2 *Skt adj* difficult to do or perform. 3 tax free. 4 without hands, with one or both hands mutilated.

ਅਕਾਰਕ [akarkara] *Skt* ਅਕਾਰਕਰ *L* Anacy Clusperethrum. *ਅਕਾਰਕ* *n* a plant amply found in Algeria. Its root is used in several medicines, especially for curing toothache. Its effect is warm and dry. It removes chest pain and impurities of the stomach. Rubbed on the tongue it cures lisping and stammering.

ਅਕਾਰਕ [akarakh] *Skt* ਅਕਾਰ *pull*, attraction. "nanak kiti sas akarakhte."—*sahas m* 5. 'The ant draws out breath, that is, it kills.'

ਅਕਾਰਕ [akarkhan] *Skt* ਅਕਾਰ *n* attraction, gravitation, pull.

ਅਕਾਰ [akara] *Skt* ਅਕਾਰ *adj* unfit for doing, improper. "akarnā karot."—*sahas m* 5. "cahī akara kina."—GPS. 2 deaf. 3 with ears clipped. 4 without ears, without tools. 5 without provisions.

ਅਕਾਰ [akarta] *Skt* ਅਕਰ *adj* indolent. "sabh kachu karta tau akarta."—GPS.

ਅਕਾਰ [akara] See ਅਕਰ. 2 *v* to be overbearing or supercilious. "akre an na manai huz ap bharosa."—GPS.

ਅਕਰਮ [akaram] *adj* sans divine blessing; not

favoured. 2 *Skt* ਅਕਰਮ without work, idle. "kahū karām karat akarām."—*akal* 3 *n* improper or inappropriate task. "pāg nācsī cit akarmā."—*prabha* *beni*. "karām akarām bicariḥ."—*gau* *ravidas*.

ਅਕਰਮਾ [akarma], ਅਕਰਮੀ [akarmi] *Skt* अकर्म *n* an unfortunate person. "ham pathar hin akarma."—*bīla m* 4. 'We are senseless like stone, low and unfortunate.' 2 *adj* lethargic, idle.

ਅਕਰਾ [akra] a type of poetic metre also known as *aṅka*, *aṅhad*, *anubhav*, *śaṣṭivadna*, *cādrasa* and *mādhurdhunī*. It has four lines, each line organized being as III, ISS

Example:

kas sar mare, sisu nahī hare.

bahu bidhi banā. atī dhānu tānū.—*ramav*.

2 *Skt adj* which cannot be bought; costly.

3 ਅ-ਕਰਾ, a woman without hands or a she-elephant without a trunk.

ਅਕਰੂਰ [akrur] See ਅਕੁਰ. "udhau akrur trilocan nama."—*saveye m* 3 *ke*.

ਅਕਲ [akal] 1 *فكر* *n* intelligence, In fact ਅਕਲ means a fetter locked on the forelegs of a camel to control its wayward movements. That way it is intelligence that keeps man's conduct on the right track. 2 memory, recollection. 3 *Skt adj* undivided. "sada akal lrv rahr."—*saveye m* 2 *ke*. 4 without limbs. 5 inartistic or without qualities. "akal kaladhār soi."—*sidhgosāṭī*. 6 the Creator. "jisū guru te akalgatī jānī."—*gau ā m* 5. 7 *S adj* unknown.

ਅਕਲਸਰ [akalsar] *adj* (one) who is levelheaded; wise. 2 a tank of intelligence. 3 brain, the place of intellect. "ikna sidhi nā budhi nā akalsar."—*sava m* 1. 'Their head is devoid of intelligence.' 4 short form for ਅਕਲ ਸਰੂਹ.

ਅਕਲਹ [akalah] *Skt adj* without conflict or discord; peaceful. 2 to God, the wise one. "kalma akalah jānē."—*asa kabir*.

ਅਕਲਕਲਾ [akalkala] See ਅਕਲ and ਕਲਾ. 2 *adj* undivided power or skill. "akalkala bharpurī rāhīa."—*var asa*.

ਅਕਲਪਤ [a-kalpat], ਅਕਲਪਿਤ [a-kalpit] *Skt* अकल्पित *adj* without imagination. 2 what cannot be thought of, beyond thinking. "a-kalpat mudra gurugyanu bicarāle."—*sidhgosāṭī*.

ਅਕਲਮਖ [akalmakh] *Skt* अकल्मष sans ਕਲਮਸ (sin), *adj* sinless. 2 guiltless.

ਅਕਲਮਾਦ [akalmād] *P* *عقل* *adj* wise, discreet, intelligent, sensible.

ਅਕਲਿ [akali] intelligence, See ਅਕਲ 1. "akali eh nā akhiḥ akali gavaie badī."—*var sar m* 1.

ਅਕਲੀਆ [akliā] See ਅਕਲਮਾਦ.

ਅਕਲੀਤ [aklin], ਅਕਲੀਨ [aklin] *Skt* अकलित *adj* detached, disinterested. "aklinī rāhītau sabaḥ susar."—*sidhgosāṭī*. 2 See ਅਕੁਲੀਨ.

ਅਕਲੀਮ [aklim] See ਟਿਕਲੀਮ.

ਅਕਲੁ [akalu] *adj* short form of ਅਕਲੁਸ. God, who is free from sin or blame. "akalu gāz jān te kīa dāriḥ?"—*maru solhe m* 1.

ਅਕਲੰਕ [a-kalāk] *adj* unblemished, unsullied. 2 flawless. "a-kalāk rup apar."—*akal*.

ਅਕਲੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ [aklākṛit] *adj* blameless. 2 *Skt* अकलाकृति undivided form. "aklākṛit hē."—*japu*.

ਅਕਵਾ [akva] a *varṇik* metre also known as *aṣṭa*, *kāya* and *tirṇa*, having four lines, each line organized as SSS,S

Example:

jūtī virā, chūtī tirā,

jūḡhe tājī, dīgge gājī.—*kalki*.

ਅਕਾਨਾ [akāna] *v* to behave arrogantly. 2 to contract on drying. 3 to lack softness.

ਅਕਰਾ [akra] a *gaṇik* metre with four lines, each line having II, I, I, I arrangement.

Example:

munī ban chād nā gorb,

mīl an mohiy sarb,

lay jāhī raghvīr tīr,

tuḡhī nek dekar cir.—*ramav*.

ਅਕਾਉ [əkau] *n* idea of ਅਕ (pain), a painful state; confusion, perplexity. See ਅਕ.

ਅਕਾਉਣਾ [əkauṇa] *v* to cause ਅਕ (pain); to irk; to irritate. 2 to vex, to annoy. See ਅਕ. "bina hetu te an akavat."—NP

ਅਕਾਇ [əkai] *Skt* ਅਕਾਯ *adj* sans ਕਾਯ (body). "nāmasiṁ akāe."—japu 2 Anang Kamdev, the god of love. 3 Rahu, the Planet.

ਅਕਾਸ [akās] *Skt* ਆਕਾਸ *n* the sky 2 the abode of gods, paradise. "sāt ka nīdāk akās te tarau."—g3d m 5. 3 a high rank. 4 See ਆਕਾਸ

ਅਕਾਸਗੰਗਾ [akāsgāṅgā] See ਆਕਾਸਗੰਗਾ.

ਅਕਾਸਬੇਲ [akāsbel] *n* amarbel; a dodder, cuscuta apidendron or cassyta filiformis, or cuscuta reflexa; a parasitic creeper. It is soft, without thorns and yellow and red in colour. It strikes its root in the bark of whichever tree it creeps upon. As a result, the sap of the tree dries up. See ਅਮਰਬੇਲ

ਅਕਾਸੀ ਫੌਜ [akāsi fōj] *n* an army of martyrs. 2 an army suddenly arrived for help. "pārī akāsi fōjā aī."—GPS.

ਅਕਾਜ [əkaj] *Skt* ਅਕਾਯ *n* a loss, harm. 2 evil doing. "tāj kaj, əkaj ko kaj savaryo."—saveye 33. 3 *adv* in vain, useless.

ਅਕਾਤ [əkāt] See ਏਕਾਤ.

ਅਕਾਟਿ [əkāṭi] *adj* inglorious. 2 without glory or distinction.

ਅਕਾਥ [əkath], ਅਕਾਥਾ [əkatha] *Skt* ਅਕਾਥੀਥੀ *adj* useless, purposeless. "tujh binu jīvan saggal əkath."—bīla m 5. "īn sabb jēnam akatha."—jet m 4.

ਅਕਾਬਿਰ [əkabir] *A* ੨੫) plural of ਅਕਾਬਰ the great ones.

ਅਕਾਮ [əkam] *adj* useless, worthless. 2 *Skt* without desire. "əkam hē."—japu 3 not affected by Kamdev or lust; free from sexual desire.

ਅਕਾਯ [əkay] See ਅਕਾਇ.

ਅਕਾਰ [əkar] *n* pronunciation of the letter ਅ.

2 the letter ਅ itself "amīṭ sīgh ke bacān sun bolyo hārī kar kop, əb əkar tuə lop kar amīṭ sīgh bīn op."—krīṣan. 'With the omission of ਅ, it is mīṭ sīgh (that is, nothing)' 2 *Skt* ਆਕਾਰ *n* a shape, form, creation of shape and form. "jəb əkar xhu kachu nā drīṣṭeta."—sukhmani 3 a figure. 4 *adj* a sign, mark. 5 *adj* in form, manifest. "apī əkaru apī nīṛəkaru."—g3d m 5.

ਅਕਾਰਜ [əkaraj] See ਅਕਾਜ.

ਅਕਾਰਣ [əkarāṇ] *adj* without cause or reason. 2 having no reason, self-operating. 3 *adv* in vain, useless.

ਅਕਾਰਥ [əkarath], ਅਕਾਰਥਾ [əkartha] *adj* of which the result (ਅਰਥ) is only pain (ਅਕ), in vain. "jēnam əkarath kīn."—s m 9. 2 See ਅਕਾਥ.

ਅਕਾਰਨ [əkarān] See ਅਕਾਰਣ.

ਅਕਾਰਯ [əkaray] See ਅਕਾਜ.

ਅਕਾਰੁ [əkaru] See ਅਕਾਰ.

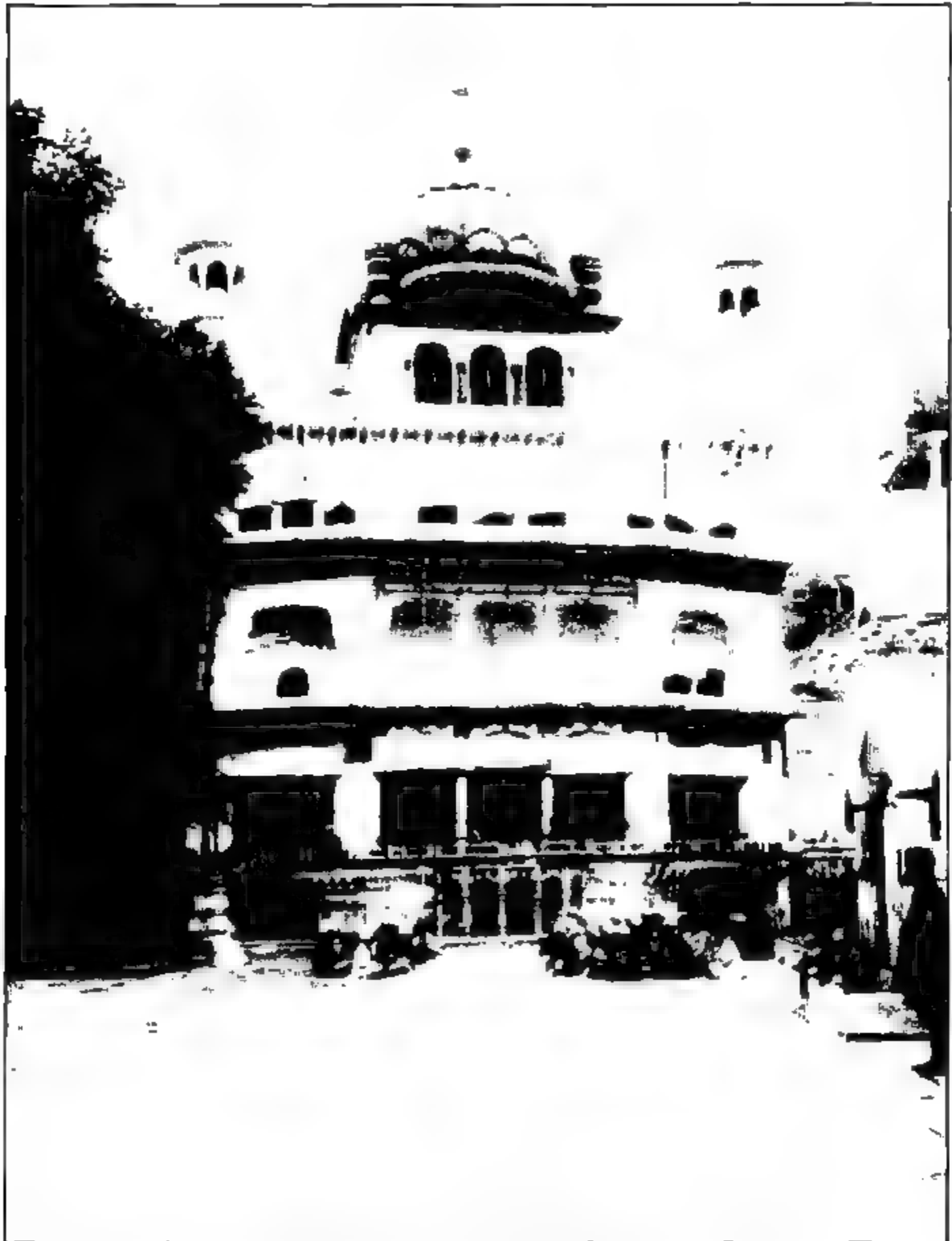
ਅਕਾਲ [əkāl] *n* a hard time, an evil hour, famine. 2 Vahguru, who is eternal deathless and is not affected by time. 3 *adj* deathless, immortal. "or su kal sabbē bōṣī kal ke ek hī kal əkal sādā hē."—VN. 4 *n* the time of death, the final hour. "kal əkal khasam ka kīnā."—maru kabir 5 long living ones like Markandey etc. "sīmārhi kalu əkal suṇī socā."—maru solhe m 5. 6 *adv* untimely, not at the proper time, as for example untimely death.

ਅਕਾਲ ਉਸਤਤਿ [əkāl ustati] The title of Guru Gobind Singh's laudatory hymn to God in Dasam Granth. Due to the ignorance of the scribes, its text has got scattered, disorganised and disoriented. See ਏਕ ਸਮੀ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਆਤਮਾ and ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸੁਧਾਕਰ.

ਅਕਾਲ ਸਹਸਰਨਾਮ [əkāl sahsara nam] See ਜਪੁ ਜੀ.

ਅਕਾਲਸਰ [akalsar] a well in Amritsar that Guru Hargobind got built in Sammat 1669

ਅਕਾਲਗੜ੍ਹ [əkalgarh] a town in Vazirabad, sub division of Gujranwala district. Maharaja Ranjit Singh's favoured subordinate, Divan



AKALBUNGA SRI AMRITSAR JI



Savan Mal and his son Mulraj, lived here.

**ਅਕਾਲ ਚਲਾਣਾ** [akal calaṇa] *n* untimely death during the prime of life; casting off body before actual death. See ਚੁੰਮਲ.

**ਅਕਾਲ ਤਖਤ** [akal taxat] See ਅਕਾਲਪੁਰਖ.

**ਅਕਾਲਪੁਰਖ** [akalpurakh] *Skt* ਅਕਾਲਪੁਰੁਸ਼ *n* a timeless or deathless being; an indestructible power, God. "tu akal purakh nahī sīrī kala."—*maru sothe m J.*

**ਅਕਾਲਬਾਂਗ** [akalbanga] *xa* the Khalsa's loud shout of 'Sat Sri Akal' resembling the Muslim call for prayer.

**ਅਕਾਲਬੁੰਗ** [akalbūga] In Sammat 1665 Guru Hargobind got a high throne raised opposite the Harimandir at Amritsar and named it Akal Bunga, the house of the timeless One. He held congregation here every morning and evening. This Akal Bunga is the Takhat (or throne) of the Sikhs. From the very beginning, the Panth has been organising gurmatahs here. This gurdwara is the first Takhat of the Sikhs. It contains historical relics of the Sikh Gurus and martyrs including :

- (1) the sword of miri (temporal authority) of Guru Hargobind
- (2) his sword of piri (spiritual authority)
- (3) the sword of Guru Gobind Singh.
- (4) the sword of Baba Buddha Ji
- (5) the sword of Bhai Jetha Ji.
- (6) the sword of Baba Karam Singh Shahid.
- (7) the sword of Bhai Uday Singh who was an attendant of Guru Gobind Singh.
- (8) the sword of Bhai Bidhi Chand.
- (9) the double-edged sword (khanda) of Baba Gurbaksh Singh Shahid
- (10) the double-edged khanda of Baba Dip Singh.
- (11) the khanda of Baba Naudh Singh Shahid.
- (12) the sword of Bhai Vichitar Singh,

weighing 10 seers.

(13) the mace of the sixth Guru, weighing 10 seers in weight. It was bestowed by Mata Sundari to Jassa Singh the warrior.

(14) the sword-like weapon with brass grip of Guru Hargobind.

(15) the dagger of Guru Hargobind

(16) the dagger of Baba Ajit Singh.

(17) the dagger of Baba Jhujar Singh.

(18) the sword of Guru Hargobind.

(19) the poniard of Guru Hargobind.

(20) the poniard of Baba Dip Singh Shahid.

(21) the sword-like weapon of Baba Dip Singh Shahid.

(22) the pistol of Baba Dip Singh Shahid.

(23) the pistol of Baba Gurbaksh Singh Shahid.

(24) Guru Gobind Singh's two arrows with a tola of gold at each point.

(25) the medium size khanda of Baba Dip Singh.

(26) two swords of Baba Dip Singh.

(27) two short khandas of Baba Dip Singh.

(28) the quoit of Baba Dip Singh.

(29) a small quoit of Baba Dip Singh.

(30) Baba Dip Singh's quoit for wearing on the head.

(b) the spot in Anandpur Sahib where Guru Gobind Singh performed the last rites of the ninth Guru. See ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

(c) In the gurdwaras at Patna and at other places too there are bungas bearing this name. **ਅਕਾਲ ਮੁਰਤੀ** [akal muratī] *Skt* अकालमूर्ति *n* God whose installation is not subject to time. 2 ever-existing form which is timeless "akalmuratī ajuni sebhe." *japu*

**ਅਕਾਲ ਮ੍ਰਿਤਤੁ** [akal mrityu] See ਚੁੰਮਲ and ਅਕਾਲ ਚਲਾਣਾ.

**ਅਕਾਲੀ** [akali] *adj* timeless, not related to time.

2 *n* a worshipper of God, the timeless One.  
Vahguru's Khalsa (own, pure)

kamāl jyō maya jal vicc hē ālep sādā  
sabh dā sonehi cal sabh tō nirali hē,  
kərke kāmāi khavē mōgna haram jānē  
bhañe vicc vipdā nū mōne xušhali hē,  
svarath tō bina gurudvarīā dā cōkidar  
dharam dē jāg lai cāñhe mukh lālī hē,  
pujē na ākal bina hor koi devī dev  
sikkh dāsmēṣ dā so kahiē 'ākālī' hē.

3 This term is particularly used for Nihang  
Singhs. See ਨਿਹੰਗ.

ਅਕਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਛਾਵਨੀ [ākālīā di chavni] also called  
nīhāgā di chōni, is a place in Amritsar where  
Akālī Phula Singh, with 1200 horse-men and  
1800 infantry-men used to stay. Maharaja  
Ranjit Singh had bestowed upon them a jagir  
for their maintenance.

ਅਕਿਰਾਤ [ākīrat] *A* اكرات *v* to be strong. 2 *adj*  
"He sustains." to nourish, to sustain. "kī  
ākīratas."—gyan.

ਅਕਿਰਚਨ [ākīrcan] *Skt* अकिर्चन *adj* poor, penniless,  
penurious. 2 (one) who has nothing, barest  
sustenance. 3 born recluse.

ਅਕਿਤ [ākīṭ] *Skt* अकृत *adj* who is not made by  
anyone, self-existing. 2 See ਅਐਕਿਤ.

ਅਕਿਤਿ [ākīṭi] *Skt* अकीर्ति *n* infamy, notoriety.  
2 See ਅਕਿਤ.

ਅਕਿਤਿਯ [ākīṭiy] See ਅਕਿਤਿ. 2 *Skt* अकृत्य *n* ignoble  
act, evil action. 3 *Skt* अकृतिय *adj* not artificial  
or fake; spontaneous. "nimityō ākīṭiyō."  
—cāḍi 2.

ਅਕਿਰਤਘਨ [ākīratghaṇ], ਅਕਿਰਤਘਨ [ākīrtighaṇ]  
*Skt* कृतघ्न *adj* (one) who forgets or denies  
favour done to him, thankless, ungrateful.  
"ākīrat ghāna no palda."—sri m 5.

mād vic riddha paikē kutte dā mas,  
dharia mānās khopri tis mādī vas,  
rattu bharia kappara kār kajjān tas,  
dhak le calli cuhri kār bhog bilas,

akh sunae pucchia lahe visvas,  
nādri pavē ākīratghaṇ mēt hoī vinas.

—BG

ਅਕਿਰਿਕਿਯ [ākīrbikh] *Skt* अकिर्लिष *adj* sinless,  
blameless. 2 virtuous.

ਅਕੀਕ [ākīk] *A* اكيك *E* Carnelian *n* a very hard  
and glittering precious stone of red, blue or  
other colours, inlaid with signets. It is cut and  
used in ornaments and for inset decoration of  
plants and pictures.

ਅਕੀਦਾ [ākīdā] *A* اكيده *n* firmness of thought and  
belief, devotion, especially religious belief.

ਅਕੀਨ [ākīn] *adv* without doing. "nār ek ākīn  
hi prīṭ kār"—krisan. "Some people requite  
love even when the others ignore them." 2 *n*  
performing a deed without pride of any sort.  
"kīn ākīn lakhe phal ho."—krisan. 3 not  
cultivated, natural. 4 See ਅਕੀਨ.

ਅਕੀਰਤਿ [ākīratī] *Skt* अकीर्ति *n* infamy, ill repute,  
bad name.

ਅਕੁੱਠ [ākūṭh] *Skt* अकुष्ठ *adj* not blunt; sharp.

ਅਕੁੱਠਾ [ākūṭhā] *adj* free, without any external  
constraint; not under anyone's thumb;  
independent.

ਅਕੁੱਠਭਯ [ākūṭhābhay] *Skt* *adj* not under fear from  
anywhere. 2 not afraid of anyone; fearless.

ਅਕੁੱਠ [ākūṭh] *Skt* अकुम्भ *n* a son of Kumbhikaran  
and younger brother of Kumbh. "kūṭh ākūṭh  
se jīṭ sōbhe."—VN. 2 At some places ਅਕੁੱਠ also  
appears in place of ਅਨਕੁੱਠ. The latter was a  
demon who was killed by Durga. That story  
is told in Markanday Puran.

ਅਕੁਲ [ākul] *adj* (one) who has no race, caste or  
pedigree; God. "kāhīt kabir ākul nāhi  
cetiā." gau 2 ਅਕੁਲੀਨ. of low caste.

ਅਕੁਲਾਉਣਾ [ākulaṭṭā], ਅਕੁਲਾਨਾ [ākulana] *v* to  
have mental distress; to be mentally pained,  
distressed or perplexed. See ਅਕੁਲ.

ਅਕੁਲੀਣ [ākulīṇ], ਅਕੁਲੀਨ [ākulīn] *adj* of low  
birth, ignoble. 2 renouncer of caste-culture.

3 not related to any caste or race. "akulin rahitau sabad susar."—*sidh gosai*.

ਅਕੁਆ [akuaṇa], ਅਕੁਆ [akua], ਅਕੁਈਆ [akuiā] *Skt* कू to produce a sound. *adj* silent, taciturn, (one) who has taken a vow of silence. "te sahī nālī akuaṇa."—*vaḍ m 1*. "ek phirē rās rāg akuiā."—*krisan*. 2 See ਭੂਲਨ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਅਕੁਜ [akuṃ] *Skt* अकर्म, *adj* bad deed, vice. 2 See ਭੂਜ *vr* beyond description; indescribable. "prajā dukhaṛ akuṃ."—*GPS*.

ਅਕੁਰ [akur] *adj* beyond measure; limitless, boundless, See ਫੁਤ. 2 not criticized, not condemned.

ਅਕੁਪਾਰ [akupar] *Skt* n a sea, an ocean. 2 a fabulous tortoise said to be under the earth. 3 the sun.

ਅਕੁਯਾ [akuya] not talking, silent, See ਅਕੁਆ. "nam akuya sabh hi kahē."—*GPS*.

ਅਕੁਰ [akur] *n* something which is not false, opposite of falsehood; truth.

ਅਕੈ [ake] See ਅਕੈ.

ਅਕੋਰਾ [akerā], ਅਕੋਰੋ [akero] *adv* once. 2 See ਅਕੋਲਾ. 3 *adj* solitary, alone. "jēb ghat banī subh [hōr akero]."—*krisan*.

ਅਕੋਲਾ [akela] *adj* alone, single, without companion. "agē hās akela."—*sor kabir*.

ਅਕੈ [ake] *part* or. "ake koi kihu devae."—*var bīla m 4*.

ਅਕੋਈ [akoi] a village of Jind state two kos north of Sangrur. Here is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind who came here from Saundi and stayed with Manak Chand, a devotee, in Sammat 1673. Guru Granth Sahib is installed in the gurdwara building got built by Sardar Diwan Singh of Badrukkha.

Close to the circumambulatory passage, there is a solid caper tree under which, so believe the local people, the Guru's horse was tied. According to them, earlier Guru Nanak Dev had also visited Akoi.

The shrine owns about 125 bighas of land donated by Bhai Matab Singh. One hundred rupees in cash and three quilts are given annually by the state. Two Sikh mahants serve the shrine with devotion. It is about two miles to the south from the railway station Bahadur Singhwala (N.W Rly).

ਅਕੋਕ [akok] *adj* ignorant of Kok Shastar. "kam kel akok."—*prithu*.

ਅਕੋਡ [akod] *Skt* अकटि *adj* endless, countless. See ਕੋਡ.

ਅਕੋਰ [akor] *n* a present, an offering. "dije pran akor."—*jet m 5*.

ਅਕੋਗ [akāg] *adj* without armour. "tukke akāg."—*ramav*. See ਕੋਗ.

ਅਕੋਟਕ [akōtak] *Skt* अकण्टक *adj* thornless, without hurdles. 2 unobstructed. 3 without any enemy, having no adversary.

ਅਕੋਰ੍ਹ [akōr] *Skt* अकर्तु *adj* non-doer "ajōtrō omōtrō akōtrō."—*gyan*. 2 (one) who prefers reclusion.

ਅਕੋਥ [akāth] *adj* beyond description, unspeakable, indescribable, inexpressible. "bhumadr dan dīn akāth."—*gyan*. 2 without even a ragged blanket.

ਅਕੋਪਨ [akāpan] *Skt* अकम्पन *n* state of not-trembling or not shivering; steadiness. 2 one of Ravan's commanders and a minister. He was Ravan's maternal uncle, and the son of Sumali and Ketumalini. His sister Kaikasi was Ravan's mother. Hanuman killed him in a battle. "barid nad akāpan se."—*VN*. See ਧੁਮਾਛ and ਪੁਰਸਤ. 3 Per Harivansh, he was an Indian king and was Hari's father.

ਅਕੋਣਾ [akkna] See ਅਕਣਾ.

ਅਕੋਥ [akōth] See ਅਕਥ and ਅਕਥਥ.

ਅਕੁਯ [akroy] *adj* inactive, motionless, stationary. "akroyek paratam puran." *NP* 2 unpurchasable.

ਅਕਿਤ [akrit] *adj* not lean or weak. 2 which cannot be pulled; not deserving to be pulled.

ਅਕੁਤ [akrit] *Skt* अकृत *adj* unmade, unbuilt.

2 *Skt* ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* not fit to be done, misdeed, sin. "akrit karma."—*ramav*  
 ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਕ੍ਰਿਤ [akritakrit] *adj* doing what cannot be done by others. "tejsu rasi akrit kritā."—*gyan*  
 ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਕ੍ਰਿਤ [akritakrit] *Skt* ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* ungrateful, thankless.  
 ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਮ [akritam] *Skt* ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* not artificial, genuine. 2 real, true.  
 ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਕ੍ਰਿਤ [akritakrit], ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [akritakriti] *adj* not made or shaped by any one; assuming various forms. "akritakrit ha."—*japu*  
 ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ [akrit] *adj* inactive, passive.  
 ਅਕ੍ਰੁਰ [akrur], ਅਕ੍ਰੁਰੁ [akruru] *Skt* ਅਕ੍ਰੁਰ *adj* not cruel, merciful, kind. 2 not irate, calm. 3 *n* Krishan's paternal uncle and son of Shvaphalak and Gandini. He came to deliver Kans's challenge for battle and took Krishan and Balram from Gokul to Mathura where Krishan killed Kans and re-installed his own maternal grandfather Ugarsen on the throne. "udhau akruru, bīdaru gun gave."—*saveye m 1* ke. "mohi abe akrur ke hath bulay pethyo mathura hū ke rai."—*krisan*  
 ਅਕ੍ਰਿ [akre] See ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ.  
 ਅਕ੍ਰ [aks] *Skt* ਅਕ੍ਰ *vr* to enter; to penetrate; to pierce; to attain desire's fulfilment; to spread; to be diffused. 2 *n* one of Ravan's sons whom Hanuman killed while laying waste the Ashok garden. His full name was Akshay Kumar. 3 counters in chess. 4 an axle. 5 eye. 6 a blue jay. 7 seed of eleocarpus ganitrus used in rosaries. 8 16 masas of oil. 9 soul. 10 *Dg* myrobalan.  
 ਅਕ੍ਰਤ [aksat] See ਅਕ੍ਰਤ.  
 ਅਕ੍ਰਮਾਲ [akṣmala] *Skt* *n* a rosary of rudraksh (eleocarpus ganitrus) seeds. 2 a rosary of letters from ਅ to ਕ.  
 ਅਕ੍ਰਮੀ [akṣmi] *Skt* ਅਕ੍ਰਮ *adj* sans forgiveness. 2 incapable.  
 ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ [aksay] *Skt* *adj* imperishable, everlasting.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਕ੍ਰਿਤ [aksayvat] See ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ.  
 ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ [aksat] See ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ.  
 ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੇ ਸਥਾਨ [aksat de sthan] See footnote to picture 4.  
 ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ [aksat] *adj* blind with intoxication of knowledge. See ਵਾਹਿ ਗੁਆਹਿ.  
 ਅਕ੍ਰਿ [aksat] *Skt* an eye. 2 a count of two, two.  
 ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ [aksat] See ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ.  
 ਅਕ੍ਰ [akh] See ਅਕ੍ਰ. 2 *Dg* *n* a garden, park. 3 See ਅਖਿ. 4 See ਅਕ੍ਰੁਨ 2.  
 ਅਖਿ [akhai], ਅਖਿਤ [akhait], ਅਖਿਤਿ [akhaiti] *adj* indestructible, everlasting. "atā akhaito deva."—*maru m 5*.  
 ਅਖਿਤ [akhsat] See ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ.  
 ਅਖਿਤ [akhsat] *P* ਅਖਿ *n* a spark; an ember, a scintilla.  
 ਅਖਿ [akhai] *A* ਅਖਿ *n* acquisition. 2 catching, grasping, gripping.  
 ਅਖਿਤ [akhait] *adj* strong, powerful. 2 without a hole, complete.  
 ਅਖਿਤ [akhsat] *P* ਅਖਿ *n* a star, planet. "raṣandimag akhsat."—*ramav*. 2 a portent, an omen. 3 a flag, standard.  
 ਅਖਿਤ [akhsat] See ਅਖਿਤ.  
 ਅਖਿਤ [akhsat] See ਅਖਿਤ.  
 ਅਖਿਤ [akhsat] *P* ਅਖਿ *n* thick soup of meat. "salan akhsat bina."—*krisan*. 2 stock of food. *adj* cooked food.  
 ਅਖਿਤ [akhsat] *A* ਅਖਿ plural of ਅਖਿ. news. "lavpur te ai akhsatu."—*GPS*. 2 newspaper.  
 ਅਖਿ [akhai] See ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ.  
 ਅਖਿ [akhsat] *Skt* ਅਖਿ *n* a character, a letter; letters for writing Gurbani. "akhsat ka bheu na lahāt."—*var sar m 1*. 2 *adj* which does not dissolve, insoluble. 3 *n* God who remains in the same state. "e akhsat khiri jāhige or akhsat in mahi nah."—*gau kabir, bavan*. 4 *n* a sermon, an advice, "akhsat nanak akhsat ap."—*var majh m 1*. 5 a mantra according to

<sup>1</sup>See Vishnu Puran Part 1, Chapter 22

books on magic. "kavanu su akharu kavanu guṇu kavanu su māṇia mātu."—s *farid*. 6 nominal, objects which bear names. "drisāṭ man akhar he jeta"—bavan.

**ਅਖਰ ਕਾ ਭੇਉ** [akhar ka bheu] *n* a grammar; grammatical knowledge. "akhar ka bheu na lahāt."—*var sar m 1*. 2 meaning or implication of a sentence.

**ਅਖਰਾਬ** [akharab] *Skt* अक्षर *adj* beyond the figure of one kharab: 100,000,000,000 ; countless, innumerable. 2 (one) which is not small; great. "garab akharab dur hve gayo."—*cādar*. 3 tall, not short.

**ਅਖਰੋਟ** [akhrot] *Skt* अखरोट *n* a walnut tree and its fruit. It does not grow in hot climate. It has beautiful wood which is used in manufacturing beautiful articles of various types. It grows plentifully in Kashmir. Its kernel is hot and moist in effect. Its Latin name is *aleurites triloba*. *E* walnut.

**ਅਖਲ** [akhāl] *Skt* अखिल *adj* whole, complete. "akhāl bhavan ke sirjonhare."—*caritr 405*. 2 (one) who is not mean. 3 (one) who is not stupid; wise, intelligent.

**ਅਖਲਾਕ** [axlak] *A* اخلاق plural of **ਖੁਲਾਕ** *n* character, morality, conduct. 2 nature, disposition. 3 culture, decency

**ਅਖਲੀ ਉੱਡੀ** [akhli udī] This is the initial phrase from one of Guru Nanak's *asatpadis* in *malar rag*.

- 1) "akhli udī jai bhar nālī,
- 2) dugar ucāu garu patālī,
- 3) sagaru sitelu gursabadī vicarī."

It means:

- 1) All downward young streams, full of water flowed proudly,
- 2) From high mountains, they went towards deeper dungeons.
- 3) Merging into the ocean they got silent, i.e. their speed came to an end. Likewise, the

hymn states, by meditating upon the Guru's word, the turbulent mind gets peaceful and humble.<sup>1</sup>

**ਅਖਲੇਸ** [akhles] *adj* ਅਖਿਲ-ਈਸ master of all; God, the Creator.

**ਅਖੜੀ** [akhṛī] *Skt* अक्षि, an eye. "nanak se akhṛia biān."—*vād chāt m 5*.

**ਅਖਾਉਤ** [akhaut] *n* a saying, proverb, an aphorism. See **ਅਖਾਣ** and **ਲੋਕੋਕਿ**.

**ਅਖਾਜ** [akhaj] See **ਅਖਾਦਰ**. inedible, uneatable. "ghar ghar māgan khaj akhaje."—*BG*

**ਅਖਾਣ** [akhaṇ] *Skt* आख्यान *n* a story, tale. 2 a proverb, See **ਲੋਕੋਕਿ**.

**ਅਖਾਤੀਜ** [akhati] See **ਅਖਿਤੀਜ**.

**ਅਖਾਦ** [akhad], **ਅਖਾਦਿ** [akhadī], **ਅਖਾਦਰ** [akhady], **ਅਖਾਦਿਰ** [akhadyī], **ਅਖਾਧ** [akhadh], **ਅਖਾਧਿ** [al hadhi] *Skt* अखाद *adj* not fit for eating, inedible. "akhadyī khadyā."—*sahas m 5*. "akhadhi khahi harkāia."—*asa m 5*.

**ਅਖਾਰਾ** [akhara] See **ਅਖਾਤਾ**. "jio besva ke pore akhara."—*bher namdev*. 2 *adj* not brackish, insipid.

**ਅਖਾਵਰ** [akhavat] See **ਅਖਾਣ** and **ਲੋਕੋਕਿ**.

**ਅਖਾਤ** [akhar] *Skt* आषाढ the month of Harh. On its full moon day, meet two planets of the lunar month, the pre-Harh and post-Harh.

**ਅਖਾਤਾ** [akhara] *Skt* अखार *n* an arena, a theatre, amphitheatre, stadium, battlefield. "sāb tera khel akhara jio."—*majh m 5*. 2 a wrestling pit. 3 a battlefield. "ehu akhara hāri pritam sace ka jini apne jori sābhi anī nīvae."—*var gau 1 m 4*. "bikham akhara me guru milī jīa."—*asa chāt m 5*. 4 an abode of the anchorites. 5 Bands of holymen especially of the Udasi and Nirmala sects in particular going as religious preachers, are known to form an Akharia, the brief account of which is as below:

(a) Mahatma Pritam Das of the Udasi cult

<sup>1</sup>Some scholars interpret this hymn with reference to the cranes flying with their gullets filled with water



once thought that bands of Sikh sadhus often experienced great difficulty in finding residence and food during fairs at pilgrimage centres. To tackle this problem, he approached Nanak Chand, the paternal uncle of Chandu Lal, a minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, who offered seven lacs of rupees. With the money thus offered, Sant Pritam Das approached the Udasi saints of Paryag and suggested the establishment of their separate Akhara where they could stay away from the sanyasis and preach Sikhism in different parts of the country. Accordingly the Panchayati Akhara was established in Sammat 1836. A committee of four sadhus, Ganga Ram, Kutsath Braham, Sarup Braham and Atal Braham, was constituted under the guidance of Guru Granth Sahib. They made arrangements to procure tents, canopies, durries, carpets, horses, camels, bullock carts, kitchen utensils, musical instruments, walking sticks and umbrellas and framed rules and injunctions so as not to leave any lacunae in their smooth management. The headquarters of the Udasi Akhara are at Allahabad with numerous buildings at Kankhal, Kashi etc.

(b) In Sammat 1896, some differences arose, and Sadhu Santokh Das, Hari Narayan Das, Sur Das etc. of Sangat Sahib (Bhai Pheru) established a separate Akhara, Sri Guru Naya Akhara, commonly known as Udasian da Chhota Akhara. Its headquarters are at Kankhal and it has buildings at other centres of pilgrimage. Its administration is sound like that of Panchayati Akhara.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Santokh Das's Akhara was established in Amritsar in Sammat 1838, and Sangat wala Akhara was set up in Sammat 1843 and Nirvansar in Sammat 1850. So named, they are only cloisters of sadhus unlike Panchayati and Chhota Akharas.

(c) Like the Udasis, Nirmala saints, finding their sadhus humiliated at pilgrimage centres also thought of having their separate Akhara. They were inspired to do so by saints like Bhai Tota Singh, Ram Singh, Matab Singh etc., Maharaja Narendar Singh of Patiala, Maharaja Bharpur Singh of Nabha and Maharaja Sarup Singh of Jind, in Sammat 1918 established Dharam Dhuja Akhara of Nirmala saints. Bhai Matab Singh was appointed its first Mahant (chief priest). Grants in cash of Rs. eighty, sixteen and twenty thousand respectively were given by Patiala, Nabha and Jind states. Annual grants of Rs. 4000, 575 and 1300 were donated by those states in the same order. Jointly all the three states<sup>2</sup> drew up Dasturulamal (rules of action or constitution) for Akhara Nirmala Panth of Guru Gobind Singh.<sup>3</sup> Its constitution carried these clauses:

1) Shri Mahant will be appointed in consultation with the three states and four other mahants, all wearers of Sikh symbols (underwear shorts, kirpan, hair-comb, steel-bangle) shall be appointed in consultation with Chief Mahant.

2) The cooks in the kitchen shall also observe the same code of conduct.

3) Two workers, two storekeepers, one granthi and one gyani (scholar knowledgeable enough as to interpret the scriptural texts), all observing the same code of dress, shall be appointed, besides one or two orderlies.

4) This code is not compulsory for the present Chief Mahant. Those appointed in the future shall have to be intelligent, ascetical and observers of the code of conduct and dress.

<sup>2</sup>Patiala, Nabha, Jind.

<sup>3</sup>This Dasturulamal was approved on 12 August 1862.

5) Whenever Shri Mahant visits the capital of a state, or whenever a chief finds time to visit the Akhara, he shall give offerings to Guru Granth Sahib or to Shri Mahant, but not individually to other priests.

6) All income of this sort will be accounted for. If any priest brings anything from anywhere, that too he shall deposit in the Akhara without keeping anything with himself.

7) At his discretion, Chief Mahant may offer to a brahman or an invalid, clothes or cash for visiting places of pilgrimage, but the details of all such offerings shall be maintained in writing.

8) If Dharam Dhuja Akhara Guru Gobind Singh wants to have a bhandara (free distribution of food), it shall be done in consultation with and approval of Chief Mahant. If at any time this is not possible, food may be offered but Chief Mahant must be informed of it as early as possible.

9) If the need arises to appoint a new priest, it must be obligatory for him to swear before Guru Granth Sahib that he shall observe the code of conduct and deposit all income from all sources with the Akhara.

10) It shall be essential for Chief Mahant and his colleagues to ensure that if any Sikh fiefholder or chief wants to organise a free meal (bhandara), he shall be allowed to do so according to his own faith and belief, and the mahants shall not interfere in any way and shall be considerate so as to respect the donor's sense of honour.

11) Similarly, if any other Sikh follower of the sect desires to conduct a free meal, the foregoing clause shall be observed. If it is found that though a person of means wilfully shows inability to do so, a report can be lodged

with the respective state and his money confiscated and deposited with the Akhara.

12) If during a journey there is a gurdwara, the Akhara must not bypass it. An offering is to be paid according to the status of the gurdwara concerned.

13) Seating arrangements should be in this order: Guru Granth Sahib in the centre, on the right of it Chief Mahant followed by other mahants and saintly Sikhs respectively, on the left the gyani, the interpreter of sacred text, and behind him other holy Sikhs. Other persons, however holy, shall sit at their respective places. In this, rank and not scholarship shall be the criteria. If a mahant of some other sect comes, he shall be seated on the left of the gyani. A seat on the right side, if given, should be behind (Nirmala) mahants of the concerned Akhara.

14) No other holy man shall stay in Chief Mahant's house, though a few holy men detailed to serve him may do so. Similarly no one is allowed to sleep in the room reserved for keeping Guru Granth Sahib, because to do so amounts to disrespect.

15) Any Sikh, ascetic or householder, who comes to pay obeisance, may do so. There is no restriction. He should be seated according to his respective status.

16) It is obligatory for Shri Mahant and other mahants not go to the house of any state official. If need be, they may send a worker, store-holder, some orderly or any other mahant of the dera. If invited for a meal however, they may go.

17) It is obligatory for the Sikhs of the Akhara that if a mahant asks them for any service, they should not avoid rendering it on one pretext or the other; if they avoid doing so, they shall be liable to a fine as decided by

a mahant of the Akhara.

18) If any ascetical Sikh wants to stay in the dera, he shall first have to declare with his hand on Guru Granth Sahib that he shall return to the gurdwara everything offered and shall not retain anything with him, and that he shall remain loyal to the Sangat (congregation). Without such a pledge, he shall not be admitted.

19) The mahant must take parsad prepared and served only by the baptised Sikhs. Even water used in the kitchen must be such as is drawn (from the well) by the Sikhs.

20) There is no restriction on serving meals to other Sikh holy men; food must be served to all, care be taken that those observing rahit sit in a separate row.

21) Women shall never be allowed to enter the Akhara. This restriction also applies to liquor but not to opium and cannabis.

22) If anyone not observing rahit or belonging to a non-Sikh community, wants to offer parsad or a meal, he should not be refused, provided he gives uncooked ration for cooking by those in the Akhara.

23) The income accruing to the amount which has been put to the credit of the Akhara in the beginning, from lending or through other investments, shall be used for maintaining the community kitchen and for conducting other repairs; the initial grant must remain intact.

24) Financial management of the Akhara will be entrusted to three mahants, one belonging to each contributing state. They shall try to increase income by lending money on interest and investing in commerce, and shall spend it in accordance with rule 23. They shall inspect the accounts at least once in a year, and forward them to Shri Mahant for

further inspection.

25) If he wants to appoint anyone in his own place, during his life, Chief Mahant shall be allowed to do so in consultation with the Akharas of the three states.

26) If Chief Mahant has already appointed his replacement during his tenure, or if he has not performed satisfactory work during his tenure, the three states through mutual consultation may remove him from the post.

27) If any mahant violates the code of conduct, the three governments, through mutual deliberation, shall have the right to remove him.

28) Prior commitment will be taken from each of the five mahants that they shall not do anything against the Dasturulamal.

Whenever the three states write anything to the mahants, its copies in Gurmukhi script shall be provided for safe keeping and also duly stamped and sealed with date to be kept in the office files.

29) It shall be obligatory for the Sikhs of the Akhara to keep in reserve one turban of vermilion colour and the rest of white colour. This is a traditional custom, symbolising the renunciation of family life.

30) Instead of a tūbi (mendicant's bowls of hollowed guard shell) and cippi (oval begging bowls) the mahants shall keep steel karmāḍal (mendicant's bowl with the top handle) or metallic vessel (container for keeping drinking water), because tūbi and cippi are unclean and cannot be cleaned with earth (or sand).

ਅਖਿ [əkhɪ] *Sk* ਅਕਿ *n* an eye.

ਅਖਿਓ [əkhio], ਅਖਿਓ [əkhio] See ਅਕਧ. 2 said, uttered, "akhār nanāk əkhio apr."—*var majh m I*.

ਅਖਿਅਨ [əkhian] See ਅਖਯਾਨ.

ਅਖਿਇਓ [əkhio], ਅਖਿਇਓ [əkhio] See ਅਕਧ

and ਅਖਇਓ.

ਅਖਿਜ [əkhɪj], ਅਖਿਭ [əkhɪb] *adj* (one) who does not fret; not peevish, forbearing, sober. "əkhɪjje əbhɪje."—*japu* 2 See ਅਖਿਏ.

ਅਖਿਟ [əkhɪt] short form for ਅਖੇਟ, prey, hunting. "nrip əkhɪt sɪdhayə."—*cəitr* 111.

ਅਖਿਦ [əkhɪd] See ਅਖੇਦ. 2 *Skt* ਅਖਿਦੁ *adj* unkinning. ਅਖਿਦਾਣੀ [əkhɪdāni] ਅਖੇਦ-ਦਾਣੀ comforting, pleasure-giving, comfort-providing.

ਅਖਿਲ [əkhɪl] See ਅਖਲ.

ਅਖਿਲੋਸ [əkhɪləs] See ਅਖਲੋਸ.

ਅਖੀ [əxɪ] an eye. See ਅਖਿ. "əkhɪ kadhɪ dhəri cərnə talɪ."—*suh* a m 4. 2 said, uttered. "batā həri ke sāg hɪ əkhɪā."—*krisan* 3 with or through the eyes. "əkhɪ kudrotɪ kāni bāni."—*basāt* m 1. 4 to or for the eyes. "əkhɪ sutaku vekhənə partrɪy."—*var asa*.

ਅਖੀਰ [əxɪr] *A* ختم *n* an end, a closure, an ending. ਅਖੁਟ [əxut], ਅਖੁਟਿ [əxutɪ] *Skt* ਅਖੁਟਿ *n* continuity, uninterruptedness. 2 without decrease or loss. 3 *adj* unending. "ɪhu dhən əxut nə nɪkhutə nə jəɪ."—*dhana* m 3.

ਅਖੁਟੀ [əxutɪ] *Skt* ਅਲਟਿ *n* a bad custom, wrong practice. 2 the idea of childhood. "hɪdu mule bhule əxutɪ jəhɪ." *var bɪha* m 1.

ਅਖੁੰਦ [əxūd] *P* اخوند *n* a teacher. 2 a chief.

ਅਖੁਹਣਿ [əxuhənɪ] See ਖੁਹਣਿ.

ਅਖੁਟ [əxut] See ਅਖੁਟ. "bhəre bhədar əxut ətol."—*gəu* m 5.

ਅਖੁਨ [əxun] *P* اخون *n* a fine speaker, teacher. "ɪhi həkikət jo kəhe soi bəda əxun."—*məgo*. 2 *A* اخون *a* companion, friend. 3 plural of ਅਖ, brother.

ਅਖੇਟ [əkhɛt], ਅਖੇਟਕ [əkhɛtək] See ਅਖੇਟ.

ਅਖੇਦ [əkhɛd] *n* happiness, pleasure. 2 *adj* free from suffering.

ਅਖੇਰ [əkhɛr] See ਅਖੇਟ.

ਅਖੇਲ [əkhɛl] *adj* without play. 2 ਅਖਿਲ all. "khel khel əkhel khelən ət ko phɪr ek."—*japu*. 'Human beings having been busy playing

games of all sorts, come to realize the oneness of the Divine.'

ਅਖੇੜ [əkhɛɜ] *Skt* ਅਖੇਟ *n* hunting, chase.

ਅਖੇੜਕਿਰਤਿ [əkhɛ bɪrətɪ] *Skt* ਅਖੇਟਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ See ਅਖੇੜ ਕਿਰਤਿ.

ਅਖੈ [əkhɛ] See ਅਕਸ਼.

ਅਖੇਤੀਜ [əkhɛtɪj] ਅਕਸ਼ ਤ੍ਰਿਤੀਯਾ the third of the bright half of Baisakh month. According to the Hindu belief, Satyug (the epoch of truth) commences with it.

ਅਖੇਬਟ [əkhɛbət] *Skt* ਅਕਸ਼ਬਟ *n* According to Purans that banyan tree which does not die even on the doomsday, and God Vishnu, assuming the form of an infant, sucks the big toe of his foot on it. Per the Hindu belief this tree used to be at Prayag; death as a result of fall from it was believed to lead to result in the liberation of numerous travellers. Jahangir had got this əksəyvaɪ tree cut but now the Hindu priests point to an indestructible tree in the fort of Prayag to collect offerings. "jyō bəɪ əkhɛrup ləghu chajɛ."—*NP*. See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ. Another əksəyvaɪ is believed to be in Gaya too.

ਅਖੇਟ [əkhɛt] *adj* without adulteration, real. "ləl pədarəth səc əkhɛt."—*əākar*. 2 pure, endless.

ਅਖੇਭ [əkhɛbh] *Skt* ਅਕੋਭ *adj* sans excitement. 2 without confusion. 3 *n* quietude, serenity.

ਅਖੰਡ [əkhəɖ] *adj* unbroken. 2 endless, continuous. "əkhəɖ kɪrtanɪ tɪnɪ bhojən."—*gəu* a m 5

ਅਖੰਡਸੁਰਹੀ [əkhəɖsɪrhi] See ਸੁਰਹੀ.

ਅਖੰਡਕਾਲ [əkhəɖkəl] *n* the full moon. 2 *adj* complete in all respects.

ਅਖੰਡਤ [əkhəɖət] See ਅਖੰਡਿਤ.

ਅਖੰਡ ਪਠ [əkhəɖ pəθ] *n* a continuous recitation. 2 a continuous recitation of Guru Granth Sahib which is completed in 39 hours. Four or five grānthis, devote themselves to it one after the other continuously without any break. This custom was initiated by the Buddha Dal. Akhand path was not held during the time of

the Gurus. Many people keep an earthen lamp burning day and night, and place a pitcher full of water and coconut, etc. But this practice was not in vogue in the beginning. 3 See ਅੰਤਿ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ

ਅਖੰਡਲ [akhāḍal] See ਅਖੰਡ ਕਲ. 2 *Skt* आकाशतल *n* Indar, the king of the gods. "thap akhāḍal ko surmāḍal."—*cāritr* 1.

ਅਖੰਡਲੀ [akhāḍlī] *adj* unbroken, complete. 2 *n* the rank or status of Indar. See ਅਖੰਡਲ.

ਅਖੰਡਿਤ [akhāḍit] *adj* unbroken, complete, whole. 2 *adv* continuous, incessant, ceaseless.

ਅੱਖਰ [akkhar] See ਅਖਰ.

ਅੱਖਲ [akkhal] *Skt* a sound of joy, joyful tune.

ਅੱਖਾ ਮੁੱਦਣੀਆਂ [akkhā mūdṇiā] to ignore the wrong committed by another. 2 to be overbearing/arrogant. 3 to die, to pass away.

bhukhān basan bas rātan anek jāṭi

choḍe pīl palkī anup chabī dham ki,

kahā nānah kahā bhāe badṣah kahā

ṣahān ke ṣah jōn dehē pānam ki,

benī kavī kahē khal phal me bitavē dīn

pālē khal khalē ke pākhalē jās cam ki,

mān hī kī mān rāhī jāī abhī lakhē jāb

mūd gai ākhē tob lakhē kīhī kam ki.

ਅਖਯਾਊ [akhyau] ਅਕਾਯ eternal. "pura guru akhyau jā ka mātr."—*sukhmanī*

ਅਖਯਾਨ [akhyān] See ਅਖਯਾਨ.

ਅਖਯਾਲ [akhyāl] *adj* beyond thinking, unthinkable. "akhyāl akhāḍ rup hē."—*akal*

ਅਖਵਾਦ [axvād] *P* أخو a teacher, tutor.

ਅਗ [ag] *Skt* अग *vr* to go, enter. 2 *Skt* short form for ਅਗਨਿ. 3 *Skt* अज्ञ *adj* ignoramus. "jyō tag age ag argai."—*NP*. 'just as an ignorant man gets dumb before a spiritually awakened person.' 4 *Skt* अग *adj* motionless, immobile. 5 *n* a mountain. 6 a tree. 7 *Skt* अग्र *front*, the front side. 8 *adj* first, primary. 9 a leader, head. 10 *adv* before, in front. "ag tab cala."—*darī*. 'Then he proceeded forward.'

ਅਗਸਤ [agast], ਅਗਸੂ [agast] *Skt* अगसि and अगस्त्य. a celebrated sage who lived in the Vindaya mountain. He composed several hymns of Rig Ved wherein it is held that Agastya was the son of Mitravarun<sup>1</sup>. At the sight of Urvashi he ejaculated his semen, a part of which fell in a pot from which Agastya was born; from the portion that fell outside the pot was born Vashishth. That is why Sayan has held that Agast came out of a pot like an elegant male fish. So he was called Kalshi-sut (son of a pitcher), Kumbh Sambhav and Ghatodbhav, etc. Due to such a birth, he is also called Maitravaruni or Aurvashey as well. At the time of birth, he was of the size of an extended hand.

Once Kalkey demons spread terror in the world, killing holy saints and spoiling religious oblations. When the gods went to kill them, they hid themselves in the ocean. Paying heed to the request of the gods, Agastya drank the entire sea in one draught and the gods succeeded in destroying the demons. For this reason Agastya came to be known as Pitabadhi and Samudarchuluk as well.

In the Purans it is recorded that Agastya was the son of Pulasaty. There is a story in the Ramayan that when Agastya saw his ancestors hanging upside down in a pit, they told him that they could be liberated only if he produced a son. Gathering parts of several animals, Agastya formed a girl whom he sent to the ruler of Vidarbha where she was brought up like a princess. When she grew up, Agastya married her. She was named Lopamudra. The Ramayan gives further account of Agastya that for a long time he observed austerities at Kunjar Hill south of Vindhayachal. The <sup>1</sup>Mitr and Varun are twin gods. But their names figure together. They are twins like Ashvini Kumars



demons were frightened of him. Ram, Lakhshman and Sita stayed with him there. To Ram he gave a sword, Vishnu's bow and a quiver of arrows with which he killed Ravan.

Agastya was present in Ayodhya at the time of Ram's coronation. The Dravids of the south worship Agastya Muni. "agast adx je baḍe tapastpi visekhiḥ."—*akal*.

2 There is a star by this name which rises from the south on 17<sup>th</sup> of Bhadon. (August-September) "uday agast pāth jal sokha."—*tuḥsi*.

ਅਗਰ [agah] *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹ *adj* who cannot be seized. "mere thakur agah akole."—*gāu m 5*. 2 ਅਗਾਧ deep, bottomless. "raṇa agah agah gun rati."—*bila m 5*. 3 *n* life-breath which is difficult to hold back. "agah gahe gahx gagan rahai."—*gāu bavan kabir*. 4 mind, which is difficult to control.

ਅਗਰ ਗਾਹ [agah gahan] *sen* seizing the unseizable; understanding what is beyond the mind's grasp. "agah gahan bhrom bhrati dahān."—*saṇḍe m 5 ke*. 2 mental poise.

ਅਗਾਹਨ [agahan] *Skt n* ਅਗ੍ਰਹਾਣ beginning of the year, month of Magghar; per the old custom the year commenced from the month of Magghar. That is why it was given the name of Agartayan. 2 ਅਗ੍ਰ-ਅਯਨ commencement of the year, first month of the year. "katak bityo su agahan ava."—*GPS*.

ਅਗਾਹਿ [agahi] See ਅਗਰ.

ਅਗਾਹੁ [agahu] See ਅਗਰ. 2 *adv* in or from the front. "agahu dekhe pich-hu dekhe tujh te kahā chāpave."—*gāu m 1*. 3 *n* future. "ag-hu neṛa aia picha rahia duri."—*s farid*.

ਅਗਾਹੁਚਾ [ag-huca] *adj* unfathomable, bottomless. 2 ਅਗਰ (bottomless) and ਚੁੰਚਾ. "thah nahī ag-huca."—*dev m 5*.

ਅਗਾਹੇਓ [ag-heu] *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹ. which cannot be grasped; not a subject for the mind and the

images.

ਅਗਾਹੀ [agachmi] *Skt* ਅਗਮਨੀਲ *adv* which does not move, motionless, still, eternal. "sarbe joṛ agachmi, dukh ghanero athx."—*var maru 1 m 1*. 'At the sight of the eternal Creator, the senses get widely perturbed.' See ਅਥ and ਅਥਿ.

ਅਗਜ [aga] *n* born from ਅਗ (mountain), a jewel. 2 a metal. 3 a fruit. 4 *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਜ Brahman. 5 a headman, leader. 6 *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹ. *adj* beyond grasp; what the mind and senses cannot grasp. ਅਗਯ [agay] *adj* not fixed, planted or studded. "su dhān jino man he agade"—*krissan*.

ਅਗਣ [agan] *n* according to the rules of poetics, inauspicious character combination, that is: ਲਗਣ, ਲਗਣ, ਰਗਣ and ਤਗਣ. 2 *adj* uncountable. ਅਗਣਤ [aganat], ਅਗਣਿਤ [aganit] *adj* beyond calculation. "aganat ucāpar thakur."—*birha cāt m 5*.

ਅਗਰ [agat] *adj* unmoving, not fallen. 2 unended. 3 unattained. 4 See ਅਗਤਿ.

ਅਗਤਿ [agati], ਅਗਤੀ [agati] *n* miserable condition, poor plight. 2 *adj* being in bad shape. 3 not entitled to salvation. "parh narak marke agati."—*GPS*.

ਅਗਥ [agath], ਅਗਥਾ [agatha] *adj* of which the story is beyond narration; indescribable. "sāmraṭh agath apar nirmal."—*asa chōt m 5*. "pale nam agatha."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਅਗਦ [agad], ਅਗਦੁ [agadu] *Skt adv* without ਗਦ (disease); healthy. "kal kriṇa kar bhae agad sabh."—*saloh*. 2 *n* medicine, cure for a disease. 3 *A* ਯਾ a vow, promise. 4 marriage, wedlock. "agadu pāre setan ve lalo."—*tilāg m 1*. 'The devil instead of a qazi performs the marriage ceremony.' See ਸੈਤਨ.

ਅਗਧ [agadh], ਅਗਧਾ [agadha] *adj* bottomless, unfathomable. "harī agam agadha."—*gāu var 2, m 5*.

ਅਗਨ [agan] See ਅਗਣ 1. "gan agan navo hi rās."—*NP*. 2 *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਨਿ *n* fire, flame. 3 one of the

<sup>1</sup>See footnote to ਗਲਤ 4.

five elements, symbolizing heat. 4 adj countless, innumerable. "It kop malech carhe agne."—*krisan*. "aI agan rachas yut ravan."—*GPS*. 5 a bird of the lark family, smaller than a lark; while flying it gives out a sweet chirp. It is very common in the Punjab; its colour is brown and head is without a plume; it makes its nest on the ground and lays eggs there; some call it hazar dastan (a thousand tales). Some ignorant poets describe the nightingale also as hazar dastan.

ਅਗਨਅਰਿ [aganarī] *n* enemy of fire, water. 2 In *Sastarnammala*, wind is described as enemy of fire. If fuel is there, the wind helps it burn, but without it, the wind puts out the ambers. "pritham agan ke nam le 3t sabad arī dehu, tanuj anuj suterī ucār nam ban lakhlehu."—*sanama* 150. 'fire's enemy (wind), his son and younger brother (Bhimsen and Arjun) the latter's charioteer (Krishan) and his enemy, the arrow.'

ਅਗਨ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ ਤਨੁਜ ਅਰੁਜ ਸੁਤਰਿ [agan arī arī tanuj anuj suterī] *n* arrow—*sanama*. literally meaning enemy of fire, water; enemy of water, air; son of air, Bhim; his younger brother, Arjun, with Lord Krishna as charioteer who was killed by an arrow.

ਅਗਨਈ [agnai] *n* river of fire, maya (wealth) 2 desire. "nahī pohe agnai."—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. 3 heat, torment

ਅਗਨਸਾਭਾ [agnasakha] *n* friend of fire, wind or air.

ਅਗਨਸਾਗਰ [agnasagar] See ਅਗਨਿਸਾਗਰ.

ਅਗਨਤ [agnat], ਅਗਨਤੁ [agnatu] See ਅਗਣਿਤ. "agnat sahu apni de rasī."—*sukhumani*.

ਅਗਨਬਾਣ [agnaban] See ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣ. "agnaban ran chutde."—*agnama*.

ਅਗਨਭਾਵ [agnabhav] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਭਾਵ. 2 torment of separation. 3 feeling of anger.

<sup>1</sup>air dries up water

ਅਗਨਵਾਯੁ [aganvayu] *Skt* ਅਗਨੇਯ ਦਿਸਰਥ a kind of fever accompanied with pimples on the body; its basic cause is disorder of heat in the stomach caused by excessive salt, sour, raw or overripe fruits, chillies, condiments, liquor and other intoxicants. The patient's appetite decreases, nausea sets in, body aches, more thirst follows and burning sensation is caused in the forehead. If not cured early, many ailments such as spruce, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic pain, flatulence, etc., come to seize the patient.

To cure it, a mild purgative be given and vomiting induced, but such medicines as cause burning sensation in the stomach had better be avoided.

A mixture of ophelia charitta, adhatoda vasica, bitter, patol patra (trichosanthess cucumerina), haritaki (myrobalan), balela (terminalia belerica), aula (emblic myrobalan), talchandan (red santalum album), berk of nimm (melia azadirachta) each taken in equal quantity, thoroughly boiled and sieved, when given in small measure to the patient proves beneficial, See ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣਿ.

ਅਗਨਾਖ [agnakh] *n* Shiv's third eye, which is in his forehead. According to the Purans fire is stored in it. 2 Shiv, who keeps fire in the eye.

ਅਗਨਾਤਕਰ [agnātkar] *n* the eradicator of fire, water.—*sanama*.

ਅਗਨਾਯੁਧ [agnayudh] *n* ਆਗ੍ਨੇਯਾਸੂ, ਅਗਨਿ-ਅਸਤ੍ਰ, ਅਗ੍ਨਿਯੁਧ. In the Purans there goes a story that a missile fired with the recitation of Agni mantr (a spell of fire) reduces foes to ashes, See ਅਸਤ੍ਰ. 2 a musket, gun, fire-arms.

ਅਗਨਾਭ [agnar], ਅਗਨਾਰਿ [agnarī] *n* the fire of hell. 2 the fire of the womb. "nahī pohe agnarī."—*asa m* 5. See ਨਾਰ. 3 ਅਗਨਾਰਿ, the flame of fire. 4 ਅਗਨਿ (fire) and ਨਾਰ (water).

**ਅਗਨਿ** [aganī] See ਅਗਨਿ. 2 fire. (See *L. Ignis*). In Nirukt it is defined as agni, i.e. what is first put there in oblation is agni. See ਤਿੰਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ. 3 desire. "kalijug rathu agni ka kur age rathvahu."-var asa m 1.

**ਅਗਨਿ ਅਸਤੁ** [aganī astrā] Those who believe in Tantarshastar or the book of magic, hold that if a weapon is shot after the recital of a spell involving the god of fire, it burns the foe to ashes and brings about rain of fire. 2 fire-arms and bombs like guns and muskets. Many people think that in the ancient times, in wars as of the Mahabharat such weapons were used, but researchers in history have established that explosives were not invented till 1326 AD and firearms were manufactured between 1344 and 1354 AD.

**ਅਗਨਿਸਾਖਾ** [aganīsakha] *n* the friend of fire, wind or air.

**ਅਗਨਿਸਾਟਮ** [aganīsatom] *Sk* ਅਗਨਿਸ਼੍ਟਮ *n* a form of religious sacrifice consummated in five days with the burning of Somras.<sup>1</sup> This is done for attaining entry into the heaven. "agnihotr satom."-GPS.

**ਅਗਨਿਸਾਗਰ** [aganīsagar] *n* an ocean-like world which is full of sufferings and torments. "agni sagar jāpi utarhi par."-gau m 5.

**ਅਗਨਿਹੋਤ੍ਰ** [aganīhotr] *n* a rite of sacrifice performed by dropping ghee in fire in the course of reciting the Vedic spell. See ਹੋਤ੍ਰ.

**ਅਗਨਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ** [aganīhotri] *Sk* ਅਗਨਿਹੋਤ੍ਰਿਨ *n* a person who performs oblation with fire. See ਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ. 2 See ਦੇਵਸਮਾਜ.

**ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਟ** [aganīkūṭ] *n* ਅਗਨਿ ਕੁੰਟ an intermediate direction between the east and the south, southeast. 2 *Sk* *n* ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਡ a firepit formed with special specifications for performing a sacrifice and oblation. See ਹਮਨਕੁੰਡ. 3 belly's pit where resides; the fire of the womb.

<sup>1</sup>See ਸੋਮਰਸ.

"aganīkūṭ mahī uradh jiv laga."-bera m 4. **ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਡ** [aganīkūṭ] See ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਟ 2 and ਹਮਨਕੁੰਡ. **ਅਗਨਿਕੁਮਾਰ** [aganīkumar] Son of Shiv, Khranan. See ਕਾਚਿਕੇਯ 2 per Ayurveda (Hindu system of medicine), a juice which dispels diseases like phlegm, cholera, indigestion or dyspepsia, fever and diarrhoea and constipation. The formula to prepare it is: take mercury and sulphur in equal measures and grind them for three hours; then take sweet aconytinal and borax, as much as mercury, and eight times black pepper; mix it with mercury; then grind this mixture in lemon juice for seven days; when it gets thin and dry like antimony, put it in a bottle. For a fully grown up person a dose of one to two rattis is enough.

**ਅਗਨਿਕੁਲ** [aganīkul] See ਰਾਜਪੁਤ.

**ਅਗਨਿਸਿੰਘ** [aganīsiṅh], **ਅਗਨਿਜਿਹ੍ਵ** [aganījihv] *Sk* ਅਗਨਿ ਜਿਹ੍ਵ *n* one whose tongue is fire; a god. In the Veds, the god of fire is regarded as the tongue of gods. The juice of things oblated in it is taken by them. That is why sacrifice is so highly rated in the Veds.

**ਅਗਨਿਤ** [aganī] See ਅਗਨਿਤ.

**ਅਗਨਿ ਤਲਾਉ** [aganī talau] *n* the world, a pond of pains; a pond of torments troubling the mind. 2 a womb. "age agni talau." seva m 1. **ਅਗਨਿ ਪਰਾਧਨ** [aganī prahan] *adja* robe of fire, fiery attire, malignant dress.

**ਅਗਨਿਪਰੀਖਣ** [aganīprikhya] See ਦਿਵਤ.

**ਅਗਨਿਪੁਰਾਣ** [aganīpuraṇ] See ਪੁਰਾਣ

**ਅਗਨਿਬਾਇ** [aganībāi] See ਅਗਨਿਵਾਧ. "kete agnībāi te jāre."-caritr 405. 2 'wind hot like fire.'

**ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣ** [aganībāṇ] *n* In the magical treatises and the Purans, it is mentioned as an arrow shot with the recitation of the fire mantr which burns the army and equipment of the foe. See ਅਸਤੁ. 2 a bomb or missile of the sort. 3 According to Bernier rotating fire reels were

fired to frighten the elephants.

**ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣੀ** [aganibani] *adj* bitter speech that scalds the tongue. 2 *n* the text of Yajur Ved in which procedure for fire-oblation is described.

**ਅਗਨੀ** [agni] See **ਅਗਨਿ**. 2 *n* malignant nature. "manmukh bole ādhule tisu mahi agni ka vasu."—*sava m 3*.

**ਅਗਨੀਅ** [agnia], **ਅਗਨੇਯ** [agney] *Skt* **ਅਗ੍ਨੇਯ** *adj* concerning fire, of fire. 2 *n* gold. 3 a volcanic mountain. 4 **ਅਗਨਿਪੁਰਾਣ**. 5 southeast direction. 6 *Skt* **ਅਗਨੇਯ** *adj* countless. "mahā bir agnia."—*GPS*.

**ਅਗਨੇਤ** [agnet] See **ਅਗਨਿਤ**. 2 a leader; one who gives the lead.

**ਅਗਨੰਗੁਨ** [agnāgun] *sen* guilty of countless faults 2 avarice; evil wealth. "agnāgun ko harhō."—*krisan*.

**ਅਗਨੰਤ** [agnāt] See **ਅਗਨਿਤ**.

**ਅਗਨਿਯਾਤ੍ਰ** [agnyastra] See **ਅਗਨਿ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ**.

**ਅਗਮ** [agam] *adj* inaccessible, unapproachable. "agam agocarū anathu ajoni."—*sar a m 1*. 2 *n* a tree. 3 a mountain. 4 *Skt* **ਅਗਮ** *adj* unapproachable. "agam tir nah lāghanah."—*sahas m 5*. 5 beyond the reach of intellect. 6 See **ਅਗਮ**. 7 future. "jan nanak agam vicaria."—*var gau 1 m 4*. 8 a sacred text; a Shastar. "agam nigam satiguru dikhaia."—*maru a m 3*. "harī agam agocar gurī agam dikhali."—*bher m 4*. 'The supreme Shastar has revealed it.' 9 Bhai Santokh Singh has used **ਅਗਮ** for 'arduous'. "sab bidhi sugam agam kachu nahi."—*NP*

**ਅਗਮਈ** [agmai] *adj* unapproachable one. 2 **ਅਗਮਜਤਰ** "agam agam agmai."—*asa m 5* 3 firelike.

**ਅਗਮਨ** [agman] See **ਅਗਮਨ**. 2 not moving; firm position.

**ਅਗਮਨੇ** [agmane], **ਅਗਮਨੈ** [agmanē] *adv* before time, earlier. "ik din kūvarī agmane gai."—*caritr 266*. 2 ahead of, in front. "bhejagmane

din."—*krisan*.

**ਅਗਮਪੁਰ** [agampur] *adj* a place where there is no grief or anxiety. 2 *n* highest spiritual stage, salvation. "titu agampure kahu kitubidhi jai?"—*asa chāt m 1*. 3 one of the five forts of Anandpur where in Sammat 1761 Bhai Uday Singh and Ishar Singh fought against the Turk army. 4 See **ਅਗੰਮਪੁਰ**.

**ਅਗਮਰੂਪ** [agamrup] *n* God, the eternal one; indivisible appearance. "agamrup ka man mahi thana."—*gau a m 5*.

**ਅਗਮ** [agma] *adj* unapproachable. See **ਅਗਮ**. "pita mero bado dhani agma."—*guj a m 5*. 2 See **ਅਗਮ**.

**ਅਗਮ ਅਗਮ** [agma agam] utterly beyond approach, absolutely unapproachable. "harī agma agam apara."—*sopurakhu*.

**ਅਗਮੁ** [agamu] See **ਅਗਮ**.

**ਅਗਮਗੁਰੂ** [agamguru] See **ਗੋਰਖ 2**.

**ਅਗਮੀ** [agmya] *Skt n* a woman with whom mating is a heinous sin; another's wife especially of the teacher or the king.

**ਅਗਰ** [agrar] *A* **ਅਗਰ** plural of **ਗੋਰ** strangers, aliens.

**ਅਗਰ** [agar] *Skt* **ਅਗਰੁ** *n* an odorous tree found aplenty in Assam. There is juice in its roots which is extracted and mixed in incense, as also used in preparing perfumes. Its Latin name is Amyris Agalocha. Its effect is warm and moist. "kasturi kōgu agar cādan lipi ave cau."—*sri m 1*. 2 *Skt* **ਅਗਰ** front. 3 *adj* foremost. 4 noble, virtuous. 5 *P* **ਅਗਰ** part if.

**ਅਗਰਕ** [agrak] *adj* a chief; leader with an attendant walking in front. "agrak us ke bade thagau."—*asa m 5*.

**ਅਗਰਚਿ** [agarchi], **ਅਗਰਚੇ** [agarche] *P* **ਅਗਰਚਿ** part though, even if. 2 although.

**ਅਗਰਵਾਲ** [agarval] a sub-caste of the Vaish caste. Its origin is traced to Agroha village in Hisar 'E Eagle-wood.

district. 2 a Khatri sub-caste arising from Sarins.  
**ਅਗਰਾਜ** [əgraj] *A* اِجْرَاج plural of **ਗਰਜ**. needs.  
**ਅਗਰਿ** [əgarɪ], **ਅਗਰੁ** [əgaru] See **ਅਗਰ**.  
**ਅਗਲਾ** [əgləb] *A* اِغْلَب *adv* predominantly, probably, surely.  
**ਅਗਲਾ** [əglə] *adv* first, prime. "tu bakhshisi əglə."—*var asa m 1*. 2 old, former. 3 front, fore. 4 very much, plenty. "ɪkna aɭa əglə ɪkna nāhi loŋ."—*a farid*. 5 *n* hereafter, the next world.  
**ਅਗਲਾਈ** [əglai] *adv* forward, to the next. "suzna ruppa pəḍ bānh əglai əɾɪa."—*BG 2 S* in the manner of a low caste; indecently.  
**ਅਗਲਿਤ** [əgalɪt] *Skt* निगलित *adj* swallowed. "pəjhu dissan rāgule maric əgalɪt."—*GPS*. 'Disgorging causes death.' 2 vomited, disgorged.  
**ਅਗਲੀ** [əgli] *adj* plentiful, much. "kheti jəmi əgli."—*sri m 3*. "hurmatɪ tɪs nō əgli."—*var asa*. 2 of the future, of the next world. "əgli gəl nā janɪa."—*maru m 5 ājulia*. 3 See **ਅਗਲਾ**.  
**ਅਗਵਨ** [əgvən] See **ਅਗਮਨ** and **ਅਗਮਨ**. "ap əgvən hoɪ tɪs des."—*GPS*. 'May you reach that country.'  
**ਅਗਵਾਈ** [əgvai] See **ਅਗਵਾਨੀ**.  
**ਅਗਵਾਨ** [əgvən] *n* one who leads; a receiver. 2 *adj* a headman, leader. 3 *adv* in front, opposite. "nahɪ kur kahō tumre əgvən."—*NP*  
**ਅਗਵਾਨੀ** [əgvani] *n* welcome, lead, going forward to receive. 2 headship, leadership. 3 future. "ɪs ko phal dekho əgvani."—*GPS*. 4 *adv* in front, in the presence of, "bhəyo loḍ dekhət əgvani."—*GPS*.  
**ਅਗਵਾਈ** [əgvai] *n* an act during which limbs stretch in drowsiness; yawning.  
**ਅਗਾਉਲ** [əgaul] See **ਅਗੋਲ**.  
**ਅਗਾਉ** [əgaʊ] *adj* advance (payment). 2 *adv* before hand, in advance.  
**ਅਗਾਸ** [əgas] *n* the sky. 2 firmament, heavenly sphere. "jɪnɪ dhare bəhū dhərənɪ əgas."—*gəu m 5*.

**ਅਗਾਹ** [əgah], **ਅਗਾਹਿ** [əgahi], **ਅਗਾਹੁ** [əgahu] *adj* ਅਗਾਹ bottomless, boundless. "məhā əgah əganɪ ka sagar."—*asa m 5*. "guru sabad sunae matɪ əgahɪ."—*basēt a m 1*. 2 ਅਗਾਹੁ which cannot be grasped by the mind and the senses. "həri əgəm əgahu."—*var brha m 4*. "gəhyo jo ne jaɪ so əgah keke gahiat."—*gyan*. 3 See **ਅਗਾਹ**.

**ਅਗਾਜ** [əgai], **ਅਗਾਜਾ** [əgaja], **ਅਗਾਜਿ** [əgaiɪ] *P* اِجْتِ *n* beginning, creation, genesis. *M* ਅਗਾਜਟੇ. 2 an echo, resonance. "təhɪ ənəhəd səbəd əgaja."—*sor m 5*. 3 which cannot be grasped by the the mind and the senses. "sur nəɪ gən munt bohəy əgaiɪ."—*səvɛɛ m 2 ke*. See **ਬੋਹਯ**. 4 *S* countless, innumerable.

**ਅਗਾਤ** [əgat] *n* one without body. eros. "upma əgat."—*gyan*. 2 *Skt* अगत a guest. "jəhɪ əgat diɲey."—*NP* 3 *adj* unknown. "nahɪ nə tum te əb-hɪ əgat."—*NP*. 4 incorporeal, beyond the body. "əgat anāda"—*NP*

**ਅਗਾਤੀ** [əgati] See **ਅਗਾਤ** 1. 2 income, receipt. "əj nəhɪ ko dām əgati."—*GPS*.

**ਅਗਾਤੁ** [əgatr] See **ਅਗਾਤ** 1.

**ਅਗਾਥ** [əgath] *adj* whose story cannot be told; indescribable.

**ਅਗਾਥ** [əgadh] *adj* bottomless, unknowable, very grim, serious. "əgəm əgadh parbrahamu soɪ."—*sukhmanɪ*. 2 *n* the Creator, God, whose limits none can know; whose expanse cannot be grasped by the mind or intellect.

**ਅਗਾਥਬੋਧ** [əgadhboḍh] *adj* whose knowledge is limitless; having endless knowledge. "əgadhboḍh sāmɾəth suamɪ."—*asa chēt m 5*.

**ਅਗਾਧਿ** [əgadhɪ], **ਅਗਾਧੁ** [əgadhɪ] See **ਅਗਾਥ**.

**ਅਗਾਮ** [əgam], **ਅਗਾਮਾ** [əgama] *Skt* अगम *adj* impassable, out of reach. 2 difficult to trace, scarce. "həth cəɪɪo lal əgama."—*sar m 5*. See **ਅਗਾਮੀ**.

**ਅਗਾਮੀ** [əgami] *Skt* आगमिन् *adj* expected to come; awaited.



ਅਗਾਰ [agar] *n* frontside or the front part. 2 *adv* forward, in front. "ite guru agar ko sidhar pāu darke."—GPS. 3 *Skt* ਅਗਾਰ *n* a house, residence. "gun agar sabh sukh datar."—GPS. ਅਗਾਰਿ [agari], ਅਗਾਰੀ [agari], ਅਗਾਰੀ [agari] *adv* in front, forward. 2 in former times, in the past. 3 in future. 4 *n* the front halters or fetters of a horse, the front rope of a horse. ਅਗਾਰੀ ਪਿਛਾਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [agari picari sahib] See ਸੀਚਿ ਵਾਲਾ. ਅਗਿ [agi] *Skt* ਅਗਿ *n* fire. "ghari ghari eha agi."—s *land*. 2 See ਅਗਰ. ਅਗਿਆਤ [agiat] See ਅਗਿਆਤ. ਅਗਿਆਨ [agian] *Skt* ਅਜਾਨ *n* ignorance, stupidity, uneducatedness, illiteracy. "gian ājan guru dia agian ādher binas."—sukhmani. See ਅਜਾਨ. ਅਗਿਆਨਤਾ [agianata] *Skt* ਅਜਾਨਤਾ *n* ignorance, idiocy, stupidity "guru kaṭi agianta"—asa *m* 5. ਅਗਿਆਨਥ [agianath] because of ignorance, for lack of education. "tum kahe bisario agianath."—maru *m* 5. 2 *n* ignorance, illiteracy. ਅਗਿਆਨਮਤੀ [agianmati] *n* an ignorant mind, a head devoid of knowledge. "agianmati ādher he."—sri *m* 3. 2 *adj* whose mind is devoid of knowledge. ਅਗਿਆਨਿ [agiani], ਅਗਿਆਨੀ [agiani] *Skt* ਅਜਾਨਿ *adj* devoid of knowledge, ignorant, foolish. "agiani ādha magu na jāne."—majh *a m* 1. 2 *adv* suddenly, without knowing. "binse kaci deh agiani."—sor *m* 5. ਅਗਿਨਰ [agint] See ਅਗਨਿਰ. ਅਗੀ [agi] *Skt* ਅਗਨਿ *n* fire. 2 fires. "dukh kia agi mariahi."—var *sar m* 1. 3 to the fire. "agi pala ki kare?"—var *majh m* 2. ਅਗੁਣ [agun], ਅਗੁਨ [agun] *adj* without merit, without skill or art. 2 without worldly desire, passion and quality of goodness. 3 demerit, vice. "gun sikhrai agun parharke."—GPS. ਅਗੁਰ [aguru] See ਅਗਰ. 2 *adj* not great or weighty. ਅਗੂਆ [agua] *n* front, front side. 2 one who

welcomes. "agua len agau ae."—cāritr 247. 3 a leader. ਅਗੁਧ [agudh], ਅਗੁਤ [agut] *adj* which does not remain hidden, manifest, well known. "re man mur, agur iso prabhu te kih kaj kaho bisrayo."—saveye 33. ਅਗੇ [age] *adv* in front, face to face. 2 after this. 3 formerly. 4 in the next world. 5 manifest. "bhagat jana ki pati rakhe vici kaljug age."—sar *m* 4. 6 See ਅਗੇਅ. ਅਗੇਊ [ageu], ਅਗੇਅ [agea] *Skt* ਅਜੇਧ *adj* which cannot be understood, incomprehensible. ਅਗੇਹ [ageh] *adj* without a house, homeless. ਅਗੇਤਾ [ageta] *adv* before time, premature. 2 *adj* early, early fruit. ਅਗੇਰਾ [agera], ਅਗੇਰੇ [agere] *adv* before now, already. "tan upjan te hute agere."—GPS. ਅਗੇ [age] *adv* in front, opposite. 2 in the next world. "age jati na jor he."—var *asa*. ਅਗੇ [agō] *adv* in the first instance, in the first place, before death. "ago de je cetic, ta kaitu mile saji."—asa *a m* 1. 2 from the opposite side, from the front. "tā uh agō āūda mila."—JSBR. ਅਗੋਚਰ [agocar] *adj* which does not concern the senses. "agam agocar alakh apara."—bila *m* 1. 2 not manifest or veritable. 3 hidden, concealed. "kab-hu na hovhu drisati agocar."—bila *m* 5. 4 Just as ਅਕਿਰਤਾਪਨ is used for ਕ੍ਰਿਤਾਪਨ, ਅਗੋਚਰ is used for ਗੋਚਰ. "jo kachu drisati agocar avat, tā kahu man maya thahiravat."—cobis. ਅਗੋਚਰ ਬਸਤੁ [agocar basatu] *n* the Creator, God. 2 spiritual knowledge. ਅਗੋਤ [agot] *n* disappearance of caste; complete wiping out. This term is used for annihilation of the enemy, meaning that not a single person of the rival side is left alive. "satru mar kino agot."—GPS. 2 a low caste. 3 without any lineage, casteless.



ਅਗੋਤੀ [agoti] *adj* not of the same sub-caste.

ਅਗੋਦੇ [agode] *adv* in the beginning, during the earliest time. "agode satbhau na dice, pichode akhira kāmī na ave."—*vargau / m 4*.

ਅਗੋਤੀ [agoti] *adv* firstly, formerly, from the beginning.

ਅਗੋਲ [agol] a village in Amloh sub-division, police station Bhadson of Nabha state; about three furlong northeast of the village is a gurdwara named after Guru Tegh Bahadur.

Formerly there was no gurdwara building; only an old pipal tree was there under which, according to tradition, the Guru had rested. The construction of a building commenced in Sammat 1976 Bhai Natha Singh of Agaul donated 10 bighas of land to the gurdwara which he himself is looking after with dedication and devotion.

This village is to the northeast of Nabha railway station, 6 miles by unmetalled and 8 miles by metalled road.

ਅਗੋਜ [agōj] *adj* indestructible, everlasting, See ਗੋਜ.

ਅਗੋਜਣ ਅਗੋਜਣ [agōjan agōjan] *adj* destroyer of what is not destructible, annihilator of the unannihilated.

ਅਗੋਜਲਗਨੀਮੇ [agōjulgānime]—*japu* *adj* not subject to destruction by the enemies.

ਅਗੋਭ [agōḃ] *adj* not having temples etc. "nāmastua agōḃ."—*gyan*.

ਅਗੋਰ [agōr] See ਅਗੋਰੁਕ.

ਅਗੋਤੀ [agōti] *adj* countless, numberless, innumerable 2 futuristic. 3 of the future.

ਅਗੋਰੁਕ [agōruk] *Skt* अगोरुक *adj* (one) who comes; new comer. 2 cattle grazing on green plants. 3 *n* a guest. 4 next world, hereafter.

ਅਗੋਥ [agōth] the next world. See ਅਗੋਰ and ਅਗੋਰੁਕ. "ihā jas pavō, vād sukh hvt agōth me."—*PP*.

ਅਗੋਭ [agōbh] *Skt* अगम्भ *adj* bottomless,

unfathomable. "agōbh hē."—*japu*.

ਅਗਮ [agām] See ਅਗਮ. "agām agām asākh lō."—*japu*. 2 See ਅਗਮ.

ਅਗੰਮਪੁਰ [agāmpur] See ਅਗੰਮਪੁਰ. 2 a village in police station Anandpur, tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur, 25 miles east of Garh Shankar and Navanshahar Doaba railway station.

There are two gurdwaras in this village:

(a) Holgar, where Guru Gobind Singh, coming from Anandpur, used to hold congregation at the time of Hōla; the gurdwara has no land attached and the priest is a Singh.

(b) Dehra Mata Jito Ji. She was cremated in the land of this village in Sammat 1757. There is a shrine at the cremation site near an old pipal tree. It is about 1.5 miles west of Anandpur. The gurdwara gets monetary grant of Rs. 100 annually assigned by Bhai Uday Singh of Kaithal which is received from village Chiparchiri, district Ambala. Another grant of an equal amount since the Sikh rule comes from village Khumerha police station Anandpur. Twelve ghumaons of land assigned by the ancestors of Mian Pradyumen Singh zaildar is also in the name of the shrine. Its priests are Singhs. See map of Anandpur.

ਅਗੰਮਪੁਰਾ [agāmpura] There is a village named Balachaur in district Ambala, tehsil and police station Jagadhari. Half a mile northwest of this village is Gurdwara Agampura where the Guru had stayed on his way from Kapalmochan. It consists of a small building looked after by Akali Singhs. It has 50-60 bighas of land donated by the villagers. It is connected with Jagadhari railway station to the northeast by a seven-mile long metalled road.

ਅੱਗ [agga] *n* front side. 2 the next world, the hereafter.

ਅਗਰ [agy] *Skt* अग्र an ignorant person. 2 uneducated, illiterate. 3 knowing little, semi

literate.

**ਅਗਰਾਤ** [əgyat] *Skt* ਅਜਾਤ *adj* unknown.

**ਅਗਰਾਤਜੋਬਨਾ** [əgyatjobna], **ਅਗਰਾਤਜੋਬਨਾ** [əgyaty-  
ovna] In poetics, a type of naive heroine, un-  
aware of her youth.

**ਅਗਰਾਨ** [əgyan] See **ਅਗਿਆਨ**. In Punjabi it is  
mostly written as **ਅਗਿਆਨ** but, in poetry, in  
order to keep correct the number of matras  
**ਅਗਰਾਨ** is written.

**ਅਗਰਾਨਏ** [əgyanno] *Pkt* ਅਗਰਾਨੀ, ignorant,  
ignoramus. "garben əgyanno."—*gatha*. 2 be-  
cause of ignorance.

**ਅਗਰਾਨੀ** [əgyani] See **ਅਗਿਆਨੀ**. In Punjabi verse  
it is better to write **ਅਗਰਾਨੀ**. See **ਅਗਰਾਨ**.

**ਅਗੁ** [əgr] *n* a facade, front part. 2 *adj* first,  
topmost, foremost. 3 best. 4 chief, headman.

**ਅਗੁਧਾਯ** [əgrhayan] See **ਅਗਰਨ**.

**ਅਗੁਜ** [əgrə] *n* the first born, elder brother.  
2 *adv* in the presence of, in front of, before.  
"jim lute te agrə cədhari ke."—*cəḍi* 1.  
3 already. "əgrə ih balak mastana."—*NP*.

**ਅਗੁਜਾ** [əgrəja] *n* the elder sister. 2 the river  
Ganga which is the elder sister of all the rivers.  
See *sanama* 160

**ਅਗੁਣੀ** [əgrəṇi], **ਅਗੁਣੀਵ** [əgrəṇiv] *Skt* ਆਗੀ *adj*  
leader, headman, chief. "pachəkarotz  
əgrəṇivah."—*sahas* m 5.

**ਅਗੁਭਾਗ** [əgrbhag] *n* front part, the front 2 end,  
corner. 3 According to the Hindu scriptures,  
it is a part of food reserved beforehand for  
gods during feasts for the dead ancestors.

**ਅਘ** [əgh] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ ਯ *vr* to commit a sin or crime.  
2 *n* sin. See **ਅਘਨਾਸਨ**. 3 pain, sorrow. 4 irreligion.  
5 affliction, evil. "bitat audh karət əghana."  
—*saveye sri mukhvak* m 5. 6 a demon named  
Agh. See **ਅਘਸੁਰ**.

**ਅਘਓਹਦਲੀ** [əghoghḍoli] *adj* (one) who destroys  
all sins, or eradicates pain and suffering. "sac  
kahə əgh ogh ḍoli səv."—*ḍətt*. See **ਸਉ**.

**ਅਘਓਤਕ** [əghəṭək] *adj* who eradicates sins and

pain. "əgəṭək bəden."—*saveye m 4 ke*. "...say  
the destroyers of sins."

**ਅਘਕੋਟ** [əghkəṭ], **ਅਘਕੋਟਕ** [əghkəṭək] *n* a thorn  
for (rooting out) sin; river Ganga as a thorn to  
uproot sins.—*sanama* 265. 2 (one) who  
destroys sins.

**ਅਘਕੋਡ** [əghkhəḍ], **ਅਘਕੋਡਕ** [əghkhəḍək], **ਅਘਕੋਡਨ**  
[əghkhəḍən] *adj* who negates or revokes sins.  
2 who destroys suffering. "sukh sagar əghkhəḍ."  
—*sri* m 5. 3 who eradicates irreligion.

**ਅਘਟ** [əghaṭ] *adj* not likely to be. 2 unfit,  
unworthy. 3 not likely to decrease; irreducible.  
4 without body, formless. "ghaṭ mahz khele  
əghaṭ apar."—*gaur kabir bavan*.

**ਅਘਟਨ ਘਟਨਾ** [əghaṭan ghaṭna] *n* one who turns  
the impossible into the possible; maker of what  
cannot be made; maya. "he əghaṭan ghaṭna  
su ghaneri."—*GPS*.

**ਅਘਟਿਤ** [əghaṭit] *adj* what has not happened;  
what has not been made. 2 impossible. 3 unfit.

**ਅਘਨਾ** [əghana] **ਅਘਨਨ**. See **ਅਘ**. 2 ਅ-ਘਨ not  
dense, sparse.

**ਅਘਨਾਸ** [əghnas], **ਅਘਨਾਸਕ** [əghnasək], **ਅਘਨਾਸਨ**  
[əghnasən] *adj* who destroys sin, who  
eradicates suffering. "əbinasi əghnas."  
—*bavan* "əghnasən jagəḍisurəh."—*var jet*

**ਅਘਵਾ** [əghva] *n* embodiment or aggregate of  
sins. "nam ke let hərə əghva."—*krisan*

**ਅਘਰ** [əghar] *adj* unhewn, unmade, unformed.  
2 uninstructed, untrained. "gurumukhi banū  
əghar ghorave."—*sri dhgosaṭi*. 'Gurmukh forms  
speech in the taksal of sangat'. 3 See **ਚੰਦਸਤ**.

**ਅਘਰ ਸਿੰਘ** [əghar sɪgh] a Sikh warrior, nephew  
of Bhai Mani Singh. He killed Momin Khan,  
a Pathan of Kasur, who, on the orders of  
Murad Begum, headed an army, roaming  
about in the country, to eliminate the Sikhs.  
Aghar Singh severed the head of Momin Khan  
and presented it in a congregation of the  
Khalsa in 1757 AD. He fought many battles

during the invasions of Ahmed Shah Durrani, and continued to serve the Khalsa with full dedication.

ਅਘਾ [əgha] *n* plural of ਅਘ. sins. "ਕੋਟਿ ਐਹਾ ਸਬ ਨਾਸ ਹੋਇ."—*var jct* 2 *adv* forward, beyond. "əgha sidhāṁ sīga dhāul dīā."—*cāḍi* 3. 'Sword cutting through the underworld went beyond the horns of the bull'.

ਅਘਾਉਣਾ [əghauna], ਅਘਾਇਣਾ [əghaina] *v* to eat one's fill; to overeat; to be satiated. "gobid jāpat aghain."—*asa chōt m* 5.

ਅਘਾਸੂਰ [əghasur] *n* a demon named Agh, younger brother of Vakasur, and Raja Kans's army commander. Under Kans's orders, he transformed himself into a python. All the associates of Lord Krishan entered its mouth mistaking it for a cave. Krishan after entering it, expanded his own body so much that the python exploded. "jivānmurī kuh hāmri āb sou aghasur cabgayo he."—*krisan*.

ਅਘਾਨਾ [əghana] *v* to eat one's fill, See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. 2 *adj* satiated. "bāhut dārab karī mān nā aghana."—*gau m* 5.

ਅਘਾਰਿ [əgharī] *adj* ਅਘ-ਅਰਿ, enemy of sins; goodness, 2 Lord Krishan, enemy of demon Agh.

ਅਘਾਵਨ [əghavān], ਅਘਾਵਨਾ [əghavna] *v* to eat one's fill, overeat. See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. "āmrit nam priā priti mānohar īhr aghavān pan kō."—*sar m* 5.

ਅਘੀ [əghī] *adj* who sins. 2 an irreligious person. 3 a libertine. "hām se jū aghī tīn kō gūṭi devān."—*NP*.

ਅਘੀਜਾ [əghijā] *adj* satiated, surfeit. See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ.

ਅਘੁਟ [əghuṭ] *adj* drinking a sip of which is rare. "əghuṭ āmrit sām."—*paras*.

ਅਘੁਲ [əghul] *adj* free, unbound. See ਅਘੁਲਨਾ.

ਅਘੁਲਨਾ [əghulna] *v* to get release, achieve liberation. "tīn ki dhuṛī aghulī."—*oākar*. 2 to be different, get separate. "kō guru pāsadi

əghulī."—*prabha a m* 1. See ਅਘੁਲਨਾ.

ਅਘੁ [əghu] *S adj* weak, 2 sick.

ਅਘੁਮਨ [əghuman] *Skt* ਅਘੁਮਨ *n* a feeling of dizziness; giddiness; falling in a whirl. "gīryo bhumī jhumyo aghumyo."—*ramav*.

ਅਘੁਰ [əghur] *adj* sans stare, snarl or scowl. "əghur netr ghumbi."—*gyan*. 'The stable ones go about serenely.' 2 without ill-temper, serene, steady.

ਅਘੁਰਣ [əghuraṇ] See ਅਘੁਮਨ and ਅਘੁਮਨਾ.

ਅਘੁਲ [əghul] *adj* without dizziness. "kārət pan payukh nīsdīn rām rasīk aghul he."—*saloh*. '...does not feel dizzy like drunkards.' 2 See ਅਘੁਲਨਾ.

ਅਘੋਰ [əghor] *adj* who is not formidable; lovely, beautiful. 2 *n* Shiv.

ਅਘੋਰਿ [əghorī], ਅਘੋਰੀ [əghorī] *adj* who worships Shiv. "jugia aghorī muhī jhōrī me dhārət he."—*hānu*. 2 *n* Shiv's attendants. "aghōrī āi agghae kātē pāre sū prāsānā."—*ramav*. 'Shiv came and were satiated feasting on warriors cut into pieces'. 3 a sect founded by Kinanram, the deviant, who not only advocates the consumption of wine and meat but also of excreta as part of religious practice. Aghoris consider eating in skulls of the dead as sacred. They are also called Kinaramie.

ਅਘੋਨ [əghān] short form for ਅਘਾਨ; heap of sins. "dekh carān aghān haryāu."—*saveye m* 4 *ke*.

ਅਘ [əc] *Skt* अच् *vr* to go, walk, respect, beg.

ਅਚਕਰਾ [əcakra] a gāṇik metre also called śṛṅgī, kāmīnimohna and lakṣmīdhara. It has four lines, each line (having four ragans) organised as ੨੨, ੨੨, ੨੨, ੨੨ :

Example :

śbika totla sitia sakini,  
sīdhuri suprabha subhrama dākini,  
savja sābhri sīdhula dukkhri,  
sāmīla sābhīa suprabha duddhri.<sup>1</sup>—*paras*.

<sup>1</sup>These are all Durga's names.

ਅਚਨ [acən] *v* to eat; to dine, See ਅਚਮਨ.

ਅਚਨਚੇਤ [acancet] *adv* suddenly, without prior notice, abruptly.

ਅਚਨਾ [acna] *v* to eat, See ਅਚਮਨ.

ਅਚਰ [acar] *adj* which does not move, inert.

2 ਅਚੋਖ inedible, not fit for grazing. 3 *n* the Creator, who is ever still and stable. 4 lack of knowledge, "acar care ta sidhi hai."—*sor m 4*.

ਅਚਰ ਚਰਨਾ [acar cerna] *v* to eat the uneatable.

2 to consume the unconsumable; sins. "acar care tā nirmal hai."—*dhana m 3*. 3 to move the immovable.

ਅਚਰਜ [acaraj] *Skt* आश्चर्य *n* wonder, astonishment, amazement, surprise. "acarajrup nirāṣṇo."—*sri m 5*.

ਅਚਰਣ [acarāṇ] *Skt* अचरन् *n* behaviour, conduct, action. "kahiat an, acariat an kachu."—*sor ravidas*. 'One thing is said, but another is done.' 2 a carriage such as the chariot, etc.

ਅਚਰੀਅਤ [acarat] behaviourism. See ਅਚਰਣ 1.

ਅਚਲ [acal] *adj* immobile, immovable, fixed.

"acal amar nirbhe pad paio."—*brīa m 9*. 2 *n* a mountain. 3 Pole Star 4 the Creator. 5 a village in Gurdaspur district. See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਲ ਸਾਹਿਬ [acal sahib] See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਲ ਚਲ ਥਪਿਆ [acal cal thapia] See ਚੰਦਸਰ.

ਅਚਲ ਠਾਟ [acal (thaṭ)] in music, a scale in which all tunes can be played without moving the equippage positionally; it contains pure notes: ṣaraj, riṣabh, gādhar, madhyam, pācam, dhevat and niṣad ṣudh; riṣabh, gādhar, dhevat and niṣad komal; and madhyam tivār (slow-fast). They are thirteen notes in all; depending on the volume they can be multiplied to 26 and 39. See ਠਾਟ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਅਚਲਠਾਣ [acal (thaṇ)] immovable place, fixed position. 2 four stages of spiritual knowledge; fourth state of the soul ਪਦ. "jaki drīsaṭī acalṭhaṇ."—*saveye m 2 ke*. 3. God, Creator.

ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ [acal baṭala] See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਲਮਤਿ [acalmatī] *n* lasting or unwavering intellect. 2 *adj* possessing firm intellect.

"satīguru purakh acal acalmatī."—*sor m 4*

ਅਚਲਵਟਾਲਾ [acal vaṭala] Two kos to the south of Vatala in Gurdaspur district, there is Achal temple dedicated to Mahadev; The name of the village has also come to be known as Achal, after this temple. Together with Vatala, it is called Achal Vatala. Here in Sammat 1586 a discourse took place between Guru Nanak Dev and the Gorakhpantis described as Sidhgost in Guru Granth Sahib. "mela sun sivrati da baba acalvaṭale ai."—*BG*

Shivratri fair is held on the 14<sup>th</sup> of the bright half of the lunar month of Phagun. A gurdwara was raised where the Guru stayed is named Achal Sahib. A ber tree from the time of the Guru is still there. Maharaja Ranjit Singh allotted 150 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara besides sanctioning an annual grant of Rs. 50. The priests are Singhs.

ਅਚਲਾ [acla] *n* the earth. 2 *adj* still.

ਅਚਲਮਤਿ [acalmatī] See ਅਚਲਮਤਿ.

ਅਚਲੇਸ [acles]. ਅਚਲੇਸੁਰ [aclesur] ਅਚਲ-ਦੀਸ਼, ਅਚਲੇਸੁਰ. *adj* the mountain-king. 2 *n* Mahadev, Shiv, master of Kailash mountain. 3 Shivling installed in village Achal. See ਅਚਲ and ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਨ [acvən] *Skt* *n* munching, chewing, eating food. "acvən lage sarav mīl tab-hi."—*GPS*. 2 See ਅਚਮਨ.

ਅਚਾਰ [acah] *adj* sans desire; without want; satisfied, patient.

<sup>1</sup>Sanskrit scholars of ancient times have called the earth Achal (static) and the stars of the firmament as moving. Guru Gobind Singh interprets Achla as the earth. It does not end with kings who call themselves bhupati (husband of earth). "sāg cali abh nahī kahō ke sac kahō agh ogh dālī saō. cet re cet acet maha paṇu. kahō ke sāg cali na hālī haō."—*datt*.

**ਅਚਾਚੱਲ** [acacall] *adj* without playfulness, not sprightly, immobile, See ਚਾਚੱਲ.

**ਅਚਾਚੇਤ** [acacet], **ਅਚਾਣਕ** [acanək], **ਅਚਾਣਚੱਕ** [acančakk] *adv* suddenly, unexpectedly, without prior inkling or warning.

**ਅਚਾਣੀ** [acanē] *adj* who eats. "acanē juanē." —kalki 2 See ਅਚਾਣਕ.

**ਅਚਾਨ** [acan], **ਅਚਾਨਕ** [acanək] See ਅਚਾਣਕ. "ban acan hanyō." —krisan.

**ਅਚਾਰ** [acar] *P* अचार pickle: an edible preparation of salt, chilli, mustard, oil, vinegar, jaggery, etc. "anik acarān liavān thana." —GPS. 2 *Skt* ਅਚਾਰ established rules of conduct, character, social behaviour. "guru mālī cōju acarū sikhū." —sri m 5.

**ਅਚਾਰਜ** [acaraj] See ਅਚਾਰਯ.

**ਅਚਾਰਵੰਤ** [acarvāt] **ਅਚਾਰਵੰਤਿ** [acarvānti] *adj* whose conduct and manners are good; of noble character. "acarvānti sai pārdhane." —majh m 5.

**ਅਚਾਰੀ** [acari] See ਅਚਾਰੀ.

**ਅਚਾਰੂ** [acaru] See ਅਚਾਰ 2.

**ਅਚਿਤ** [acit] *adj* insentient, senseless. "ham acit acet na janhi gatī mīlī." —kan m 4. 2 ate, tasted. 3 *Skt* ਅਚਿਤ. neither overtly known nor sincerely learnt.

**ਅਚਿੰਤ** [acit] *adj* free from anxiety, carefree. "acit hasat beragi." —sar m 5. 2 ਅਚਿੰਤ, which cannot be thought of. "acit hamare karāj pure." —bher a m 5. 3 beyond thinking, forgotten. "citamara acit karae." —BG. 'With a touch of the Guru's feet, worries caused by thinking drop from the mind.' 4 *adv* suddenly, without prior thinking. "acit kōm karhi prabhū tīn ke jini hārī ka nam piara." —sor a m 3.

**ਅਚਿੰਤਦਾਨ** [acitdan] *n* a gift bestowed without asking for it; an unsolicited gift.

**ਅਚਿੰਤਨਿਮਿਤਾ** [acitanimitta] See ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ੋਕਿ (d).

**ਅਚਿੰਤਾ** [acita] *n* thoughtlessness, lassitude, lack of impulse to exert oneself. "cit acita sagli

gai." —bher a m 5. 2. state of being carefree.

**ਅਚਿੰਤੁ** [acitu] See ਅਚਿੰਤ. 2 *n* carelessness, indifference. 3 state of being carefree. "cita bhi apti karaīsi, acitu bhi ape dei." —s kabir.

**ਅਚਿਤ੍ਰ** [acitr] *adj* who cannot be depicted. 2 without shape; formless. "su bhute bhavikkhe bhavane acitre." —akal.

**ਅਚਿਰ** [acir] *adv* without delay, soon, at once.

**ਅਚੁਤ** [acut] *Skt* ਅਚੁਤ *adj* not fallen, unpolluted. 2 undripped, not leaking. 3 unmoved, ever steady. 4 *n* God, the Creator. "gun gavāt acut abinasi" —sor m 5.

**ਅਚੁਤਗੋਤ੍ਰੀ** [acutgotri] *adj* of infallible descent, of God's lineage. 2 a saint who discards pride of caste and considers himself God's offspring.

**ਅਚੁਤਤਨਾਹ** [acut-tanah] son of the infallible One, son of God, saint. "bhagvan simran nanak lābdhyā acut-tanah." —sahas m 5. 2 infallible form, indestructible form.

**ਅਚੁਤਪੂਜਾ** [acutpuja] *adj* unbroken (uninterrupted) worship. "acutpuja jog gopal." —bīla m 5.

**ਅਚੁਕ** [acuk] *adj* unerring, unfailing, sure.

**ਅਚੇਤ** [acet] *adj* lacking in consciousness; insensible. 2 foolish, idiotic. "nar acet ī pap te dār re." —gau m 9. 3 unconscious, senseless.

**ਅਚੇਤਨ** [acetan] *adj* unconscious. 2 entranced, swooned. 3 imbecile.

**ਅਚੇਤਪੀਡੀ** [acetpīdī] *adj* having senseless body, slothful; lacking in zeal or watchfulness. "acetpīdī āgriā ōdhar." —bīla m 3 var 7.

**ਅਚੇਤਵਿਵਸਥਾ** [acetbivastha] *n* condition of being senseless; torpor. "acetbivastha māhi laptāne." —suhi m 5.

**ਅਚੇਤਬੁਧਿ** [acetbudhi] *n* mental inertia; a dull person; fool.

**ਅਚੇਨ** [accn] *adj* restless, perturbed, uneasy.

**ਅਚੋਰੀ** [acori] *n* absence of theft. 2 *adv* not secretly; openly. "javhige mān prān acori." —NP. 'Breathing will stop at the sight of it'.

**ਅਚੰਗ** [acəg] *adj* without a parallel, the best.

“acēg bhog bhugaia.”—BG

ਅਚੰਚਲ [acācal] *adj* earnest, not playful. 2 sober, earnest.

ਅਚੰਭਵੀ [acābhavī], ਅਚੰਭਵ [acābhav], ਅਚੰਭਾ [acābha], ਅਚੰਭਿਓ [acābhio] *n* an impossible happening, astonishing event; a surprising matter usually considered impossible. “kāhio nā jai ehu acābhav.”—*gaur mala m 5*. “ek acābhav dekhio.”—*s kabir*. “sāgri srisatī dikhay acābhav.”—*cypai*. “mahā acābha sabh man lahyo.”—*GPS*.

ਅੱਚਵੀ [accvi] *n* uneasiness, restlessness (as of a fish out of water).

ਅਚਰੁਤ [acyut] See ਅਚੁਤ.

ਅਛ [ach] See ਅਛ and ਅੱਛ. 2 *S* ocean, sea.

ਅਛਜ [achaj] *adj* inglorious, inelegant. “alap ajog achaj.”—*kalki*. 2 *n* mucous formed in the eyes.

ਅਛਤ [achat] *H* *adv* in the presence of, face to face. 2 despite the existence of, in the presence of. “achatraj bichurat dukh para.”—*soravidas*. 3 *Skt* ਅਛਤ *adj* without a wound, unhurt. 4 undivided, uncut. 5 *n* whole unbroken grains of rice used in religious ceremonies. “achot dhup dip apat hcn.”—*hajaro 10*. 6 (per Katyayan) unhusked barley grains.

ਅਛਮਾਲ [achmal], ਅਛਮਾਲਾ [achmala] See ਅਛਮਾਲਾ.

ਅਛਯ [achay] See ਅਛਯ.

ਅਛਰ [achar] *adj* innocent, guileless. “acche achān acchar achar.”—*gyan*. 2 See ਅਛਰ and ਅਖਰ. “bavan achar lok tte.”—*gaur bavan kabir*.

ਅਛਰਾ [achra] See ਅੱਛਰਾ.

ਅਛਰਾਂਕ [achrak], ਅਛਰਾਂਕ [achrag] ਅਛਰ-ਅੱਕ *n* a seal or stamp with letters inscribed. “dur khare achrak larvae.”—*NP*. “From a distance (the navab) got (the shop) sealed”.

ਅਛਲ [achal] *adj* without deception or duplicity, guileless. 2 who cannot be deceived. “achal ached apar prabhu.”—*dhana m 5*.

ਅਛਲ ਛਲਾ [achal chala] *adj* not susceptible to deception, i.e., God. “muni jan gavhi achal chala.”—*savrye m 1 ke*. 2 Lachhmi, goddess of wealth that is not susceptible to guile. 3 wealth which deceives the undeceiving worshippers.

ਅਛਲੀ [achli] See ਅਛਲ. “achli prabhu pahicania.”—*asa dhana*.

ਅਛਾ [acha] See ਅੱਛਾ.

ਅਛਾਈ [achai] *n* goodness, virtue, cleanliness. 2 kindness, gentleness.

ਅਛਾਣ [achan] *S* whiteness, brightness.

ਅਛਾਦਨ [achadan] See ਅਛਾਦਨ.

ਅਛਾਦਿਓ [achadio], ਅਛਾਦਿਆ [achhadia] covered, wrapped, See ਅਛਾਦਨ “ese gunah achadio prani.”—*asa m 5*.

ਅਛਾਨ [achan], ਅਛਾਨਾ [achana] *Skt* ਅਚਾਨ *adj* not concealed, evident, apparent, famous. See ਅਛਰ. 2 See ਅਛਾਣ.

ਅਛਾਪ [achap] *adj* without imprint or impression; who does not have identification marks like conch, shell or quoit, on his body. 2 without a sign or symbol.

ਅਛਿਅ [achia] ਅਛਯ. *adj* indestructible, imperishable. “ached achia.”—*akal*.

ਅਛਿਯ [achij] *adj* not subject to wearing out, unbroken. “achij rup anbe.”—*gyan*.

ਅਛਿਤ [achit] See ਅਛਤ 2. “sagal dharam achita.”—*g3d namdev*. ‘while performing all religious acts.’ 2 *Skt* ਅਛਿਤ *adj* unbroken, integral, uniform. “acchu achit.”—*gyan*.

ਅਛਿਤਾ [achita] See ਅਛਤ 2. “sagal dharam achita.”—*g3d namdev*. ‘performing all religious rites.’

ਅਛੁੱਤ [achutt], ਅਛੁੱਥ [achutth] *adj* untouched. 2 which cannot be caught. “gae vir achutthā.”—*ramav*.

ਅਛੁਪ [achup], ਅਛੁਪਾ [achupa] *Skt* ਅਚੁਪ *adj* naked, undressed. “rāg surāg kurāg achupa.”—*BG*. 2 unworthy of touch. See ਛੁਪ.



ਅਚੁ [achu] *adj* untouched, untouchable. "achhu tuhu."—*akal*.

ਅਚੁਹਣੀ [achuhni], ਅਚੁਹਣਿ [achuhni] See ਖੁਹਣਿ.

ਅਚੁਤ [achut] *adj* untouchable "achut."—*japu*.  
2 low born; untouchable, whom to touch is regarded sinful.

ਅਚੇਹੁ [acheu] *adj* impregnable, which cannot be pierced. 2 unseverable.

ਅਚੇਹ [acheh], ਅਚੇਹੁ [achehu] *adj* without a hole, unpunctured. 2 uncut, undivided. "pad arbidan prem achehu."—*GPS*. 3 boundless, much. "bhayo saneh acheh duhan man."—*GPS*.

ਅਚੇਦ [ached] *Skt* ਅਚੇਦਨ *adj* impregnable, indivisible. "ached hr."—*japu*.

ਅਚੇਪ [achep] See ਅਚੇਪ.

ਅਚੇਪਕ [achepak] *adj* who slanders. 2 who throws. 3 who inserts additional matter in a book; who interpolates.

ਅਚੇਮ [achem] *n* lack of ਭੋਮ (auspiciousness), inauspiciousness. 2 disquietude.

ਅਚੇਵ [achev] *adj* faultless. 2 ਅਚੇਦਨ. impregnable. "achev hari."—*akal*.

ਅਚੈ [ache] *adj* indestructible.

ਅਚੋਤ [achot], ਅਚੋਤਾ [achota] *adj* involved, unengrossed, untouched. "kavalachota."—*BG*.  
2 See ਅਚੁਤ.

ਅਚੋਪ [achop] See ਅਚੁਪ and ਅਚੇਪ. 2 of no consequence, trivial, small. 3 naked.

ਅਚੋਬ [achobh] *adj* without ਫੋਰ (fluster); calm, quiet, patient, without playfulness.

ਅੱਛ [acch] Ravan's son Aksh, See ਅਕ. "pur jar acch kumar che bon tarke phir ayo."—*ramav*.  
2 birds such as blue jay, etc. "kete nabh bic acch pacch ko karēge bhacch."—*akal*. 3 *Skt* अक्ष *n* crystal. 4 clean water 5 *adj* clean, clear. 6 sacred. 7 sectarian scholars define it is mean an egg.

ਅੱਛ ਕੁਮਾਰ [acch kumar] Ravan's son, Aksh, who was killed by Hanuman. See ਅਕ and ਅੱਛ 1.

ਅੱਛਰ [acchar] See ਅਕਰ and ਅਖਰ. "acchar adi anil anahal."—*saveye* 33.

ਅੱਛਰਾ [acchra] *Skt* अप्सरा *n* a female denizen of the land of gods; a fairy, nymph, See ਅਪਸਰਾ.  
2 *adj* having beautiful eyes, fawn-eyed. "vilok acchran ko apacchra lajavhi."—*ramav*.  
See ਮੱਛਰਾ. 3 *Skt* अक्षर *n* utterance, narration, speech.

ਅੱਛਰਾ ਪੱਛਰਾ ਮੱਛਰਾ [acchra pacchra macchra] See ਅਚਾ 2 and ਮੱਛਰਾ.

ਅੱਛਰੀ [acchri] *adj* of ਅਕਰ, of a character, or a letter. 2 *n* a fairy, nymph. 3 See ਅੱਛਰਾ 2.

ਅੱਛਾ [accha] *Skt* अच्छ *adj* clean water. 2 a crystal. 3 a bear. See ਚਛ.

ਅੱਛੇਕ [acchek] ਅਕਿ-ਏਕ. one eye. "acchek kupā."—*paras*. 'One eye is like a well'.

ਅਚੁ [achr] a character, letter (of alphabet). "su kabo! tahi achr bana kahiyō."—*ramav*. 2 an eye. "matas sabad prithme ucarī achr sabad pun dehu."—*sanama*. milter's eye.

ਅਚੁ ਪਾਚੁ [achr pachr] ਅਕਰ ਪਾਚੁ desire to know letters (of alphabet); questions about grammar. "achr ke pachr ke siddh sadhe."—*akal*.  
2 sectarian scholars interpret it as this and the next world; here and there.

ਅਚੁਰਾ [achra], ਅਚੁਰੀ [achri] a fairy, celestial damsel. "ghumāl gch achri uchah."—*kalki*.  
2 When ਅਚੁਰਾ, ਪਚੁਰਾ and ਮਚੁਰਾ occur together, the sectarian scholars interpret them as a woman of this world, a fairy of paradise and a female of the underworld respectively. See ਅਚੁ.

ਅਜ [aj] *Skt* अज *adv* today. "calan aj ki kal."—*s farid*. 2 *Skt* अज *v* to throw, drive, go, run. 3 *Skt* अज *adj* who does not take birth. "aj abinasi jotī prakasi."—*saloh*. 4 *n* Brahma. "aj sīv indr ramapati thade."—*saloh*. 5 a billy goat. "aj ke vasi guru kino kehari."—*asa m*. 5. "...put pride in subjection to humility." 6 the moon. 7 son of king Raghu of the solar clan and ruler of Ayodhya, who was the husband of Indumati and father of Dashrath. "tāte putr hot bhayo aj bar."—*YN*. 8 Cupid.

9 the Creator. 10 *P* ۱۱ part from. “dolte az mah ta mahi turast.”—*zīdgi*.

ਅਜਾਸ [əjas] *n* infamy, ignominy. “Is lok əjas nahī dāre kur.”—*GPS*.

ਅਜਾਸਿਨ [əjsen] son of Janmejāy who is also known as Ajay Singh.

ਅਜਹਤਿ ਲੱਛਣਾ [əjhatī lacchṇa] *Skt* अजहत्स्वार्थ *n* a distinction of the figurative sort in which the predicate has a meaning other than its literal sense. In ‘Thieves slipped away as soon as they saw black uniform,’ black uniform signifies policemen in addition to the dress.

ਅਜਹੁ [əjahu], ਅਜਹੁ [əjhu], ਅਜਹੁੰ [əjhū] *adv* even now, still, despite this. “əj-hu bikar nā chodai.”—*Bīṛa kabir*. “əjhu kachu bigrio nahī.”—*tiṭṭg m 9*.

ਅਜਕਲ [əjkal] *Skt* अजकल today and tomorrow. 2 dilly dallying. “əjkal kardīa kal biapt.”—*vaḍ alahnu m 1*. 3 a little time, brief duration.

ਅਜਖੁਦ [əzxud] *P* ۱۱ part by oneself, personally.

ਅਜਗਰ [əjgar] *n* a swallower of goat; a large snake, python. “əjgar bhar lade atī bhari.”—*mala m 1*. 2 *adj* very heavy, weighty. 3 painful. 4 difficult. “əjgar kapat kah-hu kiū khule.”—*maru solhe m 1*. 5 See ਉਨਮਾਨੁ.

ਅਜਗਰੁ [əjgaru] See ਅਜਗਰ.

ਅਜਗੀਬ [əjgeb] *P* ۱۱ *adv* from an unseen place, i.e. from the other world.

ਅਜਗੀਬੀ ਫੌਜ [əjgebi phoj] *n* an army of martyrs, army coming from some invisible place. See ਅਜਗੀਬ.

ਅਜਗਗ [əjggg] *adj* without a religious sacrifice. 2 supernatural, not of this world. “sukhəggə ədəggə əjəggə.”—*kāṭki*. ‘the sword, unblemished and exceptional.’

ਅਜਦਹ [əjdəh], ਅਜਦਹਾ [əjdəha] *P* ۱۱ a python. 2 a snake. “cū tūd əjdəh.”—*ramav*.

ਅਜਨ [əjan] *adj* without any human being; desolate. 2 without birth. 3 See ਅਜਿਨ.

ਅਜਨਾਬੀ [əjnabi] *A* ۱۱ *adj* marginal, unknown.

2 foreign.

ਅਜਨਮ [əjanam], ਅਜਨਮਾ [əjanma] *Skt* अजन्मा *adj* who does not take birth, beyond birth.

ਅਜਨਾਮ [əjnas] *A* ۱۱ plural of ਜਿਨਸ things, samples.

ਅਜਨੇ [əjne] *adv* without knowing, unknowingly, by mistake. “bhrītan mo ajne tum tat anyo.”—*krisan*.

ਅਜਨੰਦਨ [əjnāden] *n* son of ਅਜ, Dashrath.

ਅਜਪ [əjap], ਅਜਪਾ [əjapa] *adj* which cannot be recited constantly 2 who rears goats. 3 *Skt* अजपा *n* per yog, recitation of God’s name in silence; mental recitation while thinking of characters ‘ਹੈ’ and ‘ਸ’ (‘ਹੈਸ’ known as gayatri mantr) with each inhalation and exhalation, respectively.

ਅਜਪਾਜਪ [əjapajap] *n* mental recitation without the help of the tongue. “əjapa jap nā visre.”—*var mala m 1*. “atam updes bhes sājām ko jap su əjapa jap.”—*hajare 10*. 2 *adj* recitation of the transcendent Creator. 3 recitation without the aid of a rosary. 4 See ਅਜਪਾ 3.

ਅਜਪੈ [əjape] *P* ۱۱ *adv* for, for the sake of. 2 therefore.

ਅਜਾਬ [əjab] *A* ۱۱ *adj* surprising, strange, novel. “əjab kām karte harī kere.”—*majh ə m 3*. 2 a resident of Daroli and brother of Umar Shah, who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. Appointed as a masand (Sikh preacher-cum-collector), he served the congregation at Amritsar. See ਭਰੋਲੀ and ਨੰਦ ਚੰਦ.

ਅਜਾਬ ਅਜਾਬਾ [əjab əjaba] *adj* stranger than the strange, strangest. “patī udharan əjab əjaba.”—*BG*

ਅਜਾਬ ਸਿੰਘ [əjab sīgh] See ਉਦਘ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਅਜਾਬਾ [əjba] a varṇik metre also called əkva, kanya and tirṇa. It is a stanza of four lines, each line being organised as SSS, S.

Example:

laggē tirā, bhagē bhirā.

rosā rujjhe, astā jujjhe.—*ramav*.

**ਅਜਬਾਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [əjbakriti] ਅਜਬ-ਆਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ a strange form, quaint shape. "əjbakriti hē" *japu*  
**ਅਜਮ** [əjam] 1 **أحم** adjmute, dumb. 2 *n* The Arabs call Iran and Turan ajm because they regard it as a country of dumb people. As compared with them they do not consider the latter as good speakers. "hakayat sunidem šahe ajm."—*hakayat* 8.

**ਅਜਮਤ** [ajmat] 1 **عزت** glory, greatness. 2 grandeur, veneration. 3 a miracle. "šara man ke azmat den."—*GPS*.

**ਅਜਮਾਉਣਾ** [ajmauna] *v* to test, try, put on trial, experiment with

**ਅਜ ਮਹ ਤਾ ਮਹੀ** [az mah ta mahi] *P* **از ماه تا ماهی** from the moon to the fish, or from the sky to the underworld. See **ਅਜ** 10.

**ਅਜਮਾਨਾ** [ajmana] See **ਅਜਮਾਉਣਾ**.

**ਅਜਮਾਯਾ** [ajmayā] *P* **آزمایا** *n* a test, trial, an examination. See **ਅਜਮੁਦਨ**.

**ਅਜਮੀਧ** [ajmidh] See **ਹਜਿਨਪੁਰ**.

**ਅਜਮੁਖ** [ajmukh] *n* one whose face is like that of a goat, son of Brahma. See **ਦਭ** 2.

**ਅਜਮੇਧ** [ajmedh] *n* an oblation accompanied by the killing of a goat. "gavalābh ajmedh aneka."—*ramav*.

**ਅਜਮੇਰ** [ajmer] **अजमेर** *n* a town founded by Raja Ajaypal of the Chauhan dynasty in Sammat 202, which is now an important city in Rajputana. Here is the mausoleum of the famous Muslim saint Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti<sup>1</sup> who died in

<sup>1</sup>This Muslim saint was born in central Asia in 1142 AD.

He visited Samarkand, Baghdad, Jilan, Hamdan and Mecca in pursuit of religious knowledge. He was greatly influenced by the Sufi Saint Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani.

He reached Ajmer in 1166 AD and preached Islam till the age of seventy. After converting a Hindu saint of Ajmer into a Muslim, he married a Rajput woman. His daughter, Bibi Hafiza Jamal, also preached Islam far and wide. Thousands of Hindus and Muslims visit his mausoleum from far off places.

1235 AD. It is called Khwaja Sahib di Dargah. In history books a wonderful story is related about it. In the course of an expedition, attendants of the Dargah used to unstring the bows of the commanders and keep them in the mausoleum for the night. The following morning he, whose bow was found duly strung, was considered one chosen by God to lead the expedition and become the ruler. Per the custom, when Darashakoh's bow was found strung, Aurangzeb after being enthroned, got the whole matter examined and discovered that there was a tunnel connecting the room where bows were placed with the house of the priest who used to string one of the bows during the night. "nij ghar te surāg ke rahu. jāi mujavar mādīr mahu. ādar dehī kaman cāḥai. is bīdhi rakhi bānāt bānāi."—*GPS*.

**ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ** [ajmer sīgh] See **ਬਹਮੀ ਸ਼ਾਹ**.

**ਅਜਮੇਰ ਚੰਦ** [ajmer cōd] son of Raja Bhim Chand who without any reason but like his father, was an opponent of Guru Gobind Singh.

**ਅਜਮੇਰ ਵਿਚ ਕਮਾਣ ਬੜੀ** [ajmer vic kaman cāḥni] See **ਅਜਮੇਰ**.

**ਅਜਯ** [ajay] *adj* unconquerable, invincible

**ਅਜਯਾ** [ajya] *Skt n* hemp, cannabis. 2 Bhai Gurdas has used this word in place of a nanny goat "ajya adhin tāte param pavitr bhai."—*BGK*.

**ਅਜਰ** [ajar] *adj* intolerable. "sadhu ke sāgī ajr sāhe."—*sukhmani*. 2 *Skt* sans ਜਰਾ (old age), ever young, new. 3 *A* **जर** *n* reaction, consequence. 4 See **ਅਜਿਰ** 2. 5 who never gets old; ideas. "ajar gahu jarīle amar gahu marīle"—*maru m* 1.

**ਅਜਰਸੁਖ** [ajersukh] *adj* ever new happiness, permanent comfort.

**ਅਜਰ ਜਰਣਾ** [ajar jarna] *v* to tolerate the intolerable, digest the indigestible. "ajar pād keṣe jerau."—*kalī m* 5.

ਅਜਰਾਪਦ [ajar pad] See ਅਜਰ ਜਰਣਾ.

ਅਜਰਾਈਲ [ajrail], ਅਜਰਾਈਲੁ [ajrailu] See ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.  
“ajrailu pharesta tizu pure ghaṇi.”—gau var 1  
m 5.

ਅਜਰਾਨਾ ਕਲਾਂ [ajrana kalā] a village in tehsil  
Thanesar of Karnal district. It has a gurdwara  
named after Guru Teg Bahadur.

ਅਜਰਾਮਰ [ajramar], ਅਜਰਾਵਰ [ajravar] *Skt* अजरासर  
adj free from old age and death. 2 better than  
gods, i.e. lord of gods. “tū ajravar amar tū.”  
—maru a m 1. 3 *Skt* अजरावृत, spread on the  
way, scattered on the road. “latta heṭh lattare  
ajravar ghahu.”—BG

ਅਜਲ [ajal] adj without water. 2 *A* جَل n time to  
die. 3 death. 4 appointed time. 5 old,  
venerable (person). 6 *A* جَل beginning. 7 time  
past that cannot be determined.

ਅਜਰਾ [ajav] without movement. 2 weak. 3 See  
ਅਜਰਾ. 4 *A* جمر a limb.

ਅਜਰਾਇਨ [ajvain], ਅਜਰਾਯਨ [ajvayan] *Skt* अजनि  
and अजनी n parsley seed or plant resembling  
aniseed; a kind of medicine beneficial for  
digestion. “yāko anupan ajvayan.”—NP. See  
ਅਠਪਹਿਰੀ and ਜਵਾਯਨ.

ਅਜਾ [aja] n a nanny goat. “aja bhogāt kād  
mulā.”—sahas m 5. 2 wealth. 3 nature. “jih  
satta ke aja alāba.”—NP. 4 adj unborn, free of  
birth. “aje he, aja he.”—japu 5 a varṇik metre,  
also called ajān. It has four lines, each being  
organised as 155, 155, 1, 5 :

Example:

ajite jī jīke,  
abhiri bhaj bhuru hve,  
sidhare cinraj pe,  
sathoi sarb sath ke.—kalki

6 *A* ارج limbs, collectively so regarded.

ਅਜ਼ਾ [azā] *P* از part from that, with or by means  
of that. 2 for him.

ਅਜਾਅ [aja-a], ਅਜਾਇ [ajai], ਅਜਾਇ [ajai] *S* अजाये  
*A* ارج adj useless, for nothing. “mūda mūd

ajai.” s kabir. “so din jat ajai.”—gau m 5.  
2 unborn, eternal. “ajai jarabin.”—savye 33.  
3 who has no place; not living at any particular  
place. “namastō ajai.”—japu

ਅਜਾਇਬ [ajarb] *P* عجب plural of अजीब and अजीब, strange, quaint, majestic. “ajarb bibhute.”  
—japu 2 brother of Umar Shah and Ajab and  
a loving disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. See ਅਜਬ.

ਅਜਾਇਬ ਸਿੰਘ [ajarb sigh] See ਉਦਘ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਅਜਾਈ [ajai] in vain, useless. See ਅਜਾਇ.  
“manmukh karam karē ajai.”—prabha a m 5. 2 a  
wrong place. “bhula phure ajai.”—prabha m 1.

ਅਜਾਏ [ajae] See ਅਜਾਇ.

ਅਜਾਹ [ajah] without a specific place. “ajah  
he.” *japu* 2 *A* عجل n a curtain, screen. 3 a cover  
for the pillow, quilt, etc.

ਅਜਾਜ਼ੀ [ajaci] adj unestimated, inestimable,  
beyond estimation. “amar ajaci harī mile.”  
—oṣṅkar. “tolau nam ajaci.”—maru m 1.  
“satiguru te magau nam ajaci.”—maru solhe  
m 4. 2 adv without asking for, without  
begging. 3 *Skt* अजाचिन् adj (one) who does not  
beg or ask for.

ਅਜਾਣ [ajan], ਅਜਾਣਤਾ [ajanēta] adj devoid of  
knowledge, unknowing, ignorant. “soi ajan.  
khe me jana.”—asa m 5. “pukarēta ajanēta.”  
—var sar m 1. ‘reads the scripture but  
understands it not.’ *S* ਅਜਾਣਿਏ

ਅਜਾਤ [ajat] *Skt* अजात adj who is not born. “ajat  
he.”—japu 2 *Skt* अजात untraced, unknown,  
without trace. “kripan bah bah-hī, ajat āg lah-  
hī.”—VN. ‘With alacrity they strike with  
swords and arrows and unknowingly cut off  
the limbs’. 3 See ਅਜਾਤਿ 2 and 3.

ਅਜਾਤ ਬਹੁ [ajat satru] adj whose enemy is not  
born; without any enemy. 2 Guru Nanak Dev.  
3 King Yudhishtīr. 4 a scholarly king of  
Kashi who imparted spiritual instruction to a  
Brahman. 5 Bimbsar's son and king of

<sup>1</sup>See Koshitaki Upanishad. Ch. 4

Rajgrih who killed his father but later repented a lot and became a Buddhist. He ascended the throne around 554 BC and died in 527 BC. Darshak was the son of Ajatshatru and Uday was his grandson.

**ਅਜਾਤ ਸਾਗਰ** [ajat sagar] See ਅਜਾਤ ਪੰਥੀ.

**ਅਜਾਤ ਪੰਥੀ** [ajat pāthi] members of an Udasi sect founded by Bhagat Bhagvan. Surjan Das belonged to this sect. His seat was at Ajneval in Gujranwala district. He described himself as free from any sham or sect, for which his followers came to be known as Ajat Panthi. Surjan Das compiled a granth named "Ajat Sagar".

**ਅਜਾਤਿ** [ajati] *adj* without caste. "jatī me na ave so ajatī ke ke jan jīy."—*gyan*. 2 of a low caste. "jatī ajatī namo jini dhīara, tīnī param padarath para."—*vaq chāt m 4. 3 P* آزاد free, unbound, without shackles. "jo lauda prabhī kia ajatī."—*asa m 5*. 'The disciple whom the master has set free.'

**ਅਜਾਤੁ** [ajatu] *adj* belonging to a low caste. "suansatī ajatu sabh te."—*keda ravidas*. 'A dog-eater belongs to the lowest caste.' See ਸੁਆਨ ਸਤੁ.

**ਅਜਾਦ** [ajad] See ਅਜਾਦ. "ajad he."—*japu*.

**ਅਜਾਦਿ** [ajadi] ਅਜ — ਅਦਿ Brahma, etc.

**ਅਜਾਦੀ** [ajadi] See ਅਜਾਦਿ and ਅਜਾਦੀ

**ਅਜਾਨ** [ajan] *adj* without knowledge, ignorant. "janē kahā ajan."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* ਅਜਾਨੁ *adj* upto the knee. "bhuj bar ajan."—*ramav. 3 A* اذان *n* advertisement. 4 a call from the mosque or its minar for Muslim prayer, also called bāg. The practice of azan commenced from the time of prophet Muhammad. According to rules, azan call is given with face towards Mecca and ears plugged with fingers. Foul men, drunkards and women do not have the right to give this call.

**ਅਜਾਨੰਦ** [ajanād] *n* a nanny goat's offspring, a

billy goat. 2 son of King Aj, Dashrath. "ajanād juko satō lok janē."—*cārītr 102*.

**ਅਜਾਪ** [ajap] *adj* which cannot be recited, which has no recitation. "jap ke kriye te jape payat ajap dev."—*akal*.

**ਅਜਾਪ ਜਪ** [ajap jap] *adj* reciting the name of One (God) who cannot be contained in repetition. 2 See ਅਜਪਾ ਜਪ. "ajap jap jap-hi."—*suraj*.

**ਅਜਾਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ** [ajapal sīgh baba] The antecedents of Baba Ajapal Singh are not known to any one. In which town or family he took birth, of this nothing is known. He was a teacher of weaponry, a reciter of the divine Nam and was the embodiment of meditation. Reference to his aiding some Rajput noble of Bhadra town in Rajputana in Sammat 1812, and to his stay in a jungle of Jind near Patiala have come down but their full details are not available. During Sammat 1830 this revered person stayed in a grove near Nabha and continued to live there till his death.<sup>1</sup> Here he preached the Sikh faith and imparted weapon-training with full zeal and fervour. His weapons are still displayed in the gurdwara here. His great devotee, Baba Sarup Singh, was among my (the author's) elders. After the death of Baba Ajapal Singh, he was appointed chief priest of the gurdwara. See ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ. **ਅਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੁਨ** [aja prasun] a billy lamb, a goatling. *GV 10*.

**ਅਜਾਬ** [ajab] 1 *اچا* *n* pain, suffering. 2 calamity, adversity. 3 admonition about hell. "toba pukare jo pave ajab."—*naszhat*. 4 See ਅਜਾਇਬ and ਅਜਾਬ. "pīkh sah ajab."—*GPS*. "šabad robabi rag ajab."—*GPS*.

**ਅਜਾਬਾ** [ajaba] 1 *اچا* *adj* strange, wonderful, surprising. "avīlokat he nīj rup ajaba."—*NP*. See ਅਜਾਇਬ.

<sup>1</sup>Baba ji passed away on Jeth Sudi Sammat 1869



**ਅਜਮਰ** [əjamər], **ਅਜਮਲ** [əjaməl], **ਅਜਮਲੁ** [əjaməlu], **ਅਜਮਿਲ** [əjamɪl] **ਅਜ** (birthless) **ਅਮਲ** (deathless) *n* a wicked brahman of Kanauj who married a prostitute. Ten sons were born to her. In Bhagatmal and Bhagvat it is mentioned that the youngest son was named Narayan. So Ajamal got liberated, found salvation because he would repeat the name Narayan.<sup>1</sup> "bīadh əjaməlu tariale."—*guru namdev*

**ਅਜਮੇਧ** [əjamədh] See **ਅਜਮੇਧ**.

**ਅਜਮੇਲ** [əjamel] See **ਅਜਮਿਲ**.

**ਅਜਯ** [əjay] *adj* unborn, not liable to birth.  
2 without ਜਾਯ (any particular place).

**ਅਜਯਬ** [əjayəb] See **ਅਜਾਇਬ**.

**ਅਜਾਰ** [əjar] *P* ازار *n* torment, suffering, distress.  
"deɪ əjar garib nū."—*lagoo* 2 See **ਇਜਾਰ**.

**ਅਜਾਰਾ** [əjara] *a* contract. See **ਇਜਾਰਾ**. "səbħ desən pər bādh əjare."—*GPS*.

**ਅਜਾਲੀ** [əjali] *n* a goatherd, shepherd. "tɪs chɪn ek əjalɪ ayo."—*GPS*.

**ਅਜਿਤ** [əjit] *adj* invincible.

**ਅਜਿਤੋਂਦਰੀ** [əjitədri] *Skt* अजितेन्द्रिय *adj* who has no control over his senses.

**ਅਜਿਤ ਗਿੱਲ** [əjit gill] a village in tehsil and police station of Kot Kapura in Faridkot state. About one furlong south of the village is a gurdwara named after Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru stayed here and adorned his turban. There is no building except only a platform of the shrine. The place is also called Gurusar.

It is about two miles east of the railway station Rumana Albel Singh.

**ਅਜਿੱਤਾ** [əjitta] a Randhava jatt, headman of village Pakkho in Gurdaspur district who attained salvation by becoming a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. His conversation with the Guru figures in detail in the Janam Sakhis.

**ਅਜਿਨ** [əjin] *Skt* *n* a skin, hide. 2 a goat's hide.  
3 a deer skin.

<sup>1</sup>See Bhagwat Sakandh 6. Ch. 1. 2 and 3

**ਅਜਿਰ** [əjɪr] *Skt* *n* a courtyard, compound within the house. 2 air, wind. 3 body. 4 a frog.

**ਅਜੀ** [əji] *part* a form of polite address.

**ਅਜੀ** [əji] *P* اچا *part* from this, from this place.

**ਅਜੀ ਅਮਰੀ** [əjɪ amri] *Skt* अजरामर *adj* free from old age and death. "əjɪ amri nɪvəlkə karam vərə."—*datt*

**ਅਜੀਹ** [əjih] *adj* who has no tongue; sans taste.  
2 dumb, mute. 3 which cannot be described in speech; inexpressible, ineffable.

**ਅਜੀਜ** [əjiɟ] *A* اچا *adj* dear, lovable, beloved.  
2 *n* a friend. "əjɪjɪl nɪvəj hɛ."—*japu* 3 God, the Creator.

**ਅਜੀਜੁਲ ਨਿਵਾਜ** [əjɪjɪl nɪvəj] *adj* (one) who bestows comfort on his devotees. See **ਅਜੀਜ**.

**ਅਜੀਟਨ** [əjɪtən] *E* Adjutant, an army assistant, who is a subordinate rank-holder and helps his army commander.

**ਅਜੀਤ** [əjit] See **ਅਜਿਤ**. "hɛ jɪg bɪr əjɪt bəde ɪk kəl dɪtɪ mən sɪr kərəre."—*saloh*

**ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ** [əjit sɪŋh] the eldest son of Guru Gobind Singh, born to Mata Sundari on 23 Magh Sammat 1743. He laid down his life fighting bravely in the battle at Chamkaur on 8 Poh Sammat 1761.

2 a son of a goldsmith adopted by Mata Sundari for his resemblance with her late son. Once when he put on weapons given by the tenth Guru to Mata Sahib Kaur, and also trimmed his hair, Mata Sundari disowned him. Emperor Farrukhsiyar got him killed on the charge of murdering a poor beggar in Sammat 1775. His mausoleum is near Sabzi Mandi in Delhi where a sect named after him holds the annual fair. See **ਹਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ**

3 according to Bandai Sikhs, son of Baba Banda Bahadur born in Sammat 1777.

4 son of Raja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur born in Sammat 1736 who died in Sammat 1781. King Farrukhsiyar is supposed to have



married his daughter.

5 son of Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala born to Rani Anand Kaur on Bhadon Sudi 6 Sammat 1866 (1 August 1809 AD). He was the younger brother of Maharaja Karam Singh. 6 Ajit Singh Sandhavalia who killed Maharaja Sher Singh, king of Lahore with his gun before he was put to death. See ਸੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ. 7 See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ 4 and ਵੇਦੀ ਵੰਸ਼

**ਅਜੀਤ ਗੁਰੂ** [əjt gəɾh] There is a gurdwara to the north of Bandar village, dedicated to Guru Gobind Singh who came here from Bhagta. It has 14 ghumanon of land donated by the village.

The gurdwara was first raised by Sant Sampuran Singh. A fair is held here on 1st of Baisakh and on Lohri.

This village is in police station Baghevala, tehsil Moga, district Ferozepur, 9 miles east of the nearest railway station Jaito.

**ਅਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਤਾ** [əjito mata] See ਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਤਾ.

**ਅਜੀਬ** [əjib] *A* عجیب *adj* strange, uncommon, supernatural.

**ਅਜਿਮ** [əjim] *A* عظيم *adj* great, eminent. "hariphul ajime."—japu 'stronger than the competitors, that is strongest of all.'

**ਅਜਿਮਾਬਾਦ** [əjimabad] See ਪਟਨਾ.

**ਅਜਿਮੁਸ਼ਨ** [əjimushən] *A* عظم *adj* exercising great influence; claiming majesty.

**ਅਜੀਰਨ** [əjirən] *Skt* अजीर्ण *adj* which does not become old. 2 *n* dyspepsia, عسر in Arabic/Persian, indigestion, also called əjirən or mādaganɾ. It is caused by overeating, exertion with filled stomach, untimely sleep, grief, swimming immediately after eating, etc. Fasting is good for a dyspeptic patient. Black cumin, coriander seed, pepper longum, black pepper, ginger, patraj (pollen of flowers), aniseed kernel, root of long pepper, citra, curcuma reclinata, myrobalan, ābalbed, cardamom, common salt, black salt, all in

equal measure should be mixed to make curan. This should be taken in dozes of one and a half to two masas with water twice a day into a ground to cure dyspepsia.

**ਅਜੀਵ** [əjiv] *adj* inanimate, lifeless, inorganic. 2 inorganic matter.

**ਅਜੁ** [əju] *adv* today. "əju nə suti kət siu."—s fard. that is, 'in this human body.'

**ਅਜੁਗਤ** [əjugat] *Skt* अजुगु *adj* which is not united, separate. 2 unworthy, improper. "sakhi vice əjugtā parke."—JSBM

**ਅਜੁਟ** [əjut] *adj* not united, separate. 2 unmatched, unique.

**ਅਜੁਧਿਅ** [əjudhya], **ਅਜੁਧਾ** [əjudhya] See ਅਯੋਧਾ.

**ਅਜੁਰਦਾ** [əjurda] *P* اضر *adj* distressed, unhappy, grieved, distressed. 2 over-wrought, perplexed, its root is azurdan. (causing pain, aggrieving)

**ਅਜੁ** [əju] *adj* sans birth, unborn. 2 immovable, motionless. "əju hɛ."—japu See ਜੁ. 3 part a vocative, 'yes sir.'

**ਅਜੁਨੀ** [əjuni] *Skt* अजेनि *adj* without origin. 2 unborn.

**ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੈਭੰ** [əjuni sebhə], **ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭਵੀ** [əjuni səbhau], **ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭਵ** [əjuni səbhav] *Skt* अजेनिमम्भव *adj* who is not born through the vagina. 2 whose existence is not on account of another entity; self-perpetuating. 3 sans birth and self-existing. 4 *n* the Creator, Vahguru.

**ਅਜੁਪ** [əjup] *Skt* अजुप *adj* without restriction or check, unbound. "nəməstā əjupe."—japu 2 *Skt* guileness, innocent.

**ਅਜੁਬਾ** [əjuba] a four line matrik stanza, each line having eight matras with pauses at the end of each set of four matras, the last matra being guru. It is also known as jivan.

Example:

krodhyo bhai. sar jhar lai.

as sar chore. jenu nəbh ore.—GV 6.

2 *A* عجيب *adj* strange, wonderful, supernatural.

ਅਜੇ [aje] adv now, yet. 2 even now, till now.

3 *Skt* ਅਜੇਯ adj not worthy of conquest.

ਅਜੇਅ [ajea] See ਅਜੇਯ.

ਅਜੇਹਾ [ajeha] adj like this, similar, of this sort.

ਅਜੇਯ [ajey] *Skt* which is not worth conquering.

"ajeyō abheyō."—*VN*.

ਅਜੇਵ [ajev] See ਅਜੇਯ. "ajev hari"—*akal*. 2 See

ਅਜਰਵਿਥ and ਅਜੀਥ. "rudravitar sūdar ajev."—*datt*.

3 ਅਜ-ਦੇਵ like Brahma.

ਅਜੇਵੀ [ajevi] See ਅਜੇਵ. "alakh abhevi adī  
ajevi."—*kalki*.

ਅਜੇ [aje] till now, See ਅਜੇ 1. "aje su rabu na  
bahurio."—*s farid*. 2 ਅਜਯ. *n* defeat, rout,  
reversal. 3 adj whom it is difficult to conquer;  
invincible. "aje alc."—*japu*. 4 *n* the Creator,  
God. "aje gōg jēl aṭal sīkh sōgatī sabh navr."  
—*saveye m 5 ke*. 5 Raja Aj, grandfather of Ram  
Chandar. "aje su rovt bhikhia khai."—*ram var*  
*1 m 1*. 'Raja Aj wept after abdicating the  
throne while begging alms in separation from  
queen Indumati.' See ਦਿੱਦੁਮਤੀ.

ਅਜੇ ਸਿੰਘ [aje sīgh] son of king Janmejāy born  
to a slave girl. "aje sīgh rakhyo rajputr  
aurō."—*janmejāy*.

ਅਜੇ ਜੇ [aje jē] adj who conquered the unconquer-  
able.

ਅਜੇਮਲ [ajemal] See ਅਜਮਿਲ. "ajemal kuo bekōth-  
hi than."—*gōd namdev*.

ਅਜੇ [azo] *P*, *n* part from him, from that.

ਅਜੇਹ [ajoh] adj invisible. 2 beyond estimation.

"ajoni ache adī adve ajohā."—*akal*.

ਅਜੇਗ [ajog] *Skt* ਅਜੇਗ adj improper, inappropriate.  
2 incapable. 3 without proper relation.

ਅਜੇਧ [ajodh] *Skt* ਅਜੇਧ adj who cannot be fought  
against. "ajodhase."—*gyan*.

ਅਜੇਧਨ [ajodhan] See ਪਥਪਟਨ. 2 See ਅਜੇਧਨ.

ਅਜੇਨ [ajon], ਅਜੇਨਿ [ajoni], ਅਜੇਨੀ [ajoni] *Skt* ਅਜੇਨਿ  
adj who does not come through the vagina;  
beyond birth.

ਅਜੇਨੀਸੰਭਵ [ajonisōbhav] See ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭ "ajoni

sābhau na tisu bhau na bhārma."—*sor m 1*.

"abīnasi acal ajonisōbhau."—*saveye m 4 ke*

ਅਜੇ [aj], ਅਜੇ [aj] adj even now, until now "ajo  
na patriar nigam bhāe sakhū."—*jet ravidas*.

ਅਜੰਗਮ [ajāgam] See ਫੈਪਯ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 12. 2 adj who  
does not walk around; stationary.

ਅਜੀਨ [ajān] See ਅਜ. 2 ਅਜਨਜ. See ਜਨਜ.

ਅਜੀਭ [ajābh] *Skt* adj toothless. 2 *n* a frog.

ਅਜੀਮ [ajām] ਅਜਮ. "ajām he."—*japu*.

ਅਜੜ [ajjar] *n* a flock, herd (of goats or sheep)

ਅਜਰ [ajhar] adj which does not drop or fall  
off 2 without dropping

ਅਜਾਤ [ajhat] adj which cannot be glanced at or  
peeped into, invisible. "kī ajhatas."—*gyan*.

ਅਜਾਪ [ajhap] adj without a cover or screen,  
uncovered. 2 without sloth or lassitude; active.  
See ਭਾਪ.

ਅਜੂ [ajhu] *n* a tear.

ਅਜੂਭ [ajhujh] adj who cannot be fought against.

"ajhujh he."—*japu*.

ਅਜ਼ੋਭ [ajhōbh] adj not trembling, steady. See ਝੋਭ  
."ajhōbh he."—*japu*.

ਅਜਾਣ [ajan] adj without gyan (knowledge),  
ignorant, naive. 2 a child. 3 ignorance,  
naively.

ਅਟ [at] *Skt* ਅਟ, *vr* to go about, loiter, wander.

2 *n* pricking, planting, driving into. "pag me  
at kōṭak jese."—*krisan*.

ਅਟਕ [atak] *n* an obstacle, obstruction. 2 an  
impediment. 3 River Atak (Indus). 4 a town<sup>1</sup>  
on the bank of river Atak; a district of this  
name in Rawalpindi division also named  
Campbellpur.

ਅਟਕਣਾ [atakṇa], ਅਟਕਨਾ [atakṇa] *v* to stop, stay  
(temporarily). 2 to fall in love. "atkiō sut  
banita sōg."—*kan m 5*. "atak rahi lakh raj  
kumara."—*cantr 3/2*.

<sup>1</sup>Fort of Atak was built on emperor Akbar's order in 1583  
AD. Maharaja Ranjit Singh further fortified it and  
stationed a large army there.



**DARBAR BABA ATTALRAI JI – SRI AMRITSAR**

ਅਟਕਲ [aṭkar] See ਅਟਕਲ "tāki naṣ ghat aṭkarīo."—*caritr 124*. 'thought of a trick to destroy him'.

ਅਟਕਲ [aṭkal] *n* a guess. 2 a thought. 3 an estimate. 4 a know-how; plan.

ਅਟਕਲਨਾ [aṭkalna] *v* to guess, evaluate. 2 to consider. 3 to appraise, estimate. "parata chidr aṭkale."—*asa m 4*.

ਅਟਕਾਉਣਾ [aṭkauna], ਅਟਕਾਉਣ [aṭkavan] *v* to stop, hinder. "bahur bahur aṭkavā re."—*maru m 5*. 'gets involved again and again in vices'.

ਅਟਨ [aṭan] See ਔਟਣ and ਔਟਣਾ. 2 *Skt* अटन *n* a stroll, walk, travel.

ਅਟਪਟਾ [aṭpaṭa] *adj* topsy turvy. "gīnāt gīnī aṭi aṭpaṭi."—*NP*. 'high and low.' 2 hard, difficult. 3 tangled. 4 gone astray, stumbled.

ਅਟਲ [aṭal] *adj* unmoving, firmly settled; inevitable. "aṭal bacān sadhujāna."—*bīla m 5*. 2 *Skt* अटल a tower, fort. "bhe nirbhau harī aṭal."—*savēye m 3 ke*. 'Free of fear is God's fort'. 3 See ਅਟਲ ਚਾਇ ਜੀ.

ਅਟਲ ਬਾਬਾ [aṭal baba] See ਅਟਲ ਚਾਇ ਜੀ.

ਅਟਲਮੰਡਲ [aṭalmṇḍal] *n* a true and holy congregation. 2 a stage of spiritual knowledge. 3 a region of the Pole Star.

ਅਟਲਮੰਡਲੀ [aṭalmṇḍalī] *n* the Pole Star with its fixed position. "gavhī guṇ dhomū aṭalmṇḍalī."—*savēye m 1 ke*.

ਅਟਲਚਾਇ ਜੀ [aṭalraī jī] son of Guru Hargobind and Mata Mahadevi (Mata Nanki ji, according to Suraj Prakash) was born at Amritsar in Sammat 1676 and died at the same place on Savan Badi 10 (Assu Badi 10 as per GPS) Sammat 1685. His memorial is a nine-storey building.<sup>1</sup> Its foundation was laid in Sammat 1835 by Sikh devotees; then Sardar Jodh Singh Ramgarhia got some storeys added; verandahs of some storeys are

<sup>1</sup>His memorial is a nine storey building, corresponding to his death at the age of nine.

yet to be completed. Here cooked food is always kept ready for visitors by the city-dwellers. No wonder, there goes the saying —

"baba aṭal, pakki pakai ghall."

ਅਟਲਾਧਾ [aṭladha] *adj* unavoidable, sure, inevitable. "ik sadhubacān aṭladha."—*sar m 5*.

ਅਟਲੀ [aṭavī], ਅਟਲੀ [aṭvī] *Skt* अटली *n* a forest, wood, jungle. "mahā udīan aṭvī te kaḍhe."—*sar m 5*.

ਅਟਾ [aṭa] *Skt* अट्ट *n* a windy upper storey of a building. See ਈ Attic.

ਅਟਕ [aṭak] *n* a shield; a cover against the blow of a weapon. "aṭak oṭc."—*ramav*.

ਅਟਾਟ [aṭaṭ] *adj* without caste or sub-caste, See ਟਟ. "aṭaṭasc."—*gyan*.

ਅਟਾਰ [aṭar] *adj* stable, constant. "harī simrāt amār aṭare."—*maru m 5*.

ਅਟਾਰੀ [aṭarī] an attic See ਅਟਾ. 2 a town in Amritsar district; jats of Siddhu sub-caste live here. Most renowned of them was the hero of Sikh faith Sardar Sham Singh, the supreme patriot and the Sikh general who attained martyrdom while fighting in the battle of Sabhraon on 10 February 1846.

His daughter Nanki was married with great pomp and show on March 1837 to Naunihal Singh, grandson of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

ਅਟਾਲ [aṭal] *adj* unflinching, sure, certain. "tohr bhag me līkhyo aṭal."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* अटाल *n* dome. 3 a heap, pile.

ਅਟਿਆ [aṭia] See ਔਟਣਾ. 2 See ਅਟਨ.

ਅਟੀ [aṭī] short form for ਅਟਲੀ, a hazardous jungle. "aṭī bīkṭī."—*ramav*. 2 See ਅਟਨ and ਔਟਣਾ.

ਅਟੁਟ [aṭuṭ], ਅਟੁਟ [aṭuṭ] *adj* flawless, unbreakable, inviolable, firm. 2 inexhaustible, whole.

ਅਟੇਟ [aṭeṭ] *adj* without deficiency, integral. 2 See ਟੇਟਾ.

ਅਟੇਰਨ [aṭeran] *n* a reel or frame for making hank of yarn; a tabor-like appliance to roll yarn on it. "punhī aṭeran kī bīdhī prerān."

-GPS. 2 a kind of spider also called kahṇa. See ਅਟੇਰੂ 3 the process of making hank of yarn "sahit pritz ke kārhi āteran."-GPS.

ਅਟੇਰਨਾ [āṭerna] *v* to rotate, revolve. 2 to make hank of yarn around a reel. 3 to deceive; to entangle in some problem.

ਅਟੇਰੂ [āṭeru] *n* an insect which can move around; a long-legged spider; a kahṇa. "āteru ko kārheya nam."-ākal. 2 an implement for making hank of yarn 3 one who makes a hank of yarn.

ਅੱਟ [aṭṭ] *Skt* अट् *vr* to exacerbate; to cause pain; to insult; to be subtle.

ਅੱਟਹਾਸ [aṭṭ-has] *Skt* अट्टहास *n* a loud laughter, a guffaw.

ਅੱਟਣ [aṭṭan] *n* a corn on the skin (caused by friction), stiffness of the skin. "aṭṭan pare āguri āguri, ācat panac of ko dhar."-GPS. 2 See ਅੱਟਾ.

ਅੱਟਣਾ [aṭṭṇa] *v* to fill up, complete. "garab āha trisna jāhi" -sri m 3. "sara dinu lalaci aṭṭa."-var gāu / m 4. 2 See ਅਟਨ.

ਅੱਟਾ [aṭṭa] *n* a skin of yarn wound around a reel. 2 an estimate, a guess.

ਅੱਟੀ [aṭṭi] *n* feminine of ਅੱਟਾ 1. 2 completely filled up like a ditch or a trench. 3 *Po* untwisted multi-strand yarn used on ceremonial occasions.

ਅਠ [aṭh] *Skt* अष्ट *vr* to go. 2 *Skt* अष्ट *adj* eight.

ਅਠ ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਬਾਰਹਿ ਬੀਸ [aṭh aṭharhi barhi bis] *rajanmala* eight prominent demigods, eighteen castes, twelve signs of Zodiac, twenty years reign of each of the three gods.<sup>1</sup> 2 eight parts of yog, eighteen accomplishments, twelve virtues as listed in Bhagvat. (acquisition of wealth, nobility of descent, beauty, penance, learning, faultlessness, lustre, dignity, effort, strength, philosophy and acumen); twenty means of salvation mentioned in yog rahasya

<sup>1</sup>Twenty years were reserved for each god to rule. His turn came after sixty years.

(truth, hatred of theft, celibacy, abnegation, non-violence, ablution, contentment, penance, education, exertion, meditation, saintly company, charity, benefaction, meekness, mental happiness, performance of yog, faith, worship and spiritual knowledge).

ਅਠਸਥਿ [aṭhsaṭh], ਅਠਸਥਿ [aṭhsaṭhi] *Skt* अष्ट सप्त, sixty eight. 2 In the Sikh scripture the figure, sixty eight, points to the pilgrimage centres of the Hindus. In the line, "ਸੁਮਿਏ ਅਠਸਥਿ ਕਾ ਈਸਾਨੁ." *japu* the Guru refers to all places of pilgrimage.

The Hindu scriptures differ from one another as to the exact number of their holy places. Many texts give a much larger number; in the 22nd chapter of Matsya Puren 222 holy places are mentioned; Bhavish Puran's nagar section Ch. 102, has a different number.

In Kapil Tantar the following sixty eight places of pilgrimage are given: Oankar Ayodhya, Avantika, Eravati, Shatdru, Sarasvati, Saryu, Sindhu, Shipra, Shon, Shrishell, Shri Rang, Haridwar, Kapal Mochan, Kapilodak, Kashi, Kanchi, Kalanjar, Kaveri, Kurukshetra, Kedarnath, Koshiki, Gaya, Gokaran, Godavri, Gomati, Govardhan, Ganga Sagar, Gandaka, Gharghara, Charnvati, Chitarkut, Chandarbhaga, Jaganath, Jawalamukhi, Tapti, Tamraparni, Tungbhadra, Dashashvmedh, Drishdavati, Dvarika, Dhara, Narmada, Nagtirth, Naimish, Pushkar, Prayag Triveni Sangam, Prithudak, Badri Narayan, Bhadreshvar, Bhimeshvar, Bhrigutung, Mahakal, Mahabodhi, Mathura, Mansarovar, Mayapuri, Mandakini, Yamuna, Rameshwar, Vitsata, Vindhya, Vipash, Vimleshwar, Vena, Vatarvati, Vaishnavi and Vaidaynath.

ਅਠਸਥਿ ਤੀਰਥ [aṭhsaṭhi tirath] See ਅਠਸਥਿ. 2 a specific place near Dukhbhanjani and Thara



Sahib on the bank of Sri Amritsar tank, where Guru Arjan Dev uttered the hymn "aṭhsaṭh tirath jāh sadhu pāg dhārṭh."—*ram m 5*. This spot was also visited by Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad Dev, Guru Amar Das and Guru Ram Das. Located here is a temple with a small golden umbrella; built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

**ਅਠਸਥੇ** [aṭhsaṭhe] See ਅਠਸਥਿ. "das aṭha aṭhsaṭhe care khaṇi."—*dhana ravdas*. 'eighteen purans, sixty eight pilgrimage centres.'

**ਅਠ ਸਾਖੀ** [aṭh sakhi] See ਅਸਟ ਸਾਖੀ.

**ਅਠ ਕਾਠਾ** [aṭh katha] *Skr* अष्टकाष्ट eight directions. 2 one who has two feet, two knees, two arms, chest and head (skull) all hard like wood; a strong-bodied person.

**ਅਠਕਾਠਾ ਮਨ** [aṭhkaṭha man] See ਅਠ ਕਾਠਾ. the mind running in eight directions; volatile mind.

**ਅਠਕੁਲ** [aṭhkuḷ] See ਅਸ੍ਰ ਕੁਲ.

**ਅਠਖੇਲੀ** [aṭhkheli] *adj* clever, smart; who plays many games. 2 He who has learnt several miracles by wandering in all directions.

**ਅਠਖੰਡ** [aṭhkhāṇḍ] eight parts. 2 rejection of eight evils. "aṭhi pāhṛi aṭhkhāṇḍ."—*var maḥ m 2*. 'eight parts of the human character including five senses, that is, sex, anger, greed, love and pride as also three qualities of maya'. 3 four castes and four stages of life. 4 four castes and four religions. "aṭh khāṇḍ pakhāṇḍ mahi gurumat ikman ikk dhiaya."—*BG*

**ਅਠ ਜੋਗਣੀਆਂ** [aṭh jogṇiā] See ਯੋਗਣੀ.

**ਅਠਾਟ** [aṭhaṭ], **ਅਠੱਟ** [aṭhaṭṭ] *adj* not established for or by some one, existing by or itself. 2 See ਬੱਟ.

**ਅਠਤਰ** [aṭhatar] *adj* seventy-eight.

**ਅਠਤਰਾ** [aṭhatra] *adj* seventy-eighth. See ਅਵਨ ਅਠਤਰੇ.

**ਅਠਦਸ** [aṭhdas] eighteen. 2 eighteen Purans. See ਪੁਰਾਣ. 3 eighteen spiritual attainments. "jau

gurdev aṭhdas biuḥar."—*bher namdev*. 4 eighteen castes. See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਨ.

**ਅਠਦਸ ਗੰਠੀ ਖੋਲੀ ਜੋਟਿ** [aṭhdas gāṭhi khole joṭi]—*raṭanmala*. whoever unties the eighteen knots; whoever forsakes the fallacy of caste distinctions.

**ਅਠਦਸ ਵਰਨ** [aṭhdas varan] See ਦਸ ਅਠ ਵਰਨ.

**ਅਠਪਹਿਰੀ** [aṭhpahṛi] *n* parsley seed that is kept soaked in water for twenty four hours in a brand new earthen pot and is then ground and drunk in the morning as a cure for indigestion and fever.

**ਅਠ ਪਹਿਰੀਆ** [aṭh pahṛia] *adj* (one) who takes only one meal in twenty four hours.

**ਅਠਪੁਰੀਆਂ** [aṭhpuriā] in the Purans eight imagined cities of eight gods : Indar's Devadhani, Agini's Agneyi, Yam's Sanyamni, Nairiti of Nairiti; Varuni of Varun; Paun's Vayavi; moon's Vibhavari and Shiv's Aishani.

**ਅਠਰਾਹਾ** [aṭhraha] *Skr* अष्टवदसा बंधसा देस. the death of a child on the eighteenth day after birth or after eighteen months. Believers in mysticism hold that this disease is caused by yoginis (female attendants of the goddess Durga) but it is not true that death occurs at the count of eight alone. Scholars have mentioned three types of barren women:

(a) kak bādhya – who bears one child but none there after.

(b) garābhsravi – who conceives but aborts.

(c) mṛitvatsa – whose children die young. This type is said to suffer from aṭhraha. This is caused by some defect in the mother's mensural outflow or father's semen, and its commonest cause is syphilis. When a foetus is not fed to proper nourishment, its blood gets polluted and death becomes inevitable.

The best treatment is for parents to keep their bodies free from disease, stop coition after pregnancy. the mother should observe



moderation in eating and drinking, consuming less salt and eating light food of milk, rice, etc. She should spend more time in fresh air and wear clean clothes.

A mixture of physodis flexussa, turmeric, chitra curcuma, cedar, myrobalan, cardamon, warmwood, curcuma reclinate, coral ast parsley, kernel of the seed of water lily, sunflower, extract of root of barberry, red sandalwood, emblica ribes, all in equal measure should be ground and kept in a duly corked bottle. If the expectant mother takes this mixture with water for six months during conception but discontinues it in the beginning of the seventh, athraha gets ineffective.

ਅਠਵਾਰਾ [əṭhvara], ਅਠਵਾਰਾ [əṭhvara] *n* a period of eight days; the term is used for the week.

ਅਠਵਾਰਾ ਰਾਪ [əṭhvara rap] See ਰਾਪ (b).

ਅਠਮ [əṭham] *adj* sans space; who has no place. "namastā aṭhame."—*japu*

ਅਠਾਰਹ [əṭharah] eighteen. 2 eighteen Purans. See ਪੁਰਾਣ. 3 eighteen races of snakes. "tin kari jag əṭharah ghae."—*prabha a m 1*. Eight plus ten additional races of snakes are mentioned in books i.e. subuddhi, nādsari, prithusrava, takṣak, aṣṭar, hem-malin, narēdv, vajrdriṣṭi, vṛiṣ and kulir.

ਅਠਾਰਹ ਸਿੱਧੀ [əṭharah siddhi] eighteen miracles; eighteen powers. For eight siddhis refer to ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਿ; the other ten are :

- 1) anuramī (not feeling hunger and thirst);
- 2) dur śravaṇ (hearing from a distance);
- 3) dur darṣan (seeing from afar);
- 4) manoveg (proceeding at the speed of mind);
- 5) kam rup (changing into the desired form);
- 6) parkay praveṣ (entering into other's body);
- 7) svachād mrityu (death at one's own will);
- 8) surkrita (enjoying the company of gods);

9) sākalop siddhi (coming true of any wish);  
10) apratihat gati (absence of hindrance while going somewhere). "nav niddhi əṭharah siddhi piche lagia phirhi."—*var sor m 3*.

ਅਠਾਰਹ ਦਸ ਬੀਸ [əṭharah das bis] forty-eight. "sabhe putr ragān ke əṭharah das bis."—*ma sāg*.

ਅਠਾਰਹ ਭਾਰ [əṭharah bhar] the entire flora; the idea is that if one leaf is taken from each plant, it will amount to eighteen loads (each load is equal to five raw maunds) See ਭਾਰ. "əṭharah bhar bānospati."—*mala namdev*. "romavalī koṭi əṭharah bhar"—*bher a kabir*. 2 Mahabharat with its eighteen chapters. See ਮਹਾਭਾਰਤ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ [əṭharhi] See ਅਠਾਰਹ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਸਿੱਧੀ [əṭharhi siddhi] See ਅਠਾਰਹ ਸਿੱਧੀ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਗੋਤ [əṭharhi got] See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਘਾਏ [əṭharhi ghae] See ਅਠਾਰਹ 3.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਤੀਰਥ [əṭharhi tirath] See ਤੀਰਥ 11.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਪੁਰਾਣ [əṭharhi puran] See ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਵਰਣ [əṭharhi varan] See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਭਾਰ [əṭharhi bhar] See ਅਠਾਰਹ ਭਾਰ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਵਿਦਯਾ [əṭharhi vidhya] knowledge of eighteen things; eighteen sciences or subjects: four Veds, six subordinate branches of Veds, mimāsa (through determination of a point), nyay (rule, equity), puran (mythology), manu smṛiti (manu's code of Hindu law), etc. ayur ved, dhanur ved, gādharev ved and nir śastra. See ਵਿਸਨੁ ਪੁਰਾਣ, part 3, Ch. 6. 2 See ਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਅਠਾਰਾ [əṭharā] See ਅਠਾਰਹ.

ਅਠਿਓ [əṭhiō] *adj* an eighth. "əṭhiō sir dhore navam nihore."—*ramay*.

ਅਠੁਹਾ [əṭhuhā] *n* eight-legged insect, scorpion. "mātri hori əṭhuhia, nagi lage jai."—*var majh m 2*.

ਅਠੋਤਰ [əṭhotar] *Sk* ਅਠੋਤਰ *adj* eight added to any sum. "jīusau tivē əṭhotar laya."—*BG*. See ਸਮੁੱਚਾ and ਤਸਬੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਅਠੋਰੀ ਮਾਲਾ [əṭhōrī mala] *n* a rosary of 108 beads. See ਜਪਮਾਲਾ.

ਐਠ [əṭh] See ਅਠ

ਐਠ ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਭਾਰਹਿ ਭੀਸ [əṭh əṭharh̥ barh̥ bis] See ਅਠ ਅਠਾਰਹਿ.

ਅਭ [əḍ] *Skt* अभ् *vr* to exert, spread, bring under control.

ਅਭਨ ਸਾਹ [əḍən saḥ], ਅਭਨ ਸਾਹੀ [əḍən sahi] Bhai Ghanaiya, a khatrī of Dhamman sub-caste belonging to village Sodora in Gujranwala district became a disciple of Guru Teg Bahadur as water carrier for the community kitchen. In the time of Guru Gobind Singh he served water to the injured Sikhs and Muslims at Anandpur without any discrimination. With this philanthropic act and also by giving first aid to the wounded, he earned the pleasure of the Guru. The Guru appointed him to a missionary seat and gave him his handkerchief as a symbol of benediction. After Bhai Ghanaiya, his seat was occupied by Bhai Sahaj Ram, Rana Ram, Lachhman Ram, Narayan Ram, Sahib Ram, Bhadar Ram, Santokh Ram, Aḍan Shah and Seva Ram, etc. Aḍan Shah and Seva Ram became great celebrities because of their services. Thus the name of Bhai Ghanaiya's sect became Aḍanshahi and Sevapanthī. The famous Sevapanthī centre is at Thal in Sindh Sagar Doab.

Aḍanshahi Sikhs and saints live on their earnings, earned through hard and honest labour. Earlier writers used ink of black hue prepared by them that came to be known as Aḍanshahi ink.

ਅਭਰ [əḍar] *adj* without fear, fearless, intrepid.

ਅਭਾਟ [əḍaṭ] *adj* without reproof, not reproofed or rebuked. "əḍaṭasc."—*gyan*.

ਅਭਾਣ [əḍaṇ] See ਅਭਾਣ.

ਅਭੀਠ [əḍiṭh], ਅਭੀਠੁ [əḍiṭhu] *adj* unseen, invisible. "ghaṭi ghaṭi ḍiṭhu əḍiṭhu."—*sri a m l*.

ਅਭੋਲ [əḍol] *adj* not wobbling, not unsteady; firm, established.

ਅਭੰਗ [əḍəṅg] *adj* without a sting or barb, without getting stung. See ਭੰਗ.

ਅਭੰਡ [əḍəṇḍ] *Skt* अदण्ड्य *adj* not punishable, unpunished.

ਅਭੰਬਰ [əḍəṇbar] *Skt* आडम्बर *n* outer show, display, ostentation. 2 affectation. 3 a tent. 4 a casing or cover, for pillow and quilt. 5 the sound of an elephant's cry or a trumpet. 6 ornamentation, ostentation. "nanak haḥh əḍəṇbar kurra."—*var jet*.

ਅਭ [əḍḍ] *adj* separate, different. 2 *Skt* अभ् *vr* to unite, encircle, attack, endeavour.

ਅਭਣਾ [əḍḍna] *v* to straighten, spread, dilate, open out, broaden.

ਐਭਾ [əḍḍa] *n* a sojourn, halting place. 2 a frame of steel, wood, etc. for knitting. 3 See ਆਭਾ.

ਐਭੀ [əḍḍi] *n* a heel. In Sanskrit, ਏਭੂਭ is a wall in which bones etc. are set; the structure of the heel resembles it.

ਅਭ [əḍh] *adj* half. 2 *n* half a damṛī (= one eighth of paisa). See ਅਭੁ.

ਅਭ ਅਭ [əḍh əḍh] *n* half of a half damṛī.

ਅਭਾਈ [əḍhai] *adj* two and a half. "pacanu ser əḍhai."—*gau kabir*. See ਭਜ ਨਵ.

ਅਭਾਈ ਘਰ [əḍhai ghar] See ਚਾਈ ਘਰ.

ਅਭੁ [əḍhu] See ਅਭ. "əḍhu na laḥḍaro mulu."—*var jet*.

ਅਭੁਕ [əḍhuk], ਅਭੁਕ [əḍhuk] *adj* unapproachable, unreachable, difficult to reach.

ਅਭੁਣਾ [əḍhuna] *adj* two and a half times, "lahe əḍhune dām."—*maga*.

ਅਭ [əḍ] *Skt* अभ् *vr* to articulate; to utter sound; to keep alive; to be strong. 2 *Skt* अन् *adv* without. "bāḍhan sauda əṇbīcarī."—*ase a m l*. 3 See ਅਨ.

ਅਠਰੁਦਾ [əṭhōḍa] *adj* without any material. 2 without money or education, etc. 3 poor, penurious.

**ਅਣਹੋਈ** [əṇhōi] *n* an impossibility. 2 *adj* impossible.

**ਅਣਹੋਏ** [əṇhōda] See ਅਣਹੋਏ. "əṇhoda nau dharīo padha."—*asa paṭi m 3*.

**ਅਣਹੋਈ** [əṇhodi] *adj* without existence, imaginary, illusionary. 2 *n* unreality. "hodi kau əṇhodi hire."—*ram m 5*. 'Immersion in material objects is offset by detachment and belief in truth.'

**ਅਣਕਾ** [əṇka] a gāṇik metre also known as akra, əṇhad, əṇubhav, śaśivādna, cāḍrasa and madhurdhuni. It has four lines, each line observing 11, 155 arrangement.

Example:

jab sar lage, tab sabh bhage.

dəlpəṭi marē, bhāṭ bhāṭkare.—*ramav*.

**ਅਣਖ** [əṇakh] *n* ਅਨਖ-ਅੱਖ the other eye; an act that makes the eye turn. 2 desire for bravery. 3 desire for self-respect.

**ਅਣਖੀ** [əṇkhi], **ਅਣਖੇਆ** [əṇkhoa] *adj* possessing sense of honour; angry. 2 self-respecting; with a sense of honour.

**ਅਣਗਣਤ** [əṇgəṇat], **ਅਣਗਣਿਤ** [əṇgəṇit], **ਅਣਗਤਾ** [əṇgata] *Skt* अगणित, innumerable, endless, countless. "sikh sēgat ave əṇgata."—*BG*

**ਅਣਚਾਰੀ** [əṇcari] *Skt* अनाचारिन् *adj* of a bad character; wicked, immoral. "əṇcari ka dhanu."—*saveye m 3*.

**ਅਣਜਾਣਤ** [əṇjəṇat] without knowing the purpose. "əṇjəṇat namu vəkhaṇic."—*bəṣāt m 1*. 2 innocently, unknowingly.

**ਅਣਡਿਠ** [əṇḍiṭh], **ਅਣਡੀਠ** [əṇḍiṭh], **ਅਣਡੀਠਾ** [əṇḍiṭha] *Skt* अदृष्ट *adj* unseen. "əṇḍiṭha kichu kahīṇ na jai."—*mala m 1*.

**ਅਣਦ** [əṇad] a khatri sub-caste, which is one of the high castes of Khukhranas.<sup>1</sup> "əṇad murari mahā purakh."—*BG 2 Dg* pleasure, joy.

**ਅਣਦਾਗੇ ਗੋਲੇ** [əṇdage gole] bombs not needing explosive or fire; martyrs and

<sup>1</sup>They are şuri, kohli, chādḍhe, əṇad, saḥni, sethi, bhasiē, sabharval.

celestial bombs. "əṇdage gole chutange."—*śāgnama*.

**ਅਣਦੁਤ** [əṇdut] *adj* without brilliance, non-iridescent, not miraculous. 2 *Skt* अदृष्ट *n* lightning. "əṇdut khaṇā tən sohi."—*ramav*.

**ਅਣਪੜ੍ਹ** [əṇpəṛh], **ਅਣਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ** [əṇpəṛhia] *adj* illiterate, uneducated.

**ਅਣਬਿੱਧ** [əṇbiddh] See ਅਨਬਿੱਧ.

**ਅਣਮਰਿਆ ਮੰਦਲ ਬਾਜੇ** [əṇmərīa mēdal baje] This is Namdev's hymn in sorāṭh rag:

1 "əṇmərīa mēdalū baje.

2 binu savan ghanhəru gaje.

3 badal binu bərkha hoi.

4 jəu tətū bīcare koi ...

5 jəl bhūtəṛi kūbh səmanīa." (3)

This means :

1 Unstruck word sounds like unstrung instrument.

2 The cloud thunders though it is not the rainy season.

3 The blessing of ambrosia rains without a cloud.

4 So it seems if one has spiritual knowledge to grasp it.

5 Water in the pitcher has mingled with that in the ocean, meaning thereby that human soul has merged with the Divine.

**ਅਣਮੰਗਿਆ** [əṇmāḡia] *adj* without asking; bestowed free. "əṇmāḡia dən devṇa."—*sri m 1 jogi ādarī*.

**ਅਣਵਿਚਾਰੀ** [əṇvicari] *adj* without thinking; bereft of power to think. 2 *adv* without considering. "bēdhan sūdā əṇvicari."—*asa ə m 1*.

**ਅਣਾਉਣਾ** [əṇauṇa] *Skt* आनयन *n* the act of bringing; fetching. 2 sending for. "cəukəṛi muli əṇaia."—*var asa*.

**ਅਣਾਪ** [əṇap] *adj* unmeasurable; without measuring.

**ਅਣਿ** [əṇi] *Skt n* the sharp point of a weapon like a lance. 2 *Skt* army.

**ਅਣਿਆਲਾ** [aṇiala], **ਅਣਿਆਲੀ** [aṇzali] *Skt* *adj* having a sharp point. 2 *n* a lance, javelin, spear. 3 a dagger. 4 a weapon like an arrow.

**ਅਣਿਣੇਸ** [aṇiṇeṣ] *n* the master of an army, a military officer, an army commander. "aṇiṇeṣ duhū dis dḥuk-hiḡe."—*kalki*

**ਅਣਿਮਾ** [aṇima] one of the siddhus (spiritual performances). See **ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਿ**.

**ਅਣੀ** [aṇi] See **ਅਣਿ** 1 and **ਅਣਿਆਲਾ**. 2 See **ਅਣਿ** 2. "aṇā jupā."—*cāḍī* 3. 'Armies clashed'.

**ਅਣੀਆਰਾ** [aṇiara], **ਅਣੀਆਲਾ** [aṇiala] *n* something having a sharp point. See **ਅਣਿ**. 2 a javelin, spear. 3 an arrow. "prem baṇi man maria aṇiale aṇia."—*asa chēt m* 4.

**ਅਣੀਮਾਡਵਰ** [aṇimāḍavy] See **ਚਿਦੁਰ**.

**ਅਣੀਰਾਇ** [aṇirai] *n* Chief of an army, a Chief. 2 son of Guru Hargobind born to Mata Damodari (Mata Nanki according to GPS) in Amritsar on 26 Magh Sammat 1675. He did not marry and always remained in a state of spiritual bliss. He breathed his last at Kiratpur where his shrine exists.

**ਅਣੀਰੋ ਧਣੀ** [aṇiro dhaṇi] *n* a commander or chief of the army. 2 a king. 3 a commander-in-chief, general. "kahā che aṇiro dhaṇi ne nīhare."—*ramav*. 'Where is the commander of the army?'

**ਅਣੂ** [aṇu] *Skt* *n* a speck, mote, particle. "anu saman hvejan pahar saman ko."—*NP*. 2 *adj* very small. 3 of no consequence, trivial.

**ਅਣੂਕੀਟ** [aṇukīṭ] a germ invisible to the naked eye. Germs exist in blood, water, etc.

**ਅਣੂਵਾਦ** [aṇuvad] *Skt* *n* Vaishashik philosophy according to which atoms are ever existing and through their concord they constitute the material world. 2 philosophy of logic.

**ਅਣੇ** [aṇe] of the army. See **ਅਣਿ** 2. "ṭhaṭ saṇ aṇe."—*krisan*.

**ਅਣੋਖਾ** [aṇokha] *adj* unseen by the eye; supernatural 2 rare, uncommon. 3 surprising, wonderful.

**ਅਣੋਖੀ ਬੀਬੀ** [aṇokhi bibi] daughter of Guru Angad Dev born in Sammat 1591.

**ਅਣੰਗ** [aṇōḡ] See **ਅਨੰਗ**.

**ਅਤ** [at] *Skt* *vr* to go, tie, receive. 2 *Skt* *at* *n* bondage. 3 arrival. 4 continuous travel. 5 *Skt* **ਅਤਿ** *adj* excessive; too much. 6 *n* profusion, abundance.

**ਅਤਏਵ** [at-ev] *adv* for this reason only; due to this.

**ਅਤਸਹਿਤਾ** [atsahita] *Skt* **ਅਸਹਤਾ** *n* intolerance; want of tolerance. 2 inability to tolerate/appreciate others' greatness or glory; jealousy. See **ਅਤਿਸ਼ਿਤਾ**. "atsahita dukh sukh mahi hoi."—*NP*.

**ਅਤਸੁਹੀਆ** [atsuhia] *adj* gorgeous, very beautiful, winsome.

**ਅਤਰਾਈ** [at-tai] *Skt* **ਅਤਰਾਧਿਨ** *n* one who has drawn his bow to kill; a killer or tormentor, torturer. In Sanskrit texts six kinds of wicked men have been noted: a setter of fire, a giver of poison, a snatcher of wealth, a snatcher of woman or land; a denigrator of a pious person. "sāt ka nīḍak mahā at-tai."—*sukhmanī*.

**ਅਤੱਤ** [atatt] *adj* lacking reality; sapless, worthless. 2 without the five physical elements. 3 *n* illusory world (though its real essence is not different from the supreme reality) "namo param tattvā atattā sārūpe."—*japu*. 4 one who is not mentioned as tat (I he). 5 without **ਤਤ** (He) and **ਤੂੰ** (you).

**ਅਰਦਰੁਣ** [atadgun] *Skt* **ਅਰਦਗੁਣ** *n* Where the context is immaterial, a literary figure of speech wherein a description retains its original quality or meaning unscathed. "jhi sōgatī te or ko guṇ kachuk nahī let."—*śrvaṛj bhuṣan*.

Example:

jese pahan jal mahi rakhio bhedē nahī tih

<sup>1</sup>Apsambh and Manu, etc. write that to kill an at-tayz is no sin even if he is a brahmin, etc. See *manu*, 2 8, § 350.

pani,  
tase hi tum tahI pəchano bhəgetI hin jo prani.  
-bila m 9.

pathar kau bəhu nir pəvəta,  
nohI bhige adhik sukata,  
khaṭ sastra murkhe sunata,  
jese dāh dīs pavən jhulata.

-bher m 5.

ਅਤਰੂ [atəru] *Skt* *n* one without a body; Cupid  
ਅਤਰਫ [atəf] *P* اتراف *n* a favour, grace, compassion.  
2 attention, consideration.

ਅਤਰੁਜ [atbhuj] See ਅਤਿਰੁਜ.

ਅਤਰੁਭ [atbhut] See ਅਦਰੁਭ.

ਅਤਰ [atə] *adj* which one cannot swim across,  
unswimmable. "atə tərto nahI jai."-gəv  
kabit. 2 *A* اتر *n* a perfume, scent, oil of sandal-  
wood, extract of rose wood.

ਅਤਰ ਸਿੰਘ [atə sɪŋh] son of sardar Amir Singh  
Sandhavalia and brother of Lahina Singh.  
After the death of Kanwar Naunihal Singh,  
he wanted to instal Maharani Chand Kaur,  
widow of Maharaja Kharak Singh, on the  
thrown, while the Dogras were planning to  
make Sher Singh the king. Sher Singh  
succeeded and Sandhavalias felt extremely  
slighted. They wanted to put an end to Sher  
Singh. The Dogras also joined them in their  
plan. When Ajit Singh shot Sher Singh dead  
at Shah Balaval, a great calamity befell the  
entire family. Atar Singh ran away and took  
refuge with Bhai Vir Singh of Narranagabad.  
The Lahore army under orders from Hira  
Singh Dogra encircled him there. In May 1844  
(27 Barsakh Sammat 1901, Sardar Gulab  
Singh shot Atar Singh dead with his rifle. See  
ਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

2 son of Sardar Kharak Singh, an aristocrat  
of Bhadaur was born in 1833 AD. He was a  
very shrewd and erudite person. Sardar Sir  
Atar Singh Mahamahopadhyay set up an

excellent library at Ludhiana. He died in 1896  
AD.

3 Sant Atar Singh, a devotee of the  
Almighty and preacher of the Sikh scripture.  
He was born at village Chima in tehsil Sunam  
of Patiala state on the first of the bright half  
of the lunar month of Chet Sammat 1923. At  
the age of 18 years, he joined the Burmese  
Platoon No. 4, but left it after some time to  
devote himself to the preaching of the Sikh  
religion. He administered amrit to thousands  
of persons. Sant Ji was a perfect recluse and  
practitioner of Karam Yog (the path of action)  
and labour (work). His institution Gur Sagar  
at Mastuana and beautiful buildings at  
Damdama Sahib are a permanent memorial  
to him. Sant Atar Singh breathed his last at  
Sangrur on 19 Magh Sammat 1983 and was  
cremated at Mastuana.

ਅਤਰਕ [atarak], ਅਤਰਕੀ [atarkya] *Skt* अतरक्य *adj*  
which cannot be debated, non-debatable. "tor  
atarak gīra ras bhini."-NP.

ਅਤਰਦਾਨ [atardan] *n* a perfume-vial.

ਅਤਰਫ [atəf] *A* اتراف plural of ਡਰਫ direction.  
2 tax collected from several sides. 3 duty on  
goods exported.

ਅਤਲ [atal] *n* the first and uppermost part of  
the nether world.

ਅਤਲਸ [atlas] *A* اطلس *n* a kind of glistening silken  
cloth. "soe rumi tale lal dārk atlas."-krrsən.  
In the ancient times red coloured Roman  
silken cloth was very famous.

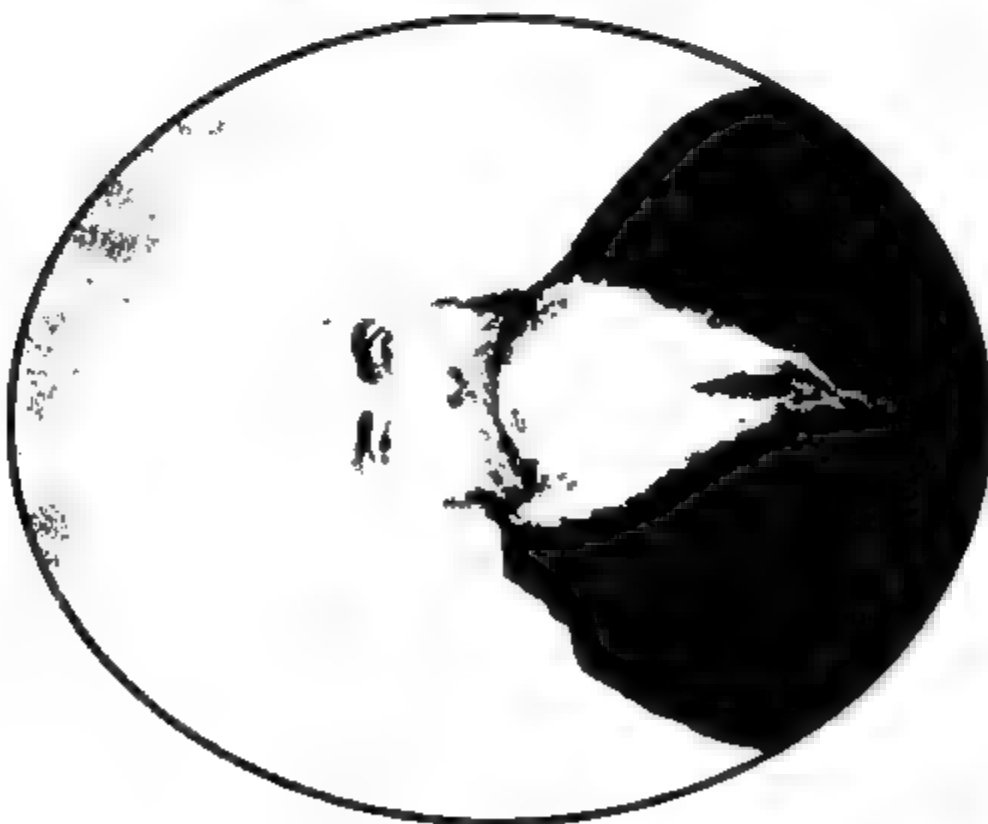
ਅਤਾ [ata] *A* اطا *n* a largesse, bounty. 2 See ਅੱਤ.  
"ਐ ਹੇ, ਐ ਹੇ."-ramav

ਅਤਾਉਲਾ [ataulla] *A* اٹاؤل *adj* gifted by God.

ਅਤਾਉਲਾ ਮਾਂ [ataulla xan] See ਗੁਲ ਮਾਂ. 2 a Rajput  
of Taravri who sided with the Muslim  
religious zealots assembled under Haidri flag  
to fight for the destruction of Banda Bahadur  
and the Khalsa force.



SARDAR SIR ATAR SINGH BHADRAL



SANT ATAR SINGH JI MASTUANA



**ਅਰਾਈ** [ətai] *A* اَرَايَ *adj* one whom the Creator has blessed or gifted with knowledge. 2 This word meaning 'mighty or dominating' is derived from اَرَايَ. "eh fakir bəda atai." -BG "nād cād kirpal das ih bade atai." -jəgnama. 3 half-literate, partially educated. "baṅgar ləkh bhād atai." -BG 4 *S* a beggar, a supplicant.

**ਅਤਾਕ** [atak] *A* اَتَاك *adj* independent, free from bondage. "punitā atakā." -akal

**ਅਤਾਤ** [atat] *adj* without a ਤਾਤ (son). 2 fatherless. 3 without rancour. 4 *A* اَتَاك *n* obedience, allegiance.

**ਅਤਾਨ** [ətan] *adj* without defence; who has no protector. "atanasc." -gyan. See ਤਾਨ.

**ਅਤਾਪ** [atap] *adj* not attainable through austerities/penance. "tap ke kriye te jpe pair atap nath." -akal 2 free from sorrow; calm.

**ਅਤਾਰ** [atar] *A* اَتَار *n* a maker or seller of perfumes. 2 a seller of distilled drugs.

**ਅਤਾਹਿਕ** [atahk] *A* اَتَاك *n* a teacher, an instructor, a preceptor, an educator.

**ਅਤਿ** [atɪ] *Skt adj* very much, excessive. "atɪ sura je kou kahave." -sukhmani

**ਅਤਿ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ** [atɪ akhəḍ path] an uninterrupted recitation of Guru Granth Sahib by one reciter in a single sitting without eating anything. It usually takes twenty seven hours to complete. See ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

**ਅਤਿਸਹਿਤਾ** [atɪ sahita] See ਅਤਸਹਿਤਾ.

**ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯ** [atɪʃay] *Skt adj* very much.

**ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯੋਕਿ** [atɪʃayokɪ] See ਅਤਸ਼ਯੋਕਿ.

**ਅਤਿਸਾਰ** [atɪsar] *n* essence. 2 اَتْسَار *n* diarrhoea. It is caused by disorder in the digestive system that is in turn caused by overeating or eating of foul food, raw or over ripe fruit, or viscous glutinous things, sleeping on wet ground, drinking unclean water; in this state food is not well digested causing frequent loose motions.

Before preventing loose motions, stomach

should be cleansed by administering castor oil or some other waxen stuff. Then prepare a compound of bamboo manna, cardamom, verdigrass, gum of acacia, fine gum (mastagi), lump sugar, and opium into pills of one tola each. Taking one to three pills a day, according to the patient's age, with aniseed extract or fresh water for three days, would cure diarrhoea. Alternatively, Indian baekl kern and aniseed boiled in water like tea or curd of cow's milk with black pepper, ginger and salt may be taken. Or powder of myrobalan, patis aconitum heterophyllum asafoetide, black pepper, ginger and salt be taken two to four masas daily with warm water.

The patient suffering from diarrhoea should not eat thick loaves of wheat flour or other heavy things. Light items like sago, white of the egg, rice, milk etc. should be taken. "tɪs ko lagr adhik atɪsar." -GPS.

**ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯ** [atɪʃay] See ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯ.

**ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯਤਾ** [atɪʃeta] *Skt* ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯਤਾ *n* excess and deficiency, profit or loss. "atɪʃeta mohɪ jɪn cit layo." -GPS. 2 See ਅਤਸਹਿਤਾ.

**ਅਤਿਸੁਪ** [atɪsvap] *Skt n* eternal sleep; death. See ਸੁਪ.

**ਅਤਿਕਾਯ** [atikay] *adj* having a large body, big-bodied, hefty. 2 son of Ravan born to Dhanyamalini. Lachhman killed him in a battle. His name was also Mahakay. "mahakay nama maha bir evā." -ramav

**ਅਤਿ ਕੁੰਭੀ** [atɪ kūbhɪ] See ਕੁੰਭੀ 6.

**ਅਤਿਕ੍ਰਮਣ** [atɪkraməṇ] *Skt n* walking over. 2 exceeding the limit. 3 overstepping the rules.

**ਅਤਿਗੀਤਾ** [atɪgita] a matrix metre comprising four lines, each line having 32 matras with pauses first at the fifteenth matra and the next at the seventeenth matra after that.

Example:

"jɪnɪ hɪɪ hɪɪ namu nɛ cetɪo (meri jɪduɪe)

te manmukh mur taje ram."—*brha m 4*.

In these lines, meri jidurie is an address, and is not a part of the metre. If there are two guru matras instead of guru and laghu matras at the end, the metre is known as kamād.

**ਅਤਿਥਿ** [ətithi] *Skt n* one whose time of arrival is not fixed; a visitor, guest. 2 son of Kushi and grandson of Ram Chandar. He was born from Kumudvati's womb.

**ਅਤਿਪਤ** [ətīpat] *adj* dissatisfied, unsatiated See ਅਤਿਪਤ.

**ਅਤਿਪਤਿ** [ətīpatī] *Skt* ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ *n* lack of satisfaction, absence of satiety. "ətīpatī man mae."—*sahas m 5*

**ਅਤਿਬਲਾ** [ətībālā] *adj* extremely powerful, very strong.

**ਅਤਿਬਲਾ** [ətībala] *Skt n* It is stated in Valmiki's Ramayan that Vishvamitar taught Ram two techniques of bla and atibla because of which he remained free from fatigue and disease. 2 a herb called gāgerān or kōghi that strengthens semen, pacifies the burning sensation and cholera afflicting the animals. It kills worms in the stomach. Taking it with milk and a lump of sugar cures prameh disease (*L sidonia cordifolia*).

**ਅਤਿਬੁਜ** [ətībhu] *adj* long armed. 2 one whose arms can reach anywhere. "ətībhu bhāzo aparā,"—*mālā namdev*.

**ਅਤਿਮਾਨੁਖ** [ətīmanukh] *adj* one who though human in form, possesses greater strength than man; god in human form. 2 beyond human power. 3 one who transcends human strength; an animal.

**ਅਤਿਮਾਲਤੀ** [ətīmaltī] a four lined matrik metre, also called padakulāk, comprising four cākals, that is four cāgans, with two pauses, each after eight matras, the final two matras being guru.

<sup>1</sup>It may also be pronounced as ਵਾਹੁ.

Example:

kāhū nā puja, kāhū nā arca,  
kāhū nā śrutidhunī, simratī nā cārca,  
kāhū nā homā, kāhū nā danā,  
kāhū nā sājām, kāhū sēnanā.—*kālki*

**ਅਤਿਮੁਤੁ** [ətīmrityū] *Skt n* salvation; death that does not repeat itself. "ase marhū jī bahur nā marna."—*gaur kabir*

**ਅਤਿਰਸ** [ətīras] *n* spiritual bliss, of which there is no equal. "ətīras par taje ras phikē"—*sāloh*. 2 the joy of reciting the name of God.

**ਅਤਿਰਥ** [ətīrath], **ਅਤਿਰਥੀ** [ətīrathi] *Skt* ਅਤਿਰਥ *n* a warrior who mounting a chariot alone fights against countless enemies; a great hero. "jatha subhāt atīrathi hve larat nā cāhit sahay."—*GPS*.

**ਅਤਿਰਿਕਤ** [ətīrikat] *Skt* ਅਤਿਰਿਕਤ *adv* besides, in addition to.

**ਅਤਿਰੋਗ** [ətīrog] *n* ignorance. 2 cough. 3 leprosy. 4 *adj* incurable; mortal.

**ਅਤਿਵੰਤ** [ətīvāt] *Skt* ਅਤਿਵੰਤ *adj* very much, abundant, beyond measure. "danī bādo atīvāt mahā bālī."—*savrye m 4 ke*.

**ਅਤਿਵਯਾਪਿ** [ətīvyaptī] *Skt n* a defective characteristic of a particular object; the characteristic which is to be found in other objects as well. Suppose we describe a cow as a horned animal but there are many other animals like buffalo, and goat with horns, so this is a defect in characterisation.


**ਅਤੀ** [əti] See ਅਤ and ਅਤਿ. 2 *Skt vr* to pass by, go across, trespass.

**ਅਤੀਸਾਰ** [ətīsar] See ਅਤੀਸਾਰ. "tīn ko atīsar dukh hoi."—*NP*.

**ਅਤੀਤ** [ətit] *Skt adj* gone by; past. 2 free from worldly attachments; averse, ascetic. "atit sādāe māta ka māta."—*sūhi m 5*. 3 *adv* away, beyond. "hvebo trigun atit."—*hājare 10*.

**ਅਤੀਥ** [ətith] See ਅਤਿਥਿ.

**ਅਤੀਂਦ੍ਰਿ** [ətīdre] *Skt* ਅਤੀਂਦ੍ਰਿਯ *adj* not comprehensible

through the senses; beyond sensory perception.  
ਅਤੀਮ [atim] *A*  *adj* (one) whose parents are dead. 2 poor, penniless, trivial. "jaṁ sūtē jiraṁ me thīe atima gād."—*s farid*.

ਅਤੀਅਰ [atīyah] *A*  a reward, an award.

ਅਤੀਵ [ativ] *Skt adj* very much, beyond measure.

ਅਤੁਟ [atut] *adj* undiminished.

ਅਤੁਲ [atul] *adj* immeasurable, measureless. "ape atul tulaṛda pīra."—*sorm 4*. 2 *Skt* ਅਤੁਲਤ matchless, unequalled, rare. "gūṁ gavāt atul sukh para."—*ṭodi m 5*.

ਅਤੁਲਤ [atulat] *adj* unweighed, unmeasured. "bal atulat bahu vīṣala."—*GPS*.

ਅਤੁਲ ਭੋਲ [atul tol] *n* a spiritual insight; thinking of what is immeasurable.

ਅਤੁਲਿਤ [atulit] See ਅਤੁਲਤ.

ਅਤੁਲਤ [atuly] See ਅਤੁਲ 2.

ਅਤੁਲਤਯੋਗਿਤਾ [atuly-yogita] a figure of meaning with a specific feature "tuly-yogita jehā nā hoi, jan atuly-yogita soi.—*ṣavāt ṣeo bhuṣan*. 'The object to be compared is not equal to the one it is compared with.' It is non-comparability, the obverse of comparability.

Example:

thakē nēn sṛavēn suni thakē,  
thakī sūdārī kara,  
jara hak di sēbh mātī thakī,  
ek nā thakāsī mara—*suhi kabir*.  
giri basudha jēl pavēn jēigo  
ikī sadhbacān aṭladha,  
ṣḍ bīnāsī jēr bīnāsī  
utbhuj sēt bīnadha,  
carī bīnāsī khaṭ-hī bīnāsī  
ik sadhbacān nihcāladha,  
disaṭīman hē sāgāl bīnāsī,  
ik sadhbacān agadhā—*sar m 5*.  
mela brahma mela Idu,  
ravī mela mela hē cādu,  
mela mālta ihu sāsar,

Ik harī nirmal jāka ṣt nā par.

—*bher kabir*.

ਅਤੇ [ate] *part* a conjunction meaning 'and'.

ਅਤੇਜ [atej] *adj* without lustre, ineffective. 2 *n* darkness. "atej jese tej līn."—*akāl*.

ਅਤੇਵ [atev] See ਅਤੀਵ. "atevagnī hotī."—*datt*. 'high priest adept in performing rites.'

ਅਤੈ [atē] See ਅਤੇ. "gohe atē lākṛī ādārī kīra hoī."—*var asa*.

ਅਤੋਕ [atok] *Skt* अतक् *n* a limb, part. 2 a traveller, wayfarer.

ਅਤੋਲ [atol] *adj* unweighed, beyond weighing. 2 unequalled, matchless.

ਅਤੋਲਕ [atolak], ਅਤੋਲਵਾ [atolva], ਅਤੋਲਵੀ [atolvi] *adj* that cannot be weighed, beyond estimation. "harī harī nam atolak para."—*asa chāt m 4*. "oh vepārvahu atolva."—*sri m 1*. "mīṭī pāi atolvi."—*s farid*.

ਅਤੱਕ [atāk], ਅਤੱਗ [atāg] *Skt* आतक् *n* terror, fear. "sēbh des dukal atāk hāryo."—*NP*. "kayār ke ur hot atāga."—*GPS*. 2 glory. 3 dominance.

ਅੱਤ [att] *n* surplus, excess. 2 tyranny.

ਅੱਤਾ [atta] *Skt* अता *n* mother. 2 elder sister. 3 the Creator holding every one in grasp. 4 *Skt* अतृ *adj* gourmand, gluttonous.

ਅੱਤਾਰ [attar] See ਅਤਾਰ.

ਅਤਰਾਢਾਢ [atyacar] *Skt n* transgression of morality, outrage. 2 depravity. 3 atrocity.

ਅਤਰੁਕਿ [atyukṛī] hyperbole, overstatement, a literary figure in which excess is the norm, and to describe with greater emphasis is its function. It is also called atīsyukṛī. "dan ṣurta rup gūṁ kāhīye atī ādhīkay."

Example:

"tāhā sātrū ke bhīm hēstī cālae,  
phīrē maddh gēṇā aṭṭ b nā ae."—*gyan*.  
"dhurī uḍī khur purān te pāb uradh hvc  
ravīmāḍāl chae. manhu pher rāce bīdhī lok  
dhara khaṭ aṭh ākas bānae."—*cāḍī 1*.

**ਅਭਰੰਤ** [ətyət] *Skt adj* very much, too much, in excess. "ətyət asa aithitybhavnā."—sahas m 5.  
**ਅਭਰੰਤਾਤਿਸਯੋਕਿ** [ətyətātisyokti] a literary figure of meaning involving excessive imagination. Its characteristic is to describe an action before the cause for it arises. "jāhā hetu te pratham hi pragat hot he kaj."—*śivraj bhuṣan*.

Example:

"pāhila putu picheri mai,  
 baharī belu gon gharī ai."—*asa kabir*.

"yuddh hetu dāśmeṣ jāb kasi kāmā kirpan,  
 jāg dukhdaik śātru gān turāt bhāe bīn prāṇ."  
**ਅਭਰੰਤਾ ਭਾਵ** [ətyānta bhav] See **ਅਭਾਵ**.

**ਅਤ੍ਰ** [ətr] *n* short form for **ਅਤ੍ਰਾ**, a missile, weapon for throwing. "ətr ke cāleya chitī chātr ke dhārya."—*akal*. 2 *adv* here, at this place.

**ਅਤ੍ਰਣਾ** [ətrāṇa] *adj* without a defect; complete.

**ਅਤ੍ਰਪਤ੍ਰ** [ətrpatr] *Skt* **ਅਤ੍ਰਪਤ੍ਰ** *n* an umbrella, which provides shelter from the sun. 2 a royal canopy. See "ətrpatr kāhī sis dhurāyo."—*VN*.

**ਅਤ੍ਰਿ** [ətri] *Skt n* Brahma's son in human form, a sage counted among seven eminent sages. His wife was Anusuya and their three sons were Dattatreya, Durvasa and Som. "pun bhāe ətri rikhi munī mahan, dāscarcār vidyanidhan."—*datt* 2 See **ਅਤ੍ਰੀ**. 3 *Skt* **ਅਤ੍ਰ** *adj* who eats or devours.

**ਅਤ੍ਰਿਸੁਤ** [ətrisut], **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਜ** [ətrij], **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਨਯ** [ətrinay] *n* Atri's son, Dattatreya. 2 Durvasa. 3 Som.

**ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਤ** [ətripat] *Skt* **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਤ** *adj* hungry 2 impatient, greedy.

**ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਿ** [ətripati] lack of satiety. See **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਿ**.

**ਅਤ੍ਰੀ** [ətri] See **ਅਤ੍ਰਿ**. 2 short form of **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਨੁ**, an armed person. "yuddhveta ətri ətri."—*paras*.

**ਅਤ੍ਰੰਗ** [ətrāṅg] *adj* without waves or ripples, calm, still. "ətrāṅgasc."—*gyan*. 2 of the inside, inner one. 3 from the heart.

**ਅਥ** [əth] *part* now, at the moment. 2 after this, hence. 3 ancient Hindu sages employed this

word for expressing a sense of bliss.

"ਭੋਕਾਰ ਭਾਖ ਜਾਵੇਨੀ ਭਵਨ ਪੁਰ।

ਕਠਨ ਮਿਤਾ ਬਿਨਿਯਤੀ ਤੇਨ ਸਾਡ੍ਹਨਿਕਾ ਕੁਮੈ।"

(See Bhamti explication of the Brahamsutras and Sankhyavachan Bhashy) See **ਵੈਸ਼ੇਸਿਕ** ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਢ-ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ ਬਰਮਾ ਧਿਆਨਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ and ਵੈਦਾਂਤ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਆਦਿ-ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ ਰਵਿਜੀਤਾਸ਼ਾ. See **ਅਥਿ** and **ਸੁਅਸਤਿ**. 4 See **ਅਥਿ** 2.

**ਅਥਕ** [athak] *adj* tireless. 2 indivisible, continuous. "əthaks diva balē athak."—*ram m* 1.

**ਅਥਰੀਸ** [əthtis] *Skt* **ਅਥਰੀਸ** *n* God, the master of the newcomers. "so to na dādot asṭāg əthtis ko."—*akal*.

**ਅਥਨ** [athan] *Skt* **ਅਥਨ** *n* sunset, See **ਅਥਣ**.

**ਅਥਰ** [əthar] short form for **ਅਥਰਵ**. "əthar bed paṭhyō."—*VN*.

**ਅਥਰਵ** [əthrab] *Skt* **ਅਥਰਵ** *n* the fourth Ved also named Brahm Ved, See **ਵੇਦ**. 2 The sage who revealed the fourth Ved. See **ਅਥਰਵਨ**.

**ਅਥਰਵਣ** [ətharban] See **ਅਥਰਵ** and **ਅਥਰਵਨ**.

**ਅਥਰਵਣਿ** [ətharbanī] *Skt* **ਅਥਰਵਣਿ** *n* a scholar of Athrav Ved, pandit. 2 a priest who conducts a sacrifice etc. according to the provisions of Athrav Ved.

**ਅਥਰਵਨ** [ətharban], **ਅਥਰਵਣ** [ətharvan] *Skt* **ਅਥਰਵਨ** *n* the fourth Ved, See **ਵੇਦ**. 2 a sage mentioned in Rig Ved. He is mentioned as the son of Brahma, and his Brahman progeny is known as Athravan, who consider themselves supreme in conducting sacrificial rituals etc. "bhar ətharban gurumukh tara."—*BG*. 'Devotees of the Guru have taken away the burden of Athravan ritualists'

**ਅਥਰਵਣ** [əthvan] See **ਅਥਨ**. 2 the west, See **ਅਥਰਵਣ**.

**ਅਥਵਾ** [əthva] *part* or, rather, alternatively.

**ਅਥਈ** [əthai] *n* a place for sitting or settling down. 2 a rest room. "huto əthai ke vic bəṭhyo."—*GPS*.

**ਅਥਾਹ** [əthah], **ਅਥਾਹੁ** [əthahu] *adj* measureless,

very deep. "ogam othah beāt."—*var ram 2 m 5*  
**ਅਥਾਕ** [əthak] *adj* tireless, untiring. "kie rath  
 əthak."—*sri m 5*.

**ਅਥਾਮ** [ətham] *adj* without a place of one's own,  
 homeless. 2 without check or hindrance.  
 "ukharyo dhiraj mul əthamu."—*NP*.

**ਅਥਿ** [əthi] short form of **ਅਥਿਬ**, a bone. 2 *adv* at  
 this. "məja rudhir durgādhā nanək əthi  
 garben əgyanno."—*gatha*.

**ਅਥਿਤ** [əthit], **ਅਥਿਤਾ** [əthita] *adj* what is not set  
 or settled, restless. 2 mortal. 3 at some places  
 this word has been used to mean **ਅਤਿਥਿ**.

**ਅਥਿਤਿ** [əthiti] See **ਅਤਿਥਿ**. 2 unsteadiness,  
 instability.

**ਅਥਿਤਭਵਨ** [əthitybhavan] See **ਅਥਿਤਭਵਨ**.

**ਅਥਿਰ** [əthir] *Skt* **ਅਥਿਰ** *adj* unstable, unsteady.  
 2 mortal.

**ਅਥੋਨ** [əthon] *adv* thereafter, after this. "athon  
 pusa dāmra."—*dhana namdev*. 'After this a  
 person should practise breathing.' See **ਦਮ**.

**ਅਥੁ** [əthru] *n* ਅਥੁ a tear.

**ਅਢ** [ad] *Skt* **ਭੱ** *vr* to eat; to cut; to chop; to  
 nibble.

**ਅਦਗ** [ədag], **ਅਦੱਗ** [ədagg] *adj* untainted,  
 stainless. "namo khagg ədaggā."—*VN*. "lekar  
 khagg ədagg mähā."—*cāḍī 1*. 2 unblemished.  
 3 which cannot be burnt. "ədokh ədag ədag  
 he."—*akal*.

**ਅਦਦ** [ədad] *A* **ਅਦ** a number, numeral, figure,  
 sum. 2 a countable object.

**ਅਦਨ** [ədan] *Skt* *n* eating, dining. 2 *A* **ਅਦਨ** *adj*  
 everlasting. 3 *n* in the Bible and the Quran, a  
 garden i.e. Eden, where God kept Adam. See  
**ਅਦਮ**. 4 a town situated on a hill at the sea  
 coast bordering Arabia. Its height from the sea  
 level is 1775 feet. There is a strong military  
 fort which is a part of the Indian empire. Adan  
 was captured by the British in January 1839.  
 It is a harbour for ships going to and from  
 Britain.

**ਅਦਨਾ** [ədna] *A* **ਅਦਨ** *adj* lowly, inferior,  
 worthless.

**ਅਦਬ** [ədab] *A* **ਅਦਬ** *n* respect, regard, deference.  
 "hadiye rahe xuda amād ədab, be ədab xalist  
 az əltafe rabb."—*jīdgi 2* a rule, regulation.  
 3 literature imparting morality

**ਅਦਭੁਤ** [ədbhut] *Skt* **ਅਦਭੁਤ** *adj* wonderful, strange.  
 2 amazing. 3 in poetics one of the nine literary  
 excellences. See **ਰਸ**.

**ਅਦਭੁਤ ਰਾਮਾਯਣ** [ədbhut ramayan] See **ਮਹਾਰਾਣ**.

**ਅਦਮ** [ədam] *Skt* **ਅਦਮ** *adj* that cannot be  
 subdued, unconquerable, irrepressible. 2 *A* **ਅਦਮ**  
*n* absence, non-existence, state of withdrawal.  
 3 the next world.

**ਅਦਰਸ** [ədras] See **ਅਦਰਸ**. 2 See **ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤ**.

**ਅਦਰਕ** [ədrak] *Skt* **ਅਦ੍ਰਿਕ** *n* gingor.

**ਅਦਰਬ** [ədarab] *adj* without wealth, poor.  
 2 priceless, invaluable. "su bajī ədarbā."  
 —*gyan*.

**ਅਦਲ** [ədāl] *Skt* **ਅਦਲ** purified butter. 2 *A* **ਅਦਲ** *n*  
 justice. "ədāl kare guru gzan sāmāna."—*maru  
 solhe m 1*. 3 God, the Creator. 4 equality. 5 a  
 measure.

**ਅਦਲੀ** [ədli] *adj* (one) who administers justice.  
 2 *n* a judge. "ədli hor bētha prabhu apī."  
 —*gau m 5*. 3 a resident of village Bhaini (now  
 renamed as Chohla or Cholha). He was a  
 spiritually awakened devotee of Guru  
 Ramdas. It was as a result of his teaching that  
 Bhai Bidhi Chand renounced burglary and  
 received spiritual teaching lessons from Guru  
 Arjan Dev. "ədli guru ko sikkh tēhī jīh  
 sumatī vīsekhi."—*GPS*.

**ਅਦਲੁ** [ədalu] See **ਅਦਲ**.

**ਅਦਵੈ** [ədve] See **ਅਦਵੈ**.

**ਅਦਾ** [ada], **ਅਦਾਇ** [adaī] *A* **ਅਦਾ** *n* grace, gesture,  
 gait. "ədbhut adaī tāki."—*ramav*. 2 syntax.  
 3 settling of accounts. 4 lucid exposition. 5 *A*  
**ਅਦਾ** *n* cancellation, rejection. "tero hukam  
 karhēge əda. guru ke sēg rahēge sādā."—*GPS*.



6 *adj* destroyed, perished. "Is thāl te tūhi hui ada."—GPS.

ਅਦਾਇਬ [adaib] *A* ادايب plural of ਅਦਾਬ. "brīd adaib rakhat hē."—GPS.

ਅਦਾਹਣ [adahan] *adj* which cannot be burnt, incombustible, inflammable. "prēcād amet adahan."—paras.

ਅਦਾਗ [adag] *adj* spotless, clean, unblemished.

ਅਦਾਬ [adab] See ਅਦਾਇਬ. "karat adab adhik sabhkoe."—GPS.

ਅਦਾਲਤ [adalat] *A* اداالت *n* court. 2 justice.

ਅਦਾਲਤੀ [adalti] who holds the court. 2 *n* a judge, magistrate.

ਅਦਾਵਤ [adavat] *A* اداوت *n* enmity, hostility. "tū karē adavat guru nal."—jāgnama.

ਅਦਿਸਟ [adisaṭ] *Sk* अदृष्ट *adj* invisible, unseen. 2 *n* the Creator. "sahje adisaṭu pāchanē."—srī a m 3 3 fate. 4 fortune, destiny.

ਅਦਿਸਟਿ [adisaṭi] the unseen. "citu adisaṭi lagai."—ram a m 3.

ਅਦਿਸਟੁ [adisaṭu] See ਅਦਿਸਟ.

ਅਦਿਖ [adikh] *adj* without initiation, uninitiated by the Guru. 2 invisible.

ਅਦਿਤ [adit] See ਅਦਿਤਸ.

ਅਦਿਤਿ [aditi] *n* the earth. 2 daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap who gave birth to the gods. "diti aditi e rikhi bari banai."—VN. 3 mother. 4 a devourer, i.e. death.

ਅਦਿਤਿਸੁਤ [aditisut], ਅਦਿਤਿਕੁਮਾਰ [aditikumar] the sun. 2 Indar. 3 Vaman. 4 god.

ਅਦਿਤੀ [aditi] See ਅਦਿਤਿ.

ਅਦੀਸ [adis], ਅਦੀਖ [adikh] invisible. See ਅਦਿਸ਼. "adise."—japu.

ਅਦੀਨ [adin] *adj* lacking in humility. 2 fearless. 3 magnanimous. 4 son of the Pandav, Sahdev.

ਅਦੀਨਾ [adina] *P* ادينه *n* Friday. adina means adornment; the Muslims adorn themselves on Friday, so it gets this name.

ਅਦੀਨਾ ਬੇਗ [adina beg] son of Channu Arain, a poor man of Sharakpur, started life as a

Patvari, (a recorder of land holdings) and by virtue of his ability rose to be the nawab of Jalandhar, and died as the subedar of Punjab. His real name was Bahram Jang but born on Friday (Adina), he came to be called Adina beg. With the aim of destroying Ahmad Shah's son, Taimur and his deputy Jahan Khan, he allied first with the Sikhs and then with the Marathas. Being dishonest, he could not continue his alliance with either of them. He died of colic during Assu of Sammat 1815 and was buried at Khanpur near Jalandhar. According to Prachin Panth Parkash, he conquered Jalandhar in Sammat 1813 with the help of Sodhi Vadbhag Singh of Kartarpur and the Khalsa Dai. The Khalsa disinterred and burnt the body of Nasir Ali who had earlier consigned to fire the sacred pillar of Kartarpur.

ਅਦੁਤਿਯ [adutiy], ਅਦੁਤੀ [aduti] See ਅਦਿਤੀਯ.

ਅਦੁ [adu] *A* اعدو *n* an enemy, a rival.

ਅਦੁਖ [adukh], ਅਦੁਖਾ [adukha] *adj* without suffering or distress. 2 guiltless, innocent. 3 sinless. "man rahyo adukha."—GPS.

ਅਦੁਜ [adu] *adj* matchless, unique.

ਅਦੁਲ [adul], ਅਦੁਲੀ [aduli] *A* اءول *n* refusal, disobedience, negation. 2 opposition, antagonism. "hukamaduli gunahz vicaro."—GPS.

ਅਦੇਉ [adeu] *n* a demon. 2 *adj* unable to give, unfit for giving. "dēu adeu vasatu jo hoi."—NP.

ਅਦੇਅ [adesa] *adj* not fit to be given. See ਅਦੇਯ. 2 *n* one who is not a god, a demon. See ਦੇਅ.

ਅਦੇਸ [ades] *adj* without a country. "akal purakh ades."—japu. 2 ignoble habitation. 3 See ਅਦੇਸ਼.

ਅਦੇਸਾ [adesa] *P* اءسا *n* apprehension, concern, anxiety. 2 envy. 3 misgiving, doubt. "cuke manhu adesa."—vad chāt m 5. 4 fear, panic.

ਅਦੇਖ [adekh], ਅਦੇਖਿ [adekhi] *adj* invisible. "jās adekhi tas rakhi bicara."—gau bavan kabir.

ਅਦੇਬ [adey] *n* not worthy of being given; what is not given. "nahi adey kachu to te."—*NP*

ਅਦੇਵ [adev] *n* one who is different from a god; a demon. "mi dev adevan sidhu mathyo."—*mohini* 2 who has no god to worship, who does not worship any deity. "ad i adev he."—*japu*

ਅਦੋਖ [adokh] *adj* faultless, sinless, blameless.

ਅਦੰਗ [adāg], ਅਦੰਗੀ [adāgi] *adj* unblemished, untainted. See ਦੰਗ 2 free from bickering. 3 *P* ۴ foolish.

ਅਦੰਡ [adād], ਅਦੰਡਰ [adādry] *Skt* अदण्ड *adj* not punishable, not liable to be punished.

ਅਦੰਬ [adābh] *adj* free from hypocrisy; unpretentious.

ਅਦਰ [ady] *Skt* *adv* today, now.

ਅਦ੍ਰ [adr] See ਅਦ੍ਰਿ

ਅਦ੍ਰਸਾਰ [adrasar] *n* sap of a mountain, secretion of a rock. 2 iron. 3 steel. "kahū adrsarā, kahū bhadr rupā."—*akal* 'At some places it is iron and gold at other places.' 4 a spring or a stream, rising from Adri mountain.

ਅਦ੍ਰਹਮਨ [adrahman], ਅਦ੍ਰਮਨ [adrmān] عبدالرحمان Abdul Rahman, a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev. He served the Guru at Kartarpur and is counted among devout Sikhs. "ek fakir ju adrahman."—*NP*.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿ [adri] *Skt n* a mountain. 2 a stone. 3 a tree. 4 a cloud.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ [adris], ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਟ [adrisat] See ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਟ 1 and ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਟ. "dekhi adrisat rahau bismadi."—*sor m 1*. "bitharyo adrisat jah karam jar."—*akal*. 2 See ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਟ 3.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਾਰ [adrisar] *n* sap of a mountain, secretion of a rock. See ਸਿਲਾਜੀਤ. 2 iron. 3 a fountain of water that springs from a mountain.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸੁਤਾ [adrisuta] *n* daughter of the mountain, Parvati. 2 stream. 3 Ganga.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿ ਸੁਤਾਹੁ ਕੀ ਜੋ ਤਨਿਆ [adri sutahu ki jo tania] goddess Kaushaki, daughter of Parvati.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>ਸ਼ਰੀਰ ਕੋਸ਼ਾਚਾਲਕਾ ਚਾਰੀਯਾ ਨਿ ਧ੍ਰੁਤਮਿਕਾ।

ਕੀਰਤੀਕੀਰਤੀ ਕਾਮਰੂਪੁ ਜਗੀ ਲੋਕੇਸੁ ਮੀਸੋ। 1—*durga sapar sal 2 5*.

2 Goddess Kali. According to a story in Markandey Puran, she appeared from the forehead of Durga during the formidable battle of Saronathij. "nikli mattha phorke."—*cāḍi 3*.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸੁ [adrist] See ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਟ 1 and 3.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸੁਕੁਟ [adristkut] a riddle, the resolution of which is beyond grasp; a riddle with an enigmatic clue. In Punjabi it is pronounced as drisṭkut.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤ [adrisy] *Skt* अदृश्य *adj* invisible, unseen, missing.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਾ [adrija] *n* daughter of the Himalay, Parvati. 2 a stream.

ਅਦ੍ਰੀ [adri] See ਅਦ੍ਰਿ. 2 *adj* honourable, venerable. 3 a man from the hills.

ਅਦ੍ਰੋਹ [adroh] *adj* without ill-will, without enmity; amiable.

ਅਦ੍ਰਬ [advay], ਅਦ੍ਰਿਤੀਯ [advritiy], ਅਦ੍ਰਿਯ [advriy] *adj* incomparable, unique, matchless. "advriy amar."—*gyan*.

ਅਦ੍ਰੇਸ [adves], ਅਦ੍ਰੇਖ [advekh] *Skt* अद्वैत *adj* without enmity. 2 without envy.

ਅਦ੍ਰੈ [adve] *adj* unique. See ਅਦ੍ਰਯ. "ad i purakh adv."—*akal*.

ਅਦ੍ਰੇਖ [advekh] See ਅਦ੍ਰੇਖ.

ਅਦ੍ਰੇਤ [advet] *Skt adj* unrivalled, unique. 2 *n* God who is peerless.

ਅਦ੍ਰੇਤਵਾਦ [advetvad] *Skt* वेदांतवाद, the principle holding that there is nothing except God who is the cause as well as the creator of the world.

ਅਧ [adh] *Skt* अर्ध *adj* half. "adh ser magau dale."—*sor kabir*. 2 *Skt* अधः *part* below, under. 3 See ਅਧ.

ਅਧ ਉਰਧ [adh uradh] *adv* under and above. 2 *n* the earth and the sky. 3 nether and celestial worlds. 4 heaven and hell. "kirat para adh urdhi."—*gyan 3 m 1*.

ਅਧਸੀਲੀ [adhshili] *adj* semi cultured, partly well behaved. "adhshili treta axa."—*cāḍi 3*.

ਅਧਰ [adhah] See ਅਧ 2.

ਅਧਕ [adhak] See ਅਧਿਕ.

ਅਧਕਾਰ [adhkar] See ਅਧਿਕਾਰ.

ਅਧਕੀ [adhki] *adj* additional, excessive. "adhku trisna viṛape kam."—*gaur m 1*.

ਅਧਨ [adhan] *adj* without wealth; poor. "adhan dhani ho jat."—*saloh*.

ਅਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [adhnetra] See ਅਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ and ਅਧਨਾਤ੍ਰਾ

ਅਧਪਤਿ [adhpatri] *Sk* ਅਧਿਪਤਿ *n* the master, a king. "jyō adhpatri rk poṣiṣ tājke."—*NP*.

ਅਧਪੰਧ [adhpādhi] half the journey, half the distance. 2 According to the Hindu custom, it is the mid point between the home and the cremation ground where the hearse is placed and the oblation is performed. 3 *Ṣ* ਅਧਪੰਧ *adv* resuming the travel then.

ਅਧਪੰਧੀ [adhpādhi] *adj* who travels half the way to the destination; who cannot complete the journey. "adhpādhe he sāsaro va."—*vaḍ alahniā m 1*.

ਅਧਬੁਤ [adhbhut] See ਅਧਿਭੁਤ.

ਅਧਮ [adham] *adj* mean, low, base, wicked, vile.

ਅਧਮਾਈ [adhmai] *n* meanness, impiety, baseness, depravity.

ਅਧਮ ਚੌਰਾਲੀ [adham cāḍali] This hymn of Guru Arjan Dev is in the Asa Rag.

(1) adham cāḍali bhāi brahmaṇi  
sudi te srestai re,

(2) patali akasi sakhni lāhbār bujhi khai re,

(3) ghar ki bilai avar aikhai  
musa dekhi dārai re,

(4) aḷ ke vasi guri kino kehari  
kukar tindhī lagai re,

(5) bajhu thunia chapra thamia  
nighria gharu paia re,

(6) binu jarie le jario jārava  
theva acarāju laia re,

(7) dadi dadi nā pahucanhara  
cupi nimāu paia re,

(8) malī dulice beṭhi le mirtaku  
nen dikhaleu dhar re,

(9) soi ājāu kabē me jāna  
janāgharu nā chana re.—*asa m 5*.

It means :

1 The murderous and pain-giving tendency has turned into divine knowledge. The servile has changed into nobility i.e. spiritual strength has come within grasp. See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਮਣ and ਸ਼੍ਰੋਮਣਾਈ

2 The fire of desire that was not satiated by eating up the underworld and the starry world has got extinguished. See ਲਗਭਗ.

3 The house cat has been taught in such a way that it is now frightened of the mouse.

4 The Guru has placed the tiger (pride) under the control of the goat (humility) and the dog now eats grass instead of carrion.

5 The thatched roof of the body is held firm without props. What roamed astray without rest has found a home deep within.

6 Without (an) insetter flaunting his acumen, the devotees have got within their own conscience, and inset there a wonderful gem (of spiritual knowledge).

7 The supplicant, failing to get justice through appeal raised with a hue and cry, succeeded in his mission through silence i.e. through deep understanding.

8 Man's corpse man (lacking self-knowledge) sits on the throne, but his visual ostentation (false pretension) has disappeared. He has cultivated contempt for it.

9 An ignoramus alone claims that he knows, but the (real) knower cannot remain unknown.

ਅਧਮਤਾ [adhamta]. ਅਧਮਤ੍ਵ [adhamtv], ਅਧਮਾਈ [adhmai] *n* lowliness, meanness, depravity, falsehood, inferiority. "nāhi chuti adhmai."—*sor m 9*. "kahau kahā apni adhmai."—*toḍi m 9*.

ਅਧਮਾਧਮ [adhmadhām] *adj* lower than the lowly, the lowest, most ignoble, heinous sinning, wicked.

ਅਧਯਨ [adhyān] *Skt* ਅਧਯਨ *n* study, learning, perusal. ਅਧਿਨ.

ਅਧਰ [adhar] *Skt* *adj* which cannot be grasped or adopted. 2 *n* the nether region, hell. "adhrā dharā dharāṇah."—*sahas m 5*. 'adopter of the earth and the nether region.' See ਅਧਰੰ ਧਰੰ ਧਰਣਹ. 3 the lower lip. 4 a lip. 5 a constellation. "hukme dharī adhar rāhave."—*sukhmānī*. 6 the vagina, pudendum. 7 *S* *adj* baseless, without support, helpless

ਅਧਰਣ [adharāṇ] *adj* not worth adopting; unworthy of adoption. "adharāṇ dhārṇā pātitaḥ dhārṇā."—*gyan*.

ਅਧਰਮ [adharām] *n* irreligion, sin, depravity, unworthy of adoption. 2 *sans* words such as, sublime, etc. "namastā adharāmā."—*japu*

ਅਧਰਮਾਣੀ [adharmaī] *n* irreligiousness. 2 absence of religion.

ਅਧਰਮੀ [adharmaī] *Skt* ਅਧਰਮਿਨ੍ *n* an irreligious person, a sinner, a wicked person.

ਅਧਰਵਿਚੋਹਾ [adharvichoha] See ਚਿਹ੍ਰ ਅਨੰਕਾਰ (b)

ਅਧਰਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ [adhramrit] *n* sweetness of lip, pleasure of kissing. "adhar trīya ko caṭ kahit adhramrit payo."—*cārītr 81*.

ਅਧਰੀਆ [adhria] *n* a base, support. "nam sahrīb ko pran adhria."—*gau m 5*. 2 *adj* who provides support.

ਅਧਰੰਗ [adhrāṅg] ਅਧੰ ਅੰਗ half limb; a disease that disables half the body. ਪਰਾਪਾਤ, ੳ hemiplegia. It is a disease of the muscles caused by stupor, brain-carbuncle, gas formation in the stomach, epilepsy, syphilis, etc. Its attack on the left side is more dangerous because the heart is on this side. Its treatment should start early because cure is difficult after two months. Hemp seeds ground and mixed with honey, or fresh ginger

mixed with honey are beneficial for the patient.

Powder of rock salt, roots of long pepper, gourd, ginger and raysan, taken in equal quantity should be ground and taken 6 masas daily in the gravy of horse beans, is a standard treatment of hemiplegia. The use of the gum of Anniysis comiphora is also very effective.

Take sap of leaves of calatropis procara, azedarach, drumstick, vitesnegundo, castor in an equal measure. Boil them in oil equalling the total weight of all these ingredients. When all the sap is burnt, clean the remaining oil and put it in a bottle. Rubbing this on the body of the patient is quite useful. Rubbing with tiger or bear fat is indeed efficacious.

A patient of hemiplegia should not be given glutinous diet as it produces gas in the body. Instead meat and gravy of gram are useful.

ਅਧਰੰ ਧਰੰ ਧਰਣਹ [adhrā dharā dharāṇah]—*sahas m 5*. See ਅਧਰ. 2 assuming form to give support to one lacking it.

ਅਧਵੱਧ [adhvaddh] *adj* two equal halves; two parts or pieces.

ਅਧਰੋ [adhrō] *Dg* half. "adhrō sīgh adhrō māṇas."—*bāno*. 'half man half-lion'; Nar Singh

ਅਧਾ [adha] See ਅਧ. 2 *Skt* part then. 3 and. 4 but. 5 therefore, hence.

ਅਧਾਕ [adhāk] ਅਧਾਕਿਕ *adj* half a letter. 2 See ਅਧਾਕ

ਅਧਾਖਰ [adhakhar], ਅਧਾਖਰ [adhakhyar] ਅਧਾਖਿਰ *adj* half letter. "braham gīanī ka kathīa nā jāī adhakhyar."—*sukhmānī*

ਅਧਾਨ [adhan] *Skt* ਆਧਾਨ *n* trust money, deposit for safe custody. 2 pregnancy, conception.

ਅਧਮ [adham] who has no habitation, homeless. "namastā adhamā."—*japu*

ਅਧਾਰ [adhar] *Skt* ਅਧਾਰ *n* support, prop, succour.

2 a vessel, pot, utensil.

ਅਧਾਰੀ [adhari] *Skt* ਆਧਾਰਿਨ੍ *adj* who gives support.

2 *n* a beggar's bag, lap. 3 a female ascetic; a T-shaped stand wooden support on which holy men rest their arms during meditation. 4 food. "sabhna dei adhari."—*foḍi m 5*.

ਅਧਿ [adhī] *Skt prep* used to form words denoting higher status as ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ (officer), ਅਧਿਪਤਿ (lord, king), ਅਧਿਕੁਤ (God), and ਅਧਿਰਾਜ (monarch), etc.

ਅਧਿਆ [adhīa], ਅਧਿਆਉ [adhīau], ਅਧਿਆਇ [adhīai] See ਅਧਯਾਯ.

ਅਧਿਆਤਮ [adhīatam] *Skt* ਅਧਯਾਤ੍ਮ. *n* soul. 2 mind. 3 nature. 4 body. 5 knowledge of the self.

ਅਧਿਆਤਮ ਕਰਮ [adhīatam karam] *Skt* ਆਧਿਆਤਮਿਕ ਕਰਮ *n* actions relating to spiritualism. 2 means for attaining spiritual knowledge. "adhīatam karam kare ta saca."—*gau a m 1*. 3 actions in accord with one's nature, 'willed actions. "adhīatam karam je kare namu na kab-hi pai."—*sri m 3*.

ਅਧਿਆਤਮੀ [adhīatmi] *adj* concerning spiritualism. "adhīatmi horigun tasu manī jap-hi eku murari."—*sri m 3*.

ਅਧਿਸਠਾਤਾ [adhīṣṭāta], ਅਧਿਸਠਾਤਾ [adhīṣṭhata] *Skt* ਅਧਿਥਿਠਾਤ੍ਰ *n* a manager, an organizer, a chief.

ਅਧਿਸਥਾਨ [adhīṣṭhan] *Skt n* a place for living, a town. 2 a house, home. 3 support, prop.

ਅਧਿਕ [adhik] *adj* plentiful. "adhik suad rog adhikai"—*mala m 1*. 2 remainder, residue. 3 *n* gemination mark in Punjabi in the shape of the new moon denoting double consonant. 4 a literary figure of meaning wherein the supporter is magnified more than the support provided. "jehi adhey te adhik adhar."—*garab gōjri*.

— "rom rom vicit rakkhion

— "ਰੋਮ ਰੋਮੋਂ ਭਰਾਖਿ ਮੁਖਿ ਜੇ."—*Gua*.

kar brāhmāṇḍ karṇ sumara."—*BG*

Here the quality of a hair is magnified more than of the universe.

ਅਧਿਕਤਾ [adhikṭa] excess, abundance.

ਅਧਿਕਾਰ [adhikarāṇ] *Skt n* basis, support. 2 a context. 3 a title, heading. 4 locative case in grammar.

ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ [adhikai] See ਅਧਿਕਤਾ. "tani manī sāṭi hoī adhikai."—*kali a m 4*. 2 *adj* desirous of worldly objects, greedy. "mara ke jo adhikai, vic mara pāce pāci."—*kali a m 4*. 3 having long life, long-living. "markāde te ko adhikai, jini triṇ dhari mūḍ bāae."—*dhana namdev*. 4 too much. "trisa jehi adhikai."—*bher m 3*.

ਅਧਿਕਾਰ [adhikar] *n* a rank, status. 2 a right. 3 competence. "ṣṭar bāi adhikar."—*sava m 1*. 'concerning the competence of the army.' 4 authority.

ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ [adhikari] *Skt* ਅਧਿਕਾਰਿਨ੍ *n* one who has the right or a title. 2 a rank holder. 3 an owner, a master.

ਅਧਿਕ੍ਰਿਤ [adhikṛit] *Skt* ਅਧਿਕ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* occupied, under possession. 2 *n* an officer.

ਅਧਿਦੇਵ [adhīdev] *n* a deity. 2 a household god. 3 an adorable god.

ਅਧਿਦੇਵ [adhīdev] *adj* what happens suddenly. 2 concerning a god.

ਅਧਿਪ [adhīp], ਅਧਿਪਤਿ [adhīpati] *n* a master, an owner. 2 a chief, chieftain. 3 a king.

ਅਧਿਕੁਤ [adhībhut] *n* the immanent God to whom all living beings owe their dependence.

ਅਧਿਕੁਤਕ [adhībhutak], ਅਧਿਭੁਤਕ [adhībhutak] See ਅਧਿਭੁਤਕ.

ਅਧਿਰਾਜ [adhīraj] See ਕਰਾਟ.

ਅਧਿਰਾਜ [adhīraj] *n* a powerful king, an emperor, a monarch ruling over a vast empire.

ਅਧਿਵਾਸਨ [adhīvasan] *Skt n* the act of residing in another's house. 2 residence. 3 consecration of god in an image.



ਅਧਿਵੇਸ਼ਨ [ədhivēṣan] *Skt* *n* a rally. 2 a session. 3 an assembly, a congregation.

ਅਧੀ [ədhi] *adj* half. 2 ਅ (without) ਧੀ (intellect), foolish. "tūdh bhavē adhi pervaṇ."—*dhana m 1*. 3 *n* half a damri, the smallest coin.

ਅਧੀਸ਼ [ədhiṣ] *Skt* *n* an owner, a master. 2 a king.

ਅਧੀਤ [ədhit] *adj* studied, considered.

ਅਧੀਨ [ādhiṇ] *adj* subject, subordinate. 2 subdued. 3 humble, free from vanity. "ājya adhiṇ tāte param pavitr bhāi."—*BGK*.<sup>1</sup> 'A goat (ਅਸਾ) being humble became holy.'

ਅਧੀਨਤਾ [ədhintā] *n* subjection, dependence. 2 humility.

ਅਧੀਰ [ədhir] *adj* impatient, restless.

ਅਧੀਰਜ [ədhiraj] *Skt* ਅਧੀਰਜ. *n* impatience, uneasiness, petulance.

ਅਧੀਰਾ [ədhirā] in poetry, a middle-aged heroine who petulantly disapproves of the hero's conduct of making love to another woman.

ਅਧੂ [ədhu] *adj* half. "ədhu gula cīṛi ka cugaru."—*var mālā m 1*.

ਅਧੁਨਾ [adhunā] *adv* now, at this time, these days.

ਅਧੁਲਾ [adhulā], ਅਧੁਲੀ [adhulī] *adj* blind. 2 ignorant. "durmātī adhulī kar."—*basāt a m 1*. "netr phun adhulē."—*bher m 1*.

ਅਧੁਆ [adhua] *adj* half. "bīlām nā adhua rai."—*guj a m 1*.

ਅਧੁਤ [adhut] *Skt* *n* one who remains unafraid; a fearless one. "adhut hē."—*japu*

ਅਧੁਮ [adhūm] *adj* smokeless. 2 noiseless.

ਅਧੁਰਾ [adhurā] *adj* partially complete, incomplete.

ਅਧੇ [ədhe] *Skt* ਅਧ part below, under. 2 *Skt* ਅਧੇਧ *adj* not held by anyone, without support. "ədhe hē."—*japu*

ਅਧੇਅ [ədheā] See ਅਧੇਯ.

ਅਧੇਨ [ādhen] See ਅਧਰਯਨ.

ਅਧੇਯ [adhey] See ਅਧੇਯ. "āhī adhey jhūtho lakh tēsc."—*NP*

<sup>1</sup>See Bhai Gurdas. Var 23. paūrī 13.

ਅਧੇਰ [ədher], ਅਧੇਰਾ [ədherā], ਅਧੇਰੂ [ədheru] *n* darkness, gloom. "sākatī adher jevṇi bhram cuka."—*gāu kabir* "bharām adherā lahi."—*dev m 5*. "āgīān adheru cukaīa."—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਅਧੇਲਾ [ādheḷā] *n* quarter of a pice, half a dhela.

ਅਧੇਨ [ādhen] See ਅਧਰਯਨ.

ਅਧੇ [ədho] See ਅਧੇ.

ਅਧੇਗਤਿ [ādhogatī] *n* fall, decline, downfall, retrogression.

ਅਧੋਗੀ [ādhogī] *Skt* ਅਧੁਗ *n* one on the road; a traveller, passenger. "bhājīe guru gyanādhogī."—*BG*. 'Pray to and serve the Guru who leads to knowledge.'

ਅਧੋਮੁ [ādhomu] short form of ਅਧੋਮੁਖ. See ਅਧੁਮ 1.

ਅਧੋਮੁਖ [ādhomukh] *adj* hanging with head downward; prostrate. 2 upside down.

ਅਧੋਰੀ [ādhorī] *adj* who supports or helps. "sukhdate prabhu pran adhorī."—*gāu m 5*.

ਅਧੋਰਨਾ [ādhorṇā] *v* to unstitch, unsew, separate

ਅਧੋਨ [ādhoṇ] ਅਧੋ-ਮਨ half a maund, twenty seers.

ਅਧੋਧਰ [ādhdhār] *adj* half the body, body in two parts. "sūḍar sīgh adhdhār kē."—*kṛṣṇ*

ਅਧੋਨ [ādhan] *adj* unfortunate, unfelicitious, unblessed.

ਅੱਧ [addh] See ਅਧ. 2 *Skt* ਅਧਨ *n* a journey, passage. 3 a path. "sānaddh baddh addh hve."—*kalkī*

ਅੱਧਣ [addhaṇ], ਅੱਧਨ [addhan] *n* half a maund, twenty seers, two weights (of ten seers each).

ਅਧਰਸੂ [ādhyast] *Skt* *adj* false, illusory; a thing thought to be at a place but in reality there may be nothing at all; for example silver in an oyster shell.

ਅਧਰਯ [ādhyakṣ] *Skt* *n* one who keeps an eye on every thing around, master, owner. 2 an officer. 3 a headman.

ਅਧਰਯਨ [ādhy-yān] *Skt* *n* recitation of the Guru's words as uttered by him; that is, a study, a reading.



ਅਧਯਾਯ [adhyāy] *Skt n* enthusiasm, courage. 2 confidence. 3 fondness, desire.

ਅਧਯਾਸ [adhyās] *Skt n* a thought. 2 false knowledge 3 imagining the quality of one thing in another. 4 a seat. 5 a posture.

ਅਧਯਾਹਾਰ [adhyāhar] *Skt n* a thought. 2 a talk. 3 (missing) words added during explication of a text. "Ih jag me ram nam so tau nahī sunxo kan."—*jeja m 9*. 'In this God's name (great essence of which) you have not lent an ear to' the words added in brackets are adhyahar. Similarly in the line. "karī karī harīo anik bahu bhati."—*gau m 5*. 'got tired of various (efforts)', the added word is an adhyahar to complete the sense of the line.

ਅਧਯਾਤਮ [adhyātma] See ਅਧਿਆਤਮ.

ਅਧਯਾਤਮਗਿਆਨ [adhyātma-gyān] *Skt n* knowledge spiritual or divine

ਅਧਯਾਤਮ ਰਾਮਾਯਣ [adhyātma ramayāṇ] *n* the Ramayan, which contains the story of Ram for imparting spiritual knowledge. Gulab Singh, a learned scholar of the Nirmala sect translated it from Brahmand Puraṇ in Sammat 1839.

ਅਧਯਾਤਮਾ [adhyātma] *Skt n* transcendent God.

ਅਧਯਾਪਕ [adhyāpāk] *Skt n* a teacher, an educator.

ਅਧਯਾਪਿਕਾ [adhyāpikā] *Skt* a lady teacher, a mistress.

ਅਧਯਾਯ [adhyāy] *Skt n* a part of a book, chapter.

ਅਧਯਾਯੋਪ [adhyāyop] *Skt n* fabrication. 2 assigning the action of one to another, for example, taking the behaviour of maya (illusion) as the act of God. 3 climbing, ascending.

ਅਧ੍ਰਵ [adhṛav], ਅਧ੍ਰੁਵ [adhṛuv] *Skt* ਅਧ੍ਰੁਵ *adj* not stationary, unstable, volatile. 2 transient, impermanent, perishable. "sabh adhṛav dīthe jiu ta cārākamāl cītu lāia."—*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਅਧ੍ਰਵ [adhṛav] *Skt n* such an oblatory ritual in which violence and sacrifice do not figure and no killing of the animal takes place. 2 uninterrupted oblation. See ਨਿਰੁਕਤ.

ਅਧ੍ਰਵਯੁ [adhṛavyu] *Skt* ਅਧ੍ਰਵਯੁ *n* Yajurved. 2 a Brahman who performs oblation by reciting verses from Yajurved.

ਅਨ [an] *Skt* ਅਨ *vr* to go, be competent, take away. 2 part indicating the negative aspect by prefixing the main word. 3 ਅਨਯ *adj* other, another, different. "lobhī an kau sevde."—*sri m 3*. "sagar būd nahī an hera."—*brīla m 5* 4 *n* corn, grain. "lātu madhānīā angah."—*var asa*. 5 a suffix clarifying the idea of the principal verb. "rakhe rakhaṇhar apī ubarīanu."—*var guj m 5*. 6 ਅਨ is also used in place of ਅਨੁ. See ਅਨਯ and ਅਨੁ.

ਅਨਸਨ [ansan] *Skt* ਅਨ-ਅਸਨ *adj* who does not eat, or who undergoes fast. "acvāhū asan kī rahō ansana?"—*NP*.

ਅਨਸਾਧੁ [ansadhu] an evil person, See ਪੈਪ 2.

ਅਨਸੁਆ [ansua] See ਅਨਸੂਆ.

ਅਨਸੂਤਾ [ansuta] *n* a barren woman, not capable of bearing a child.

ਅਨਸੂਯ [ansuy], ਅਨਸੂਯਕ [ansuyāk] *adj* free from ਅਸੂਯ (jealousy), unenvious. "ansuyāk ṣubh man nahī mane."—*GPS*.

ਅਨਸੂਯਾ [ansuya] daughter of Daksh and wife of rishi Atri. According to the Ramayan, she lived on Chitrakut mountain with her husband. She was saintly and given to meditation and therefore possessed several spiritual powers. When Sita along with her husband came to see her, Ansuya gave her a magical paste for rubbing over her body which would keep her ever youthful. "bārī an ansuya narī."—*datt*. 2 freedom from jealousy and envy.

ਅਨਸੰਖ [ansākh] *adj* innumerable, countless. "ansākh acūhānī sāg dālā."—*datt*. See ਸੰਖ.

<sup>1</sup>In Gurbant, it changes into 'ਅਨੁ'.

**ਅਨਸੂਰ** [anṣvar] *Skt* adj indestructible, everlasting.

**ਅਨਹਤ** [anhāt] *Skt* ਅਨਾਹਤ adj unstruck; without a bruise. "darī vaj-hī anhat vaje ram."—*vād chāt m 5*. See ਅਨਹਤ ਸਬਦ.

**ਅਨਹਤ ਸਬਦ** [anhāt śabad], ਅਨਹਤ ਨਾਦ [anhāt nad] *Skt* ਅਨਾਹਤ ਨਾਦ *n* the sound that is produced without striking at anything. According to the Yog, the yogis hear it when they reach the transcendental stage of meditation, dasam dvar or the ultimate spiritual stage.

"prathme bhramargōjar sākhdhunī dutiy kahijē,

tritīy bajē mirdāg caturath-hī tal sunijē,  
pōcam ghāṭa nad khaṣṭ bīṇadhunī hoī,  
saptam bajē bherī aṣṭamā dūdabhi joi,  
navme garaj samudr ki dasam megh ghokh-  
hī gunē,

kāhī sūdar anhaṣṣabad ko dās prakar jogi  
sunē."—*sūdarvīlas*.

**2** In Gurmat, it stands for transcendental music that is not audible to the ears. The devotees experience it during meditation. "anhata śabad bajāt bherī."—*sohila*. **3** The revelation of the Divine that dawns upon a spiritually awakened person.

**ਅਨਹਦ** [anhad] See ਅਨਹਤ. "anhad baṇī pair tēh haume hoī binas."—*sri m 1*. **2** adj unlimited, beyond measure. "anhad rup anahat baṇī."—*akāl*. **3** *n* a gaṇ metre, also named akra, anka, anubhav, śaṣṭivādna, cāḍrasa and madhurdhunī. It has four lines, each line has 11, 155 arrangement.

Example:

sājūg ayo, sabbh sunpayo,

munī man bhayo, gunī gaṇ gayo.—*kalki*.

**ਅਨਹਦਸਬਦ** [anhadsabad] **ਅਨਹਦਨਾਦ** [anhadnad],

**ਅਨਹਦਬਾਣੀ** [anhadbaṇī] See ਅਨਹਤ ਨਾਦ. "anhad

The antonym of ਅਨਾਹਤ is ਆਹਤ, which arises out of striking something.

śabad baj-hī darbare."—*bher m 5*. "anhad dhunī darī vājde."—*sri m 5*. "anhad baṇī śabad vajae."—*gaṇ a m 3*.

**ਅਨਹਿਤ** [anhit] *n* against one's interest; evil, damage, disadvantage, opposition.

**ਅਨਹੋਨੀ** [anhoni] adj what cannot happen; impossible. "cīta taki kujē jo anhoṇī hoī."—*s m 9*.

**ਅਨਹੋਵਨ** [anhovan] adj impossible. "hovan kaurā anhovan mitha."—*brīla m 5*. (that is) 'Death is bitter but sweet is life.' **2** *n* non-existence, absence.

**ਅਨਕ** [anak] *Skt* adj low, mean. **2** *Skt* many. **3** *Skt* ਅਨਕ *n* a small kettle drum. "anak tur bherī paṇav."—*caritr 1*. **4** *A* ਜੀ *n* happiness. **5** adj joyful, pleasing.

**ਅਨਕ ਸਿੰਘ** [anak sīgh] See ਉਦਧ ਸਿੰਘ.

**ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦੁਬੀ** [anakdūdbhi] son of Anakdundubhi (Vasudev), Krishandev.—*sanama*.

**ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦੁਬੀ** ਅਨਕਨਿਸਾਚਰਨਾਯਕ ਸਤ੍ਰ [anakdūdbhi balabhnījcamayak satr] *n* Anakdundubhi's son, Krishan, whose darling was Jamna; born of Jamna was the grass that the deer grazed; the deer's master was the lion; whose foe was the gun.—*sanama*.

**ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦੁਬੀ** [anakdūdbhi] See ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦੁਬੀ.

**ਅਨਕਪ** [ankap] *Skt* ਅਨੇਕਪ *n* one who drinks with more than one limb, i.e. with trunk and mouth; an elephant.—*sanama*.

**ਅਨਕਪਨੀ** [ankapnī], ਅਨਕਪੀ [ankapī] *n* an army of elephants.—*sanama*. See ਅਨਕਪ.

**ਅਨਕਪਰਭਿ** [ankapyarī] *n* the enemy of an elephant, the lion.—*sanama*.

**ਅਨਕਪਰਭਿ ਨਾਦਨਿ** [ankapyarī nadanī] *n* an army roaming like the lion, the enemy of elephants, having its roar.—*sanama*. **2** gun, musket.

**ਅਨਕਰੀਬ** [anakrib] *A* ۞ *adv* nearly, roughly, about (in time). **2** in the near future.

**ਅਨਕਾ** [anka] a gaṇ metre of four lines, also named śaṣṭī, whose each line is organized as

one yagan (SS).

Example:

prabhu he; aju he; aje he; abe he.—ramav

2 See ਚਾਚਰੀ. 3 See ਚੁਨਕਾ.

ਅਨਕਾਇ [ankai], ਅਨਕਾਏ [ankae] *Skt* ਅਨਕਾਯ *n* one who is bodiless; desire, lust; Cupid. "ankae ratra! vaṭ duheli ram."—*biha chāt m* 5. 2 ਅਨਕ-ਕਾਏ! why (or for what) another; why any other.

ਅਨਕਾਦ [anekad], ਅਨਕਾਇ [anekadi] *adj* the origin of many; root of all. "anekadi sarupā amṛt bibhuti."—*gyan*

ਅਨਕਾਮ [ankam] *adj* without desire. 2 *Skt* ਅਨੁਕਾਮ fulfiller of desire. "sarab ke ankam."—*akal*

ਅਨਕਾਲ [ankal] *adj* timeless; *akal*; God that never dies.

ਅਨਕੁੰਭ [ankūbh] See ਅਕੁੰਭ. "tāb kūbh ṛ ankūbh an; dāl rukyo ram ki tyag kan."—*ramav*

ਅਨਕੰਪਾ [ankāpa] See ਅਨੁਕੰਪਾ.

ਅਨਕਸ਼ਰ [anekṣar] *Skt adj* who has no knowledge of letters; uneducated, illiterate.

ਅਨਖ [anakh] See ਅਣਖ. "man ankhaṛ su kuphi ghanere."—*GPS*. 2 who has no nails, without talons.

ਅਨਖੰਡ [ankhāḡ] See ਅਨੁਖੰਡ.

ਅਨੱਖਰ [anakkhar] See ਅਨਕਰ.

ਅਨਗ [anag] See ਅਨੰਗ. 2 who is not ਨਗ (stationary); moving, living. 3 transitory. 4 volatile.

ਅਨਗਨ [angan], ਅਨਗਨਿਤ [anganit] *adj* countless, innumerable.

ਅਨਗਰੂਆ [angarua] *adj* lacking in sense of honour, mean. 2 ਅਨੰਗ-ਰੂਆ charming, attractive, having graceful features. "angarua akhara."—*mala namdev*

ਅਨਗਰ [angar] *adj* unorganized, unforged, self-existent. 2 *n* the Creator.

ਅਨਗਾਹ [angah] *adj* which cannot be organised; boundless, very grim. 2 *n* a thrashing frame which is dragged around in a circle over the

corn that is threshed. "laṭu madhaniā angah."—*var asa*

ਅਨਗੰਧ [angādḡh] *adj* odourless. 2 without any trace. 3 *n* a foul smell, stench. "angādḡh jare mahā kūḡ anā."—*gyan*

ਅਨਾਘ [anagh] *adj* without ਅਘ (sin); sinless. 2 blameless, unblemished.

ਅਨਾਘਰ [anghar] *adj* unhewn, See ਅਨਗਤ. 2 badly hewn, unshapely, mis-shaped. 3 uneducated, uncultured, vulgar.

ਅਨਾਚਾਰ [anacar] *Skt* ਅਨਾਚਾਰ *n* loose character; immorality.

ਅਨਾਚਾਰੀ [anacari] *Skt* अनाचारिन् *adj* licentious, reprobate, profligate. "anacari ka dhan."—*sava m* 3.

ਅਨਚੇਤ [ancet] *adj* without feeling, insentient. 2 *adv* all of a sudden, suddenly. "jaṛ lāgi harī ko ancet."—*krisan*

ਅਨਚਿੰਜ [anchij] *adj* indestructible, imperishable. "anchij tej udar."—*akal*

ਅਨਜਾਨ [anjan] *adj* ignorant, without knowledge, foolish, illiterate.

ਅਨਜਾਨਤ [anjanat] *adv* ignorantly. "anjanat bikhia mahi race."—*sukhmani*

ਅਨਜੇਵ [anjev] *adj* unconquerable. "im kapaṭ dev anjev nrīp, jadin jhaṭak de dhai he."—*paras* 2 which cannot be ਜੇਮਨ (eaten); inedible.

ਅਨਯੰਤ [anjājh] *adj* sans ਚੰਛਾ (trembling), unshivering, steady. "anjājh gat."—*japu* See ਚੰਛਾ.

ਅਨਟ [anāt], ਅਨੱਟ [anatt] *n* ਅਨਿਤ. a lie, falsehood. 2 injustice. 3 *adj* who does not back out. 4 immutable, permanent. "anatt sukhlā."—*gyan* 'lasting comfort.'

ਅਨਤੀਤ [andīth] *adj* unseen, unobserved.

ਅਨਤੰਤ [andāḡ] *Skt* अदण्डय not liable to punishment, unpunishable.

ਅਨਤ [anāt] *Skt adj* which is not ਨਤ (bent), unbending, without humility. 2 *Skt* ਅਨੰਤ

endless. "paṛio ap hoī anāt tarəḡ."—*sukhmānī* See ਪਰ੍ਹੂ 3 *Sk* ਅਨਤਰੁ *adv* somewhere else. "kaḥī nanak ab naḥī anāt gətī."—*toḍī m 9* 4 *Sk* ਅਨਿਤਰ *adj* transitory, destructible. "anata dhan dharmā dhare anāt nā caḥīa jat; anāt kau caḥān jo gae se ae anāt gəvaī."—*gəu m 1*. 'puts perishable wealth under the earth, but does not desire the endless one (God); those who pursued wealth have come to lose that eternal One (God).' 5 someone else. "simran bina anāt naḥī kaḥī."—*NP*.

ਅਨਤਰੰਗ [anāt tarəḡa], ਅਨਤਰੰਗੀ [anāt tarəḡī] *adj* having infinite waves; sea, ocean. 2 *n* the Creator, God. "asa purāṇ anāt tarəḡa."—*bīla m 5*.

ਅਨਤਰਾਇ [anāt bhaī] *adv* in numerous ways. "raja ram maḥīa anāt bhaī."—*baṣāt kabīr*.

ਅਨਤਰ [anatar] *Sk* ਅਨਤਰ *adj* one of the two, the second, the other one. 2 *Sk* *adj* at another place, somewhere else. 3 *Sk* ਅਨੰਤਰ *adv* afterwards, hereafter. 4 ਅਨਤ-ਤਰੁ *another tree*. "cādna subasū jasū simrat anatar."—*saveye m 3 ke*

ਅਨਤਰੀਯਾ [anateriṃyā], ਅਨਤਰੀਆ [anateriṃyā] *adj* who does not know swimming. "anateriṃyā jyō sīdhu ko caḥī tarān."—*cādī 1*.

ਅਨਤਾ [anata] See ਅਨਤ. "anata dhan dhari dābīa."—*sūhī chāt m 4*.

ਅਨਥਾ [an-tha] See ਅਨਤਥਾ.

ਅਨਦ [anad] *Sk n* pleasure, joy, happiness. "anad sukh māḡal bāne."—*bīla m 5*. 2 felicity. 3 See ਅਣਦ.

ਅਨਦਮੁਲ [anadmul] *adj* the origin or cause of happiness. "anadmul dhiaro purkhotamu."—*bīla m 4*.

ਅਨਦਰੁਪ [anadrup] *adj* whose forte is happiness. "anadrup prəḡatīo sabb thanī."—*ram m 5*.

ਅਨਦਾਇਕ [andaik] *adj* who does not give. "andaik tih putr nā pit ko bādḥ kīyo."—*caritr 266*. 2 the provider of food.

ਅਨਦਾਈ [andai] *n* ecstasy, joy, pleasure. "hərī

aradhe ərog andai."—*sor m 5*. 2 See ਅੰਨਦਾਤਾ. 3 a non-giver.

ਅਨਦਿਨ [andīn], ਅਨਦਿਨੁ [andīnu] *Sk* ਅਨੁਦਿਨ *adv* every day, always, continuously. "andīno moḥī aḥī prasa."—*sahīla andīnu sahā kade nā cūke*."—*bīha var m 3*.

ਅਨਦੁ [anadu] See ਅਨੰਦ. "anadu kare sasi sasi samare."—*asa m 5*.

ਅਨਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟ [andriṣat] *adj* invisible, unseen.

ਅਨਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [andriṣatī] *Sk* the deluge; ultimate destruction of the universe. "avanu javan driṣatī andriṣatī."—*sukhmānī*.

ਅਨਧਰ [andhar] *Sk* ਅਨਧਾਰ *adj* without a base, groundless. "andhar pramath."—*datt*. 2 ਅਨਧਰ *which cannot be caught; ungraspable, irresistible*. "ih bhāt nīd andhar subhāt."—*paras*.

ਅਨਧਿਕਾਰੀ [anadhikari] *Sk* ਅਨਧਿਕਾਰਿਨ *adj* who is not entitled or empowered; undeserving, incapable, unfit. 2 dismissed, demoted.

ਅਨਧਯਾ [anadhya] *Sk* ਅਨਧਯਾ *n* time not prescribed for studying. In Hinduism, study is prohibited on the first, eighth and fourteenth lunar dates and on moonless and full moon days; 'anadhya jo vidya parē so vadi jag mahī."—*GPS*.

ਅਨਨ [anan] *Sk n* life. 2 movement, dynamism. 3 breath. 4 See ਅਨਨਤ.

ਅਨਨਪਰ [ananpar] *Sk* ਅਨਨਪਰ *adj* devoted or attached to only one; a monotheist. "gīan əru dhyān ananpar."—*saveye m 4*.

ਅਨਨਤ [anany] *Sk* *adj* not related to ਅਨਤ (other); devoted only to one. 2 engrossed in only one subject, devoted only to one type of thinking.

ਅਨਰੂਪ [anənvay] *Sk* unrelated, a literary figure of meaning, wherein there is none to be compared with the one defined; a simile to

<sup>1</sup>Many other days and times are also added to them when study is prohibited. See *manuṣmṛiti*. Ch. 4, s 102 to 121.

reveal uniqueness where something is compared with itself. "jahā karat upmey ko upmeyer upman."—*śivraj bhuṣan*

Example:

"kahī ravidas akath katha bahu kai karij?  
jesa tu tesa tuhi, kia upma dij?"—*brla*

"bhale amardas gun tere teri upma tuhi  
banave."—*savrye m 3 ke*

**ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ** [ənparh] *Skt* ਅਪਠ adj one who does not know how to read; unlettered.

**ਅਨਪਾਇਨੀ** [ənapaiṇi], **ਅਨਪਾਵਨੀ** [ənapavani] *Skt* अन्पायिन् adj imperishable, constant, firm. "ānpavni bhagatī nā upjī."—*sar pərmanāḍ*

**ਅਨਪੇਖ** [ənpeksh] See ਅਨਪੇਖ 2.

**ਅਨਪੇਖ** [ənpeksh] adj unseen, invisible. 2 *Skt* ਅਨਪੇਖ desireless, indifferent.

**ਅਨਪੁਰ** [ənphur] adj without will or resolve, quiet. 2 *n* falsehood, untruth.

**ਅਨਪਿਕਤ** [ənpiḱat] *Skt* अन्पिक्कत adj whose name and form have not been revealed. 2 ਅਨੁ-ਅਵਰਤੁ free from illusion. 3 *n* the Creator, God. "ānpikāt rāg."—*datt*

**ਅਨਪਿੰਧ** [ənpiḱdh] *Skt* अन्पिन्ध adj which cannot be pierced, unbreakable. 2 whose limbs have not been perforated.

**ਅਨਬੋਲ** [ənbol] adj silent, soundless.

**ਅਨਬੋਲਤ** [ənbolat] adj without speaking. "ānbolat meri birtha jānī."—*sar m 5*

**ਅਨਬੁਟ** [ənbrat] *Skt* ਅਨੁਟ adj not split, unpierced, undivided. "ānbrat anāt."—*japu*

**ਅਨਭਉ** [ənbhau] adj fearless. "ānbhau padu pavē ap gavāe."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 *n* the Creator, God. "ānbhau kine nā dekhia, beragiāre."—*maru kabir*. 3 *Skt* ਅਨੁਭਵ, *n* knowledge gained without any guidance. "ānbhau prākās."—*japu*. 'is self-evident knowledge.' 4 ਅਨਰ-ਭਯ, fear of the other. "ānbhau bisārigāe prabhū jācia."—*sara m 1*

**ਅਨਭਉ ਭਾਉ** [ənbhau bhau] *Skt* ਅਨੁਭਵ ਭਾਵ *n* the light of self-knowledge. 2 the Creator,

Vahguru. "ānbhau bhau nā darsē."—*ram ravidas*

**ਅਨਭਯ** [ənbhay] adj fearless.

**ਅਨਭਵ** [ənbhav] See ਅਨੁਭਵ. 2 *adj* sans ਭਵ (birth); which is not born.

**ਅਨਭਾ** [ənbha] short form for ਅਨਰਭਾਵ. the other thought. "nās hox ānbha bhidē."—*GV 10*. 'Ideas gathered in the other way came to naught.'

**ਅਨਭਿਗ** [ənbhig], **ਅਨਭਿਗਤ** [ənbhigyt] *Skt* अन्भिग् adj not knowing, ignorant.

**ਅਨਭਿਜ** [ənbhij] adj not trusting. 2 unrelenting, not pleased. 3 ascetic, alone; detached.

**ਅਨਭੂਤ** [ənbhut] adj not of material elements. 2 See ਅਨੁਭੂਤ.

**ਅਨਭੇਵ** [ənbhev] See ਅਭੇਵ. "te jān hē ānbhev."—*brahm*

**ਅਨਭੈ** [ənbhē], **ਅਨਭੈ** [ənbhē] See ਅਨਭਉ, ਅਨਭਯ and ਅਨਭਵ. "kāta hox sū ānbhē rāhē."—*bher ravidas*. 2 ਅਨਰ-ਭਯ other fear. "ānbhē viare nāmī samāia."—*gāu m 1*. 'With the Divine imbibed, vanishes the other fear.'

**ਅਨਮਨ** [ənman], **ਅਨਮਨਾ** [ənmana] adj attached to other than the One; fickle-minded. 2 sad, melancholy. "āunkē sikh ānman hvē aē."—*GPS*

**ਅਨਮਾਰਗ** [ənmarag] *Skt* उन्मार्ग *n* wrong or false path. 2 ਅਨਰ-ਮਾਰਗ the other route.

**ਅਨਮਿਖ** [ənmiḱh] *Skt* अन्मिक्ख adj without blinking, with constant stare. 2 *n* a fish. 3 The god who does not blink. 4 Bhai Santokh Singh has also used ānmikh for time. "tīh ānmikh mukh bhai arunta."—*NP*. 'Then the face got ruddy, is a transform of blink.'

**ਅਨਮੀਲਾ** [ənmila] adj not aligned. See ਅਸਤ ਬਿਅਸਤ.

**ਅਨਮੇਖ** [ənmekh] See ਅਨਮਿਖ.

**ਅਨਮੇਵ** [ənnev] adj ਅਮੇਯ immeasurable. 2 unlimited, boundless. "nānki sunēt hārkhēt ānnev āg."—*NP*



ਅਨਮੋਲ [anmol] *Skt* ਅਮੁਲ्य adj priceless, precious.  
2 expensive.

ਅਨਮੋੜ [anmāḍ] *adj* undecorated. 2 See ਅਨਿਮੋੜ.

ਅਨਯ [anay] *Skt* *n* against ਨਯ (justice) injustice. "samas manid prakas nay, tam anay nasae."—*GPS*. 'Light of justice equals that of the sun.' 2 inauspicious.

ਅਨਰ [anar] *n* an impotent person. 2 a coward, timid person.

ਅਨਰਸ [anras] *adj* ਅਨਰ-ਰਸ other taste. "anras cuke horiras mēni vasaē."—*majh e m 3*. 2 insipid, tasteless. "hor anras sabh bisre."—*anādu 3* renouncer of taste. "dehrasā vallō anras hoe hēn."—*bhagtavli 4 n* antagonism, discord, hostility. 5 a literary defect inhering conflicting qualities; poets have defined five categories of anras: "pratyrik niras viras keshav duhsāadhan patraduṣṭ kabhit bahu kārhi na sukāvi bākhan."—*rasik priya*. (a) pratyrik is mixing of love, power, pity and horror. (b) niras is expressing love hypocritically. (c) viras is writing about copulation amidst sorrow. (d) mixing up of friendship and hostility is duhsāadhan. (e) writing contrary to the context is patraduṣṭ. 6 Some poets have mentioned the savour of quiescent peace as an anras. In their opinion quiescence spoils poetics; they therefore uphold only eight rasas in poetic literature. 7 *Skt* ਅਨੁਰਸ a mixture of two savours. See ਅਨਰਸ.

ਅਨਰਗਲ [anargal] *Skt* अनर्गल *adj* without restraint, unrestrained, free.

ਅਨਰਤ [anrat] *adj* without love, loveless, sad.  
2 ਅਨਰ-ਰਤ who loves someone else. 3 *Skt* अनृत *n* a lie, an untruth. "ahāmāt anrat kumit hit."—*kan m 5*. "matvā madyā kunarā anratā."—*kalki*.

ਅਨਰਥ [anarath] *Skt* अनर्थ *n* a wrong meaning, contrary implication. 2 wealth sinfully

acquired. 3 violence, oppression. "kāri kāri anarath vihajhi maia."—*asa m 5*. 4 part in vain, futile.

ਅਨਰਾਉ [anrau] *Skt* अनुराग *n* love, affection, amorous attachment. "nanak ke manī rhu anrau."—*sukhmani 2* ਅਨੁਰਾਵ echo, reverberation.

ਅਨਰਾਗ [anrag] See ਅਨੁਰਾਗ. 2 without love, bereft of love. See ਅਨਰਾਗੀ 2.

ਅਨਰਾਗ [anraga], ਅਨਰਾਗੀ [anragi] *adj* ਅਨੁਰਾਗੀ lover. "gurmukhi so anraga."—*sor m 1*. "surati sōni anragi."—*gau kabir*. "niyghari bastau pavanu anragi."—*sikhgosaṭi 2* ਅਨ (without) ਰਾਗ (love), stoical. "sabh mahi vase aht anragi."—*bher m 3*.

ਅਨਰਧਾ [anradha] *Skt* अनिच्छा *adj* unrestrained, headstrong. "jan bisre anradha."—*sri beni*. 2 See ਅਨੁਰਧਾ.

ਅਨਰੁਕਤ [anrukai] See ਅਨਿਰੁਕਤ.

ਅਨਰੁੱਧ [anruddh] See ਅਨਿਰੁੱਧ.

ਅਨਰੂਪ [anrup] *adj* ill-formed, ugly. "rup anrup moro kachu na bicario."—*toḍi m 5*. 2 *Skt* अनुरूप *adj* similar, resembling, like. "dharani me aali jese kup anrup<sup>1</sup> ke bimāl jai chae hē."—*BGK*. 3 proper, suitable. "jo anrupio thakur mere hoī rahi uh bat."—*guj m 5*. 4 concordant. 5 other or different form.

ਅਨਲ [anal] *Skt* अनल *n* what never gets satiated; a fire. "audh anal taru tin ko mādaru."—*gau kabir*. 2 representing the numeral three because three fires are recognised. See ਤਿੰਨ ਅਨਲੀਆਂ. 3 *Skt* अनिल source of life; wind, air. "anal agam jese lahari māro dādhi."—*sor ravidas*. 'Waves come into being on account of strong wind rising above the ocean.' 4 *Skt* अनिल a bird also called analpaka, supposed always to stay in the sky. Its eggs ripen in the sky during their fall to the earth, and the poult is  
Traditional scholars use this term for 'expressing' as well.

begin flying in the air without ever touching the earth. "anal akas pāchi dōlbo karat he." —*akal*. See ਉਨਕਾ and ਹੁਮਾ.

**ਅਨਲਹੱਕ** [analhakk] *A* انا انا I am God. "analhakk bolyo vikhiata." —*NP*. The followers of Vedant philosophy, who like the Sufi saints consider themselves Brahma, make this utterance, See ਸਮਝ ਤਬਰੇਚ.

**ਅਨਲਪਾਕ** [analpakṣ], **ਅਨਲਪੰਚੀ** [analpāchī] See ਅਨਲ 4.

**ਅਨਲਵਾਉ** [analvau] *n* fire-like air, scorching wind. 2 a hot suffocating, sand laden wind of the desert of Arabia, Africa etc. which causes many to parch to death and others to get stranded. *A* انا. "anal vau bharam bhulai." —*maru solhe m 3*. 3 fire without life-sustaining oxygen in which man cannot remain alive; carbon dioxide. "ātar lobh bharam analvau, diva bale no sojhi pat." —*asa m 3*.

**ਅਨਲੁ** [analu] fire. See ਅਨਲ. "mukte gurī analu bujhara." —*ram kabir*

**ਅਨਵਸਥਾ** [anavastha] *Skt* ਅਨਵਸਥਾ: *n* lack of firmness in thought and speech. 2 a blemish of speech wherein the device does not lead to a conclusion, as in, "je ko bujhe hove saciaru; dhavle uparī keta bharu? dharti horu pāre horu horu; tis te bharu tale kavanu joru?" —*jpu*.  
**ਅਨਵਸਥਿਤਿ** [anavasthiti] *Skt* ਅਨਵਸਥਿਤਿ *n* vacillation, unsteadiness. 2 lack of support. 3 instability of mind even after meditation. 4 See ਅਨਵਸਥਾ.

**ਅਨਵਸਰ** [anavsar] a literary figure describing the execution of action at the wrong time, rendering it useless.

Example:

"suke sarvarī paī bādhavē,  
luṇe khet hāthvarī karē.

aiō cor turāt-hi legāio,

meri rakhat mugadh phirē.

jihva bacān sudh nāhi nikṣē,

tab re dharam ki as karē."

—*asa kabir*.

"jab ghar mādarī agī lagānī,  
kadhī kup kadhē pānihare "

—*naṭ a m 4*.

**ਅਨਵਦ** [anavady] *Skt* *adj* free from ਅਵਦ (defect), appreciable, admirable, praiseworthy "ajar amar anavady abhekha." —*NP*.

**ਅਨਵਰ** [anvar] *A* انا *adj* illuminating, shining, very bright. 2 *Skt* ਅਨ-ਅਵਰ, not inferior, superior.

**ਅਨਵਰ ਖਾਨ** [anvar xan] a ranked holder in the army of the chief Mukhlas Khan. He fought against Guru Hargobind during the battle of Amritsar.

**ਅਨਵਰਤਨ** [anvartyan] See ਅਨਿਵਰਤਨ.

**ਅਨਵਾਉਣਾ** [anvauna] *v* to make available, send for. "anvayo ham ne tis bhāt." —*GPS*.

2 ਅਨਵਾਉਣਾ to get something or someone washed or bathed. "rup sīdhu anvae." —*paras*.

**ਅਨਵਾਇਆ** [anvata] *adj* called for, sent for. 2 ਨੁਵਾਯਾ got bathed, helped in having a bath.

**ਅਨਵਾਨ** [anvan] *A* انا a title, heading. 2 a beginning. 3 a preface, foreword.

**ਅਨਵਾਰ** [anvar] *A* انا plural of ਨੂਰ, light, flashes.

**ਅਨਵਾਣ** [anvraṇ] . See ਅਨਵਾਣ.

**ਅਨਾਸ** [anas] *adj* hopeless, undesired. "anasā udasi." —*datt*. 2 indestructible. "namo namo anas ko." 3 *Skt* without ਨਾਸਾ (nose), noseless.

**ਅਨਾਸਉਚ** [anasauc] See ਅਨਾਸੋਚ.

**ਅਨਾਸਨ** [anasan] *adj* without a seat or position. 2 *Skt* ਅਨਾਸਨ food.

**ਅਨਾਸਿਰ** [anasir] *A* انا plural of ਉਨਸਰ. the five elements: earth, air, water, fire and ether.

**ਅਨਾਸੋਚ** [anasoc] *Skt* ਅਸੋਚ *n* uncleanness, impurity. "anasoc nama mahā sur sohe." —*paras*.

**ਅਨਾਹਤ** [anahat], **ਅਨਾਹਤਿ** [anahati], **ਅਨਾਹਤੁ** [anahatu] *adj* not wounded, unhurt. 2 indestructible, deathless. "adī anū anadī anahati."

—japu 3 *n* one who has not been killed; the Creator, the transcendent One. “jotī sarup anahat lagi, kahū halāl kīa kīa.”—*prabha kabir*.

4 According to Amarkosh it is a piece of cloth that has not been beaten in washing by the washerman. 5 See ਅਨਹਤ ਲਬਦ

ਅਨਾਹਾਰ [anahar], ਅਨਾਹਾਰੀ [anahari] *Skt* अनाहारिन् *adj* without food, fasting.

ਅਨਾਹਾ [anaga], ਅਨਾਹੀ [anagi] *adv* without missing a day or time, regularly, continuously. “dan dev anagi sāghar raccīa.”—*cādi 3*. 2 *adj* unprecedented.

ਅਨਾਹਾਰ [anacar] See ਅਨਹਾਰ.

ਅਨਾਜ [anaj], ਅਨਾਜੁ [anaju] *n* foodgrain, corn, cereals, See ਅਨਾਦ. “anaju magau sat si ka.”—*dhana dhāna*.

ਅਨਾਤ [anat] *Skt* सूत *adj* bathed; who has taken a bath. 2 sends for, obtains. 3 something fetched.

ਅਨਾਤਮ [anatom] *Skt* अनात्म *adj* soulless, inert 2 *n* five elements which are different from the soul. 3 without conscience. “āg hin abhāg anatom.”—*japu*.

ਅਨਾਥ [anath] *adj* unprotected. 2 indigent, destitute, orphan.

ਅਨਾਥਹਨਾਥ [anathahnath] ਅਨਾਥਨਾਥ [anathnath] *adj* master of all orphans. “anathahnath dāxal sukhsagar.”—*sar m 5*. 2 *n* God who is the master of the orphans. “pātīt udharan anathnath.”—*gāu thiri m 5*.

ਅਨਾਥਾਲਯ [anathalay] *n* a house for the homeless, an orphanage.

ਅਨਾਦ [anad] *Skt* अनाद *n* God who accepts all. 2 *adj* who eats corn or cooked food. 3 corn, grain, etc. 4 rootless, without a beginning. 5 *n* a four lined varṇik stanza, also called vapi, organised as SSS, ISS, S, I, with pauses after every fourth varṇ (character):

Example:

calle baṇ, rukke geṇ; matte sur, ratte neṇ.

dhakke dhol, dhuki dhal; chutṭē baṇ, utṭhe jval.—*ramav*.

6 *Skt* *adj* without ਨਾਦ (sound), soundless. 7 *A* *adj* enmity, hostility.

ਅਨਾਦੈਤ [anadatt] *n* lack of charity, parsimony, miserliness. “itē datt dhayo anadatt uttā.”—*paras*. ‘From here rushed charity, from there came miserliness.’

ਅਨਾਦਰ [anadar] *n* disrespect, insult, dishonour. ਅਨਾਦਿ [anadi] *Skt* *adj* sans beginning ever-existent. “adi anil anadi anahat.”—*japu*. 2 victuals, provisions. “anā anadi kiau.”—*savrye m 4 ke*. “dhān anadi bhukhe kaval jāhkev.”—*gūḍ kabir*. “devhī sēbhan anadi.”—*NP*.

ਅਨਾਮ [anam] *Skt* अनाम *adj* nameless. “anam he.”—*japu*. “jag nam sēhās anam aho.”—*NP*.

2 *Skt* ਅਨਾਮਯ without ਅਮਯ (disease), healthy. “tan anam man anad he.”—*NP* 3 See ਫਿਨਾਮ.

ਅਨਾਮਯ [anamay] *adj* having no disease, healthy. “akhil anamay kripa tumari.”—*GPS*.

ਅਨਾਮਿਕਾ [anama], ਅਨਾਮਿਕਾ [anamika] *Skt* finger next to the little finger which is sinful to name because it was with this finger that Shiv had cut Brahma’s head. At the time of an oblation, a ring of grass is worn on it so that its impurity goes away. “nīj anamika te su bagai.”—*GPS*. ‘took the ring from Anamika and threw it away.’

ਅਨਾਮੀ [anami] *adj* nameless. 2 ਅਨਾਮਯ without disease. “karhū avār ko kes anami.”—*NP* 3 prize-winning, fit for the award.

ਅਨਾਮੈ [aname] See ਅਨਾਮਯ.

ਅਨਾਯਾਸ [anayas] *adv* without ਆਯਾਸ (effort), effortlessly. “anayas sabh hi banjari.”—*GPS*.

ਅਨਾਯੁਧ [anayudh] *Skt* *adj* unarmed, without weapons.

ਅਨਾਰ [anar] *adj* without ਨਾਰ (neck), neckless. 2 *P* *n* a pomegranate, *L* punica granatum. A sweet pomegranate heals thirst and sickness

of throat, strengthens semen and is constipative. Seedless pomegranates of Kandhar are the best. Its sour type is used in preparing sauces and condiments. Its rind called 'naspal' is used in several medicines.

**ਅਨਾਰਦਾਣਾ** [ənardana] *n* dried seeds of pomegranate used in sauces and condiments.

**ਅਨਾਰਯ** [ənaray] *Skt* अनाय *n* non-Aryan. 2 a clumsy fellow, a naive person. 3 an uncultured fellow; a rustic.

**ਅਨਾਲਕਾ** [ənalka] *adj* not a companion "khāḍia bharam anal ka."—*maru soihe m 5*. 2 without sloth.

**ਅਨਲੋਭ** [ənalobh] *n* absence of greed, contentment.

**ਅਨਲੰਬ** [ənalāb] *adj* without a support or a stay. "ənalāb lakh sis jhukava."—*GPS*.

**ਅਨਾਵਨ** [ənavan] *v* to bathe, to have bath. "jat nikas pun sikkh anave."—*GPS*. 2 *n* bringing or fetching.

**ਅਨਾਵਰਤ** [ənavarat] *adj* without ਆਵਰਤ (circling or turning) i.e. not rotating, not turning back, not revolving. "ənavarat birā mahā varat dhara."—*paraś*. 2 *Skt* अनावृते not covered, uncovered, open.

**ਅਨਾਵ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ** [ənavriṣṭi] *n* absence of rain, drought.

**ਅਨਾਰੀ** [ənari] *adj* who does not know how to feel ਨਾੜੀ (pulse), who is an incompetent physician. 2 *Skt* अन-ਏਭ foolish, unintelligent. "asāt anari kade na bujhe."—*gāu m 3*.

**ਅਨਿ** [əni] See ਅਣਿ. 2 *Skt* अन्तर *adj* other. "əni na upav karhā."—*asa m 5*. 'not to make any deliberate effort.' 3 army. "hau me anī siu leri mare." *bavan*.

**ਅਨਿਆਇ** [ənīāu], **ਅਨਿਆਇ** [ənīai] *Skt* अन्याय *n* inequity, injustice. "ta kare je anīai ko marā."—*bher m 5*. See ਅਨਯਾਯ.

**ਅਨਿਆਈ** [ənīai] See ਅਨਯਾਯੀ.

**ਅਨਿਆਸ** [ənīas] *Skt* अन्यास *adv* without effort, effortlessly. 2 without ਅਯਾਸ (hard work).

**ਅਨਿਆਰ** [ənīara], **ਅਨਿਆਰੋ** [ənīaro] *adj* pointed. 2 not different, ordinary. 3 *n* the crescent moon that has two sharp points on the second day. "bhal birajāt he anīaro."—*cāritr 1*.

**ਅਨਿਸ਼ੁ** [ənīṣṭi] *Skt* अदिष्ट *adj* not dear; against desire. 2 *n* a loss, harm, an evil omen.

**ਅਨਿਕ** [ənīk] *adj* not one; many, several "ənīk bhog bikhia ke kare"—*sukhmani*. 2 *Skt* अनेक *n* gold. "ənīk kaṭak jese bhulpāre."—*sor rāvdas*. 3 *A* سفر travel, journey 4 an attack, a charge. "kari kari hario anīk bahu bhati choḍ-hi kāt-hu nahī."—*gāu m 5*. 'After launching several attacks on lust, I have met with defeat.'

**ਅਨਿਕਤ** [ənīkāt] **ਅਨੇਕਾ** *adv* in many ways, of many kinds. "khojāsākhā anīkāt pātha."—*dev m 5*. 2 *n* plurality, multiplicity.

**ਅਨਿਕਧਾ** [ənīkdha] *adv* ਅਨੇਕ *vr* in many ways, by several means.

**ਅਨਿਕਮੁਖੀ** [ənīkmukhī] *adj* multi-faced, having several months. 2 *n* Sheshnag, a thousand-hooded cobra. 3 Shiv, with five-faces. 4 Ravan, ten-headed. 5 Brahma, four-faced. 6 Kartikeya, six-faced.

**ਅਨਿਕਰੰਗੀ** [ənīkrāgi] *n* the Creator, who enacts a multifarious play; the universal form.

**ਅਨਿਗ** [ənīg] *adj* many. 2 *n* limbless, Kamdev, god of love, Cupid. "sūdar anīg bhau karat phirat."—*sar m 5*.

**ਅਨਿਗਭਾਉ** [ənīgbhau] many moods. 2 ਅਨੰਗਭਾਉ the idea of love, See ਨੁਪਰੀ.

**ਅਨਿੱਛ** [ənīcch] *adj* sans desire.

**ਅਨਿੱਛਿਤ** [ənīcchit] *Skt* अनिच्छित *adj* undesired, unwanted.

**ਅਨਿਤ** [ənīti], **ਅਨਿੱਤ** [ənīti], **ਅਨਿਤੁ** [ənītu], **ਅਨਿਤਤ** [ənīty] *adj* not perpetual; transitory, momentary. "anīti biuhar acar bidhi hinat."—*kan m 5*. 2 not fixed, unappointed. "ənīti he."—*jāpu*.

**ਅਨਿੰਦ** [ənīd] *n* opposite of ਨਿੰਦਾ; praise,

appreciation. "taj kam krodh anid nida."—asa chāt m 5. 'Forsake lust, rage, praise and vilification.' 2 *Skt* ਅਨਿਦਰ *adj* not fit to be vilified; praiseworthy. "jo anid nid kari chodro."—guj m 5.

ਅਨਿਨ [ənɪn], ਅਨਿਨਿ [ənɪnɪ] *Skt* ਅਨਨਰ *adj* not attached to any one; worshipping One only. "das anin mero nirup."—sar namdev. See ਅਨਿਨ.

ਅਨਿਪ [ənɪp] *n* chief of ਅਨਿ (army); commander.

ਅਨਿਬੰਧ [ənɪbaddh] *Skt* ਅਨਿਬਧ *adj* untied, unbound 2 *n* a musical instrument without a metallic or fibre strand tied to different tune-setters.

ਅਨਿਮਿਖ [ənɪmɪkh], ਅਨਿਮੇਖ [ənɪmekh] *Skt* ਅਨਿਮੇਸ *adj* without blinking; staring. 2 *n* a fish. 3 god; it is mentioned in the Purans like Bhagvat that gods do not blink.

ਅਨਿਮੰਡ [ənɪmāḍ] *adj* adornment of the army, military decoration.

ਅਨਿਯਤ [ənɪyət] *Skt* *adj* unconfirmed, uncertain. 2 ephemeral. 3 transitory.

ਅਨਿਯਾਰਾ [ənɪyara] See ਅਨਿਅਰਾ.

ਅਨਿਰਾਖ [ənɪrakh] *adj* priceless. 2 which cannot be seen or observed. "anirakh sab uccro."—braham.

ਅਨਿਰਤ [ənɪrat] *Skt* ਅਨੂਤ *n* different from truth; falsehood, untruth.

ਅਨਿਰਵਚਨੀ [ənɪrvacni], ਅਨਿਰਵਚਨੀਯ [ənɪrvacniy] *Skt* ਅਨਿਰਵਚਨੀਯ *adj* inexpressible, beyond expression. "lakh-hu anirvacni ihu yāte."—GPS. 2 *n* God.

ਅਨਿਰੁਕਤ [ənɪrukət] *Skt* ਅਨਿਰੁਕਤੁ *adj* which can't be uttered; unspeakable.

ਅਨਿਰੁੱਧ [ənɪruddh] *Skt* ਅਨਿਰੁਧ *adj* who cannot be stopped; unrestrainable. 2 *n* grandson of Lord Krishan, son of Pradyuman born to Rukmi's daughter, and father of Vajar.

Ban's daughter, Ukha, fell in love with Aniruddh and with the help of her shrewd

friend Chitarlekha, she brought him to her father's town Shonitpur. When Ban heard of this, he sent many warriors to capture Aniruddh but he killed them all. At last Ban somehow imprisoned Aniruddh. At this Krishan, Balram and Pradyuman went to get him released. A fierce battle took place. Ban was a devotee of Shiv whom he called for help. Shiv and Sakand sided with Ban. Lord Krishan wounded Shiv and Sakand was wounded by Garur and Pradyuman. At last on Shiv's request Krishan released Ban, and Aniruddh along with Usha came to their home at Dvarka. "sāg layo aniruddh ko."—krishan. See ਰੂਪ. 3 a rope to tie animals with. 4 an emissary, envoy. 5 Shiv.

ਅਨਿਲ [ənɪl] *n* air. "anil bera hau khevi na sakau."—basāt namdev. 2 gout, paralysis. 3 See ਅਨਲ.

ਅਨਿਲਕੁਮਾਰ [ənɪlkumar] *n* son of the Wind; Hanuman. 2 Bhimsen.

ਅਨਿਲਕੂਥ [ənɪlbhuk] *Skt* *n* a serpent which lives on air. 2 *adj* who consumes air to remain alive.

ਅਨਿਵਰਤਿਨ [ənɪvartɪn] *Skt* ਅਨਿਵਰਤਿਨ੍ *adj* who does not turn back, impetuous. "anivartin nivaratke."—caritr 137. 'pushing back the impetuous ones.'

ਅਨੀ [əni] *n* a point, pointed end. 2 army. See ਅਣਿ. "ke ke bal sūbh ki hanī anī"—cāḍi 1.

ਅਨੀਆਲਾ [ənɪala] *adj* pointed. "ram bhagat aniale tir."—gau kabir. See ਅਣਿ.

ਅਨੀਸ [ənis] *adj* who has no ਈਸ (master); orphan. 2 chief of the army; commander-in-chief. 3 soul separated from its Creator.

ਅਨੀਸ਼ਵਰਵਾਦੀ [ənɪʃvarvadi] *Skt* ਅਨੀਸ਼ਵਰਵਾਦਿਨ੍ *adj* atheist.

ਅਨੀਹ [ənih] *Skt* *adj* without desire, uncaring.

ਅਨੀਕ [ənik] *Skt* *n* army. 2 a battle, war. 3 a battlefield.

ਅਨੀਕਨੀ [ənɪkni], ਅਨੀਕਿਨੀ [ənɪkɪni] *Skt* ਅਨੀਕਿਨੀ

*n* a blue lotus, lily. 2 an army composed of 2,187 chariots, 2,187 elephants, 6,561 horses and 10,935 foot soldiers. 3 army. "bical bithar ese bhaig anikni."—*cāḍī* 1.

**ਅਨੀਤ** [ənit] *Skt* ਅਨਿਤਰ *adj* not perpetual; for a brief period. 2 injustice. See ਅਨੀਤਿ. 3 fetched. See ਅਨੀਤ 4 some other place. See ਅਨਤਰੁ.

**ਅਨੀਤਿ** [əniti] *n* absence of ਨੀਤਿ; injustice. 2 *adj* ਅਨਿਤਰ not always, for a few days. "jalz dhove bahu dehi aniti."—*sukhmani*.

**ਅਨੀਤੇ** [anite] *Skt* ਅਨਤਰੁ *adv* at some other place. 2 in evil and falsehood. "gavhi gate citi anite... bin naye man jhuth anite."—*asa m* 1. 'Reciting hymns, the mind wanders to other places, and is deprived of the Divine.' 3 See ਅਨੀਤ.

**ਅਨੀਰਾਇ ਜੀ** [anirai ji] See ਅਣੀ ਰਾਇ.

**ਅਨੀਲ** [ənil], **ਅਨੀਲੁ** [ənilu] *adj* white, bright. 2 without form or colour. "adī anilu anadī anahati."—*japu* 3 beyond count i.e. countless, boundless, uncountable. 4 See ਨੀਲ.

**ਅਨੁ** [anu] *n* ਅੰਨ corn, cereals. "anu dhanu bahuta upje."—*sava m* 3. 2 *Skt prep* when added to words, it carries the sense of after, equal, with, each, repeatedly, etc. as in ਅਨੁਗਾਮੀ (following, succeeding) ਅਨੁਦਿਨ (daily), ਅਨੁਰੂਪ (resembling) etc. 3 See ਅਣੁ.

**ਅਨੁਆਰ** [anuar] See ਅਨੁਹਾਰ.

**ਅਨੁਸਰਣ** [anusaran] *n* the act of pursuing, conforming. 2 imitation.

**ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ** [anusasan] *Skt n* an order. 2 an advice, a precept. 3 thirteenth chapter of Mahabharat.

**ਅਨੁਸਾਰ** [anusar] *Skt adj* according to. 2 like, resembling.

**ਅਨੁਸਾਰੀ** [anusari] *adj* following. 2 conforming.

**ਅਨੁਸੂਤ** [anusut] *adj* diffused, pervasive. See ਅਨੁਸੂਤ. "ni janusut sabhin me dekhe."—*GPS*.

**ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁਪ** [anusup], **ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁਭ** [anusubh] *n* a varṇik stanza of two lines, each with sixteen characters, that is, four quarter-units of eight

characters, making a total of 32 characters. The fifth and sixth characters of each quarter-unit are laghu and guru respectively. The seventh character of the fourth quarter-unit must also be laghu. This poetic form is often used in Sanskrit compositions. It is also called a ślok. In Sanskrit books there are many metres but while counting, only a stanza of 32 words is taken as a ślok.

Example:

विज्ञानेनासिना येन त्वज्ञानं नवरङ्गकम्  
हन्यते नम्यतेऽस्माभिः सगोविन्दहरि गुरुः

—*guru nanak satotr ratnakar*.

kij man na bhulke, vidya rup dhanadī ko,  
dharo prem suṣīta gurumat dharo cit.

**ਅਨੁਸ਼ਠਾਨ** [anusṭhan] *Skt n* commencement of work. 2 recitation of magical incantations in accordance with the prescribed procedure. 3 the idea of performing religious deeds.

**ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁ** [anusan] *Skt* अनुष्ण *adj* not hot; cold.

**ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁਤ** [anusyut] *Skt adj* sown, stitched. 2 all-pervasive.

**ਅਨੁਸ਼ਵਾਰ** [anusvar] *Skt n* a vowel pronounced in conjunction with some nasal symbol like bīdi and ṭippi. It nasalizes the vowel as in sāt mahāt, jēt, tēt etc.

**ਅਨੁਹਾਰ** [anuhar] See ਅਨੁਹਰਣ and ਅਨੁਹਾਰ. "karhi krity nar anuhar hoi."—*GPS*.

**ਅਨੁਹਰਣ** [anuharan] *Skt n* copying, imitation.

**ਅਨੁਹਾਰ** [anuhar] *adj* similar, equal. "sarnukh devi ke gayo salabh dip anuhar."—*cāḍī* 1. 2 *n* a form, shape. 3 resemblance.

**ਅਨੁਕਤ** [anukat] *Skt* अनुकृत *adj* unsaid, unspoken. "anukat prabha he."—*japu*.

**ਅਨੁਕਰਣ** [anukaran] *Skt n* an imitation. 2 an act performed in conformity with another. 3 pursuit of a law-suit. 4 a word formed with sound as its basis, onomatopoeia as ਘੜੀਮ, ਧੜੀਮ, ਚੀ ਚੀ.

**ਅਨੁਕੂਲ** [anukul] *Skt adj* who helps a drowning



person like a shore or the bank (kul); a helper. 2 conforming. 3 benefactor. 4 who gives support.

**ਅਨੁਕੂਲਤਾ** [anukulta] *n* conformity, concord, See ਅਨੁਕੂਲ.

**ਅਨੁਕੂਲਾ** [anukula] *n* a vāṇīk metre also known as muktikāmala. It has four lines, each line being organised as : Sll,SSl,III,S,S with pauses at the fifth character and the sixth character thereafter.

Example:

śrī guru sevo, jñanam sudharo,  
kamaṛu hoṃe, man nahi dharo,  
alas tyago, kirat kamao,  
hve upkari, jag sukh pao.

**ਅਨੁਕੰਪਾ** [anukāpa] *Skt* अनुकम्पा *n* the act of trembling on account of another's distress; pity, kindness. "mujh par nij anukāpa dharhu." —*NP*.

**ਅਨੁਕੰਪਨਾ** [anukāpana] *adj* abode of kindness; compassion, beneficence. "sun śṛṇan bana anukāpana bani bhani rasal." —*NP*.

**ਅਨੁਕ੍ਤ** [anukṭ] See ਅਨੁਕਠ.

**ਅਨੁਕ੍ਤਨਿਮਿਤਾ** [anukṭnimitta] See ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹਸੰਕੇਤਿ. (c)

**ਅਨੁਕ੍ਰਮ** [anukram] *Skt* *n* succession, order.

**ਅਨੁਕ੍ਰਮਣਿਕਾ** [anukramṇika] *Skt* *n* a serial list or table of contents, index.

**ਅਨੁਖੰਡ** [anukhaṅg] *Skt* अनुखंड *n* compassion, beneficence. 2 connection, bond. 3 the process of bringing words from one line to another as in Guru Amardas's compositions in order to complete the sense. "cahu jug mahi āmrītu saci bani, sikh sadhik tars-hi sabh loi, pure bhagi parapatī hoī." —*dhana m 3*. Here the word āmrīti of the first line has to be brought into the third line too, in order to complete the meaning of that line. This is anuṣṅg.

**ਅਨੁਗ** [anug] *Skt* *adj* अनु (behind) ग (moving), follower. 2 a servant, footman, dependent. "anug apne ko abhedan dati." —*chakke*

**ਅਨੁਗਣੀ** [anugani] *Skt* army, which is composed of followers and servants.—*sanama*.

**ਅਨੁਗਾਮੀ** [anugami] *Skt* अनुगामिन् a follower. 2 an employee, a servant, slave.

**ਅਨੁਗੁਣ** [anugun] a figure of speech in which the company enhances the merit of the companion.

Example:

sadho ! ih man gahio na jai,  
cācal trisna sāg basat he,  
yate thir nā rahai.—*gau m 9*.

balihari guru apne diuhari sadvar,  
jini manas te devte kie karat na lagi var.

—*var asa*.

manas janam amol he, hoī amol sadhusāg pae.  
—*BG*

**ਅਨੁਗਤਾ** [anugya] *Skt* अनुगत *n* an order, a command. 2 a figure of speech involving a description of one finding virtue in a matter popularly considered bad.

Example:

bhali suhavi chapri jamhi gun gae, ...  
anadu garibi sadh sāgi jitu prabhu cit ae, ...  
pisanu pisi odhi kamri sukh manu sātokhae, ...  
nagan phirāt rāgi ek ke ohu sobha pae.

—*suhī m 5*.

jetak kanan ke dukh hē,  
sabh se sukh ke tan pe anumano.—*ramav*.  
bhai laddhe kahyo suno premi mere gurubhai!  
kal ham ramdasपुरी vīkhe jāvēge,  
kala mukh karkē savar hoī gadhe pār,  
satta bālvād ko gunah baxsāvēge.

**ਅਨੁਗ੍ਰਹ** [anugraha], **ਅਨੁਗ੍ਰਹਿ** [anugrahi], **ਅਨੁਗ੍ਰਹੁ** [anugrahu] *Skt* अनुग्रह *n* kindness, mercy. "bhaio anugrahu prasadi sātāg ke." —*sor m 5*.

**ਅਨੁਚਰ** [anucar] *Skt* *n* a follower. 2 a servant, an attendant.

**ਅਨੁਚਰਣੀ** [anucarni] *n* an army, that has a collection of servants.—*sanama*. 2 *adj* following one's commander.

**ਅਨੁਚਿਤ** [ənucit] *Skt* adj improper, unbecoming.  
**ਅਨੁਜ** [anuj] *Skt* n younger brother. "jvat anuj nam tih lalu."—*NP*. 2 born later. "rahu anuj adi pad dije." "wood got from a tree, and a gun or musket made from it."

**ਅਨੁਜਾ** [anuja] *Skt* n younger sister, born later.  
**ਅਨੁੱਤਮ** [anuttam] *Skt* adj not good 2 having none better than itself, the best.

**ਅਨੁਦੱਤ** [anudatt] *Skt* ਅਨੁਦਾਤ adj ਅਨ-ਉੱਤ inferior, of no consequence, worthless. 2 low tone, abated voice.

**ਅਨੁਦਿਨ** [anudin] *Skt* adv each day, daily, always.

**ਅਨੁਨਾਸਿਕ** [anunasik] *Skt* adj nasal sounds ṅ, ṇ, ṇ, n, m.

**ਅਨੁਨਾਦ** [anunad] *Skt* n an echo, a resonance, reverberation.

**ਅਨੁਪਸਿਥਿਤਿ** [anupasthit] *Skt* n absence.

**ਅਨੁਪਾਤਿ** [anupatti] *Skt* n tactlessness, irrationality, deviousness. 2 impropriety. 3 inability. 4 non-achievement.

**ਅਨੁਪਾਮ** [anupam] *Skt* adj matchless, incomparable.

**ਅਨੁਪਲਾਬਧਿ** [anuplabadhi] *Skt* ਅਨੁਪਲਾਧਿ n non-achievement, non-attainment. 2 knowledge of non-existence, for example, to know that a horse is not an elephant, is in fact non-knowing.

**ਅਨੁਪਾਨ** [anupan] *Skt* n something gulped to take medicine, as water with a tablet. 2 water, etc. taken after food.

**ਅਨੁਪਾਰ** [anupar] short form for ਅਨੁਪਾਰ.

**ਅਨੁਪਾਰੀ** [anupari] adj possessing matchless beauty.

**ਅਨੁਪੁਸ਼** [anupras] a figure of speech, drawing its charm from the sameness of sound in words, is called alliteration or assonance. This is also called pādmētri and varan mētri. Scholar have recognized five types of anupras: chek, vritti, śruti, laṭ and āty.

(a) When a sound repeatedly appears in the middle or beginning of words, it is called chekanupras.

Examples:

gave ko vidya vikham vicaru.—japu  
 kucil karupi kunari kulakhni  
 pirka sahaju na janai.—sar m 1.  
 chatrdhar chatripati chelrup chitinath,  
 chonkar chayabar chatripati gae.—gyan  
 parampurakh pamesur svamu pavan paun  
 ahar-hazare 10.  
 chalrupi cheli sada chaki rahat chiti mahi  
 achal chalat chiti patin ko chali kon te jahi ?  
 —caritr 70.

(b) If the same sound appears repeatedly at the end of words in the same line or stanza, it is called vrityanupras:

Example:

darsan parsan sarsan harsan  
 rōgi rōgi kartari re.—asa m 5  
 namu dhial sada sakhal sahaj subhai govīda,  
 garxi mitai cuki dhai kade na viapt mancīda.  
 —asa chāt m 5.  
 nam kam bihin pekhat dham hū nahī jahi.  
 —japu.

kahū devtan ke divan me virajman,  
 kahū danvan ko gumanmatī det ho.—akāl  
 kahū ko tanyā he nā mryā jāke bhryā kou,  
 chonī hū ke chryā choḍ kasō priti laic.—gyan

(c) Sounds articulated at the same place (dental, labial part of body) appearing in the same line constitute śrutyānupras.

Example:

tīthe ghāne sura sidha ki sudhi.—japu  
 In this line t, th, s, dh, are all dental.

(d) The same words carrying different meanings according to their position in a line they figure in, form laṭanupras

Example:

gave ko taṇu hove kise taṇu.—japu

The meaning of this verse depends on where the pause is placed in the text, that is, whether the pause precedes the first taṇu or follows it. In the sentence “jao mat jhahiro ihā.” the sense conveyed depends upon whether the pause is after jao or after mat. In the first case it will be ‘go, do not stop here’ but in the second case it will be ‘do not go, stop here.’

(c) The fifth type of anupras is what rhyme is in English. Here it is named ātyanupras. Poets have imagined six forms of this rhyme.

(1) In sāvāty anupras the last syllable of each line rhymes.

Example:

amrit tej jag jotī prakasi,  
adī ached abhe avinasi,  
param tātī pārmāth vikasi,  
adī sarpū ākhēd udasi—gyan.

(2) samāty vikhmāty anupras is where odd and even lines rhyme:

Example:

gun mud māgal mul,  
sabh karay ko sidh karat;  
avgun gaho nā bhul,  
sukh sāpatī ko jo harat.

(3) In samāty anupras, even lines rhyme but not the odd ones.

Example:

īdran īdr,  
balan bal,  
rākan rāk,  
kalan kal. —japu

(4) In vikhamāty anupras, odd lines rhyme but not the even ones.

Example:

salahi salahī,  
eti suratī nā paia,  
nadia aṭe vah,  
pavhī samōdī nā jāniahī.—japu

(5) In samvikhmāty anupras, the first line rhymes with the second and the third with the fourth.

Example:

gun gan udar,  
mahima apar,  
asan abhāg,  
upmā anāg.—japu

(6) Where the last words of all the lines are of different quantities, and none of them rhymes, it is bhīntukāty anupras.

Example:

kīto kal bityo bhāe ramrajā,  
sabe sētru jīte maha juddhmālī,  
phīryo chakr carō dīṣa maddh ramā,  
bhāyo nam tāte mahā cākṛvartī.

—ramay.

ਅਨੁਬੰਧ [anubādh] *Skt* *n* relation, connection, contact, affinity. 2 the contents of the texts which relate to the reader as title, subject, relation and purpose. “im carō anubādh ko gyan ride jeb hor.”—GPS.

ਅਨੁਭਵ [anubhav] *Skt* *n* knowledge evolved without formal instruction or education. 2 cognizable knowledge. 3 knowledge not indefinite. 4 a four-lined gāṇik metre also known as akra, anka, anhad, ṣaṣṭivādha, cōḍrasa and mādhur-dhuni. It is arranged as 14, 155.

Example:

anhad bajje, dhuni ghan lājje,  
ghanhan ghorā, jānu bān morā.—suraj.

ਅਨੁਭਵ [anubhav] *Skt* *n* an effect. 2 a brief revelation of pleasure through the gestures of eyes and eyebrows.

ਅਨੁਭੂਤ [anubhut] *Skt* *adj* felt; known through practical experience. 2 tested. 3 known.

ਅਨੁਮਤਿ [anumatī] *Skt* *n* an agreement, a consensus. 2 a permission. 3 according to Vishnu Puran, daughter of Angira and wife of the moon.

ਅਨੁਮਾਨ [anuman] *Skt* *n* an estimate, a conjecture, guess, speculation. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ.

ਅਨੁਮੋਦਨ [anumodan] *Skt* *n* a confirmation, an approval. 2 expression of satisfaction or delight. 3 indulgence. "anumodan nādan mat karē."—GPS.

ਅਨੁਮੰਤਿ [anumānti] *Skt* ਅਨੁਸੰਨ੍ਹ *adj* expressing approval or agreement.

ਅਨੁਯਾਈ [anuyai], ਅਨੁਯਾਯੀ [anuyayi] *Skt* ਅਨੁਯਾਯਿਨ੍ *adj* who follow. 2 servant, attendant.

ਅਨੁਰਕਤ [anurakat] *Skt* ਅਨੁਰਕ੍ਤ *adj* immersed in love; enamoured. 2 dyed in red colour. 3 beloved.

ਅਨੁਰਾਉ [anurau] love. See ਅਨਰਾਉ. 2 *Skt* ਅਨੁਰਾਓ *n* resonance, a reverberation, an echo.

ਅਨੁਰਾਗ [anurag] *Skt* *n* love, affection, attachment. 2 reciprocated love.

ਅਨੁਰਾਗੀ [anuragi] *Skt* ਅਨੁਰਾਗਿਨ੍ *adj* who loves. 2 a reciprocator of love.

ਅਨੁਰਾਧਾ [anuradha] *Skt* *n* seventeenth of the twenty seven lunar mansions. According to Hinduism, travelling or doing charitable deeds in this period is auspicious.

ਅਨੁਰੂ [anuru] *Skt* ਅਨੁਰੂ *n* charioteer of the sun who has no thighs (ur). See ਅਰੂਣ.

ਅਨੁਰੂਪ [anurup] *Skt* *adj* resembling, like, congruous. 2 suitable, appropriate. See ਅਨਰੂਪ.

ਅਨੁਰੋਧ [anurodh] *Skt* *n* an obstruction, an impediment. 2 obduracy. 3 impulse, impetus.

ਅਨੁਲੋਮ [anulom] *Skt* *n* descent. 2 See ਦਸਅਨੁਗਤ.

ਅਨੁਲੋਮਜ [anulomaj] *Skt* See ਦਸਅਨੁਗਤ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਨੁਵਾਕ [anuvak] *Skt* *n* part of a book, a section, a chapter. 2 a sentence formed to express the idea of another. 3 repetition of words uttered by the teacher. "padhē anuvak jese padha so padhaval."—NP

ਅਨੁਵਾਦ [anuvad] *Skt* *n* translation. 2 a revision, repetition, an iteration. 3 denigration, vilification.

ਅਨੁਵਾਦੀ [anuvadi] in music, a note that iterates the sāvadi note, as the fifth one in bilaval measure. See ਸੰਵਾਦੀ. 2 *adj*/who repeats another's utterance.

ਅਨੁਭਾ [anuṭha] *adj* strange; of a new kind; wonderful.

ਅਨੁਭਾਵ [anuḍha] *Skt* *n* a maiden; a virgin; a woman who has not been married yet.

ਅਨੁਪ [anup] *Skt* *n* a region with a lot of water. 2 a buffalo. 3 *adj* unequalled, incomparable, inimitable. "tithe gharatī gharie bahutu anupu."—japu.

ਅਨੁਪ ਸ਼ਹਰ [anup shahar] a sub-divisional town in district Bulandshahar of the United Provinces, 25 miles east of the city. It was founded by Raja Anup Rai during the reign of emperor Jahangir. Guru Har Rai's father-in-law, Daya Ram, was a resident of Anup Shahar.

ਅਨੁਪ ਨਰਾਜ ਚੰਦ [anup naraḥ chād] *n* a poetic metre not different from naraḥ chād because this metre has sixteen characters per line organised as 151, 55, 151, 55, 151, 5, in laghu and guru order. In Dasam Granth the term anup has been added because of this affiliation.

Example:

gajē gaje hayē hale hālahālī hālohālā,  
babāj sīdhre surē chuṭāt baṇ kevlā,  
papakk pakkhre ture bhābhakk ghay nirmalā,  
pāluth luth bitthuri amath juth ūthālā.

—ramav.

ਅਨੁਪਮ [anupam] See ਅਨੁਪਮ.

ਅਨੁਪਾਚ [anupach] *adj* ਅਨੁਪਮ-ਅਜਿ, matchless eyes. "sohat anupach."—kalki.

ਅਨੁਪਾਨ [anupan] See ਅਨੁਪਾਨ.

ਅਨੁਪਿਆ [anupia] *adj* unequalled, having matchless excellence. "cakrapāṇi dāraṣi anupia."—maru solhe m 5.

ਅਨੁਪੁ [anupu] See ਅਨੁਪ.

ਅਨੁਪੇਰਾ [anupera] *adj* possessing matchless



as the incarnation of Shesh and is therefore known as anāt. “anāt ke upar kop calayo.” —*krisan*, 6 an ornament worn on the arm by Hindus on the 14<sup>th</sup> of the bright half of the lunar month of Bhadon believing it to be the image of Sheshnag.

**ਅਨੰਤਬੀਰੀ** [anātsīrī] many-headed Sheshnag. 2 one with a stupendous body, God.

**ਅਨੰਤਰਰੰਗੀ** [anāt tarāṅgi] the ocean. 2 the Creator whose waves are endless. See **ਅਨਤਰੰਗੀ**. 3 a man in whose mind countless ideas arise. “anāt tarāṅgi dukh mara.”—*gau m* 4.

**ਅਨੰਤਰੁਕਾ** [anāt tuka] a metre of diverse rhymes; blank verse. This metre has no specific class, any composition where end-words of two or more lines do not rhyme forms blank verse, as for example Ramavatar savēya and bhujṅg prayat are in blank verse.

Example:

ros bharyo taj hoṣ nisacar  
sri raghuraṅg ko ghar prahare,  
joṣ vaḍo kar koṣliṣā  
adhbic-hi te sar kaṭ utare,  
pher baḍo kar ros divardan  
dharpare kapr pūj sāghare,  
pattis loh-hathi pārsō gar le  
jēbuve jēmdarh calavē.  
kito kal bityo bhāe ramrajō.  
sabe satru jite mahā juddhmalā,  
phiryo cākṛ carō dīṣa maddh ramō,  
bhayo nam tāte mahā cākṛvarti.

2 See **ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ**. 3 In Sanskrit literature there are many multi-rhymed compositions as rhymed poetry is seldom found there. See the following bhujṅg prayat and totak stanzas:

कृता येन सेवा गुरोर्मोद हेतु । सततयैव लब्धं निजानन्द रूपम् ।  
वदो लिख्य तंघाय नामोपवेशं । नमामि प्रसन्नं गुरुं रामदासम् ।।

ਅਮਰ ਗੁਰੂਦੇਵ ਮਹੰ ਸਤਤੰ । ਭਗਮਾਮਿ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਮੇਕਰਸਮ੍ ।  
ਗੁਰੁ ਪਾਦ ਸਰੋਜ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਰਤਿੰ । ਹਰਿ ਦੇਵ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਯਤਨੰ ਵਿਸ਼ਲਮ੍ ।।

—*guru nanak satotr ratnakar*.

4 There are also in Guru Granth Sahib unrhymed verses which have no rhymed endings:

ruḥo manu harirāgo loṛe,  
gali harinihu na hoṛ,  
hau dhuḍhedi darsan karāṅṛ,  
bithi bithi pekhā,  
gurmilx bharamu gavara he,  
ix budhi pai mē sadhu kānhu,  
lekhu likhio dhorx mathe.

ix bixhi nanak harx nēṛ aloi.—*toḍi m* 5

5 See **ਚਉਬੇਲੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ** 2.

**ਅਨੰਤਰ** [anātar] *Skr* अनन्तर adv after this, subsequently. 2 without break, continuously.

**ਅਨੰਤਾ** [anāta] vocative: ‘he anāt.’ “pū pe ham na pap karāta, ahe anāta.”—*sri ravdas* 2 *Skr* अनन्ता *n* the endless One! 3 the earth. 4 soft grass, commonly used as fodder, *L* panicum dactylon. 5 a medicinal creeper, *L* Manispermum glabrum. 6 the only son of Kakko Vadhan, Khatri, a disciple of Guru Hargobind, who was a great warrior and died fighting in the battle of Amritsar.

**ਅਨੰਤਾਸ਼ਤ੍ਰ** [anātastr] innumerable weapons. “anātastr chutṛe.”—*cāḍi* 2.

**ਅਨੰਤੀ ਮਾਤਾ** [anāh mata] daughter of Rama Sill, a khatri of Vatala in Gurdaspur district and Mata Sukhdevi. She was married to Baba Guruditta on 21 Vaisakh Sammat 1681. She gave birth to Baba Dhirmai and Guru Har Rai. Her shortname was Natti. Many writers have named her as Nihal Kaur.

**ਅਨੰਦ** [anāḍ] *Skr* आनन्द *n* happiness, joy, delight. “mitia sog mahā anāḍ thia.”—*asa m* 5. 2 Guru Amardas’s composition in Ramkali measure which he composed in Sammat 1611 on the occasion of the birth of Baba Mohri’s son. Mohri was the Guru’s younger son. 3 Guru Amar Dev’s grandson. He was a man of great



spiritual eminence. Guru Hargobind sent a special palanquin to bring him to Kiratpur. That palanquin is now at Goindval. 4 In Sikhism marriage ceremony is also called *anād*. "bina *anād* biah ke bhugte pār ki jor... mera sikh nā sor."—*rajanmal*. This *baṇi* is also recited on other auspicious occasions, as it was recited at the birth of Guru Hargobind. "gurubāṇi sakhi *anād* gavz."—*asa m 5*. See *ਅਨੰਦ* 4. 5 *Skt* *अनन्द* *adj* without happiness.

*ਅਨੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ* [*anād sīgh*] an ardent devotee of Guru Gobind Singh. He was a great spiritual scholar as well as brave fighter. He attained martyrdom at Chamkaur.

*ਅਨੰਦਖਨ* [*anādghān*] See *ਅਨੰਦ ਖਨ*.

*ਅਨੰਦਪਾਲ* [*anādpāl*] son of Raja Jaipal I of Lahore. He died in or about 1013 AD. Historians have also named him Anangpal.

*ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ* [*anādpur*] See *ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ*. 2 a village under police station Bassi in tehsil Sirhind of Patiala state. In a low-lying place in the interior of this village, there is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur.

Because of its low lying area, rain water accumulates here. It gets an annual cash grant of Rs. 70 from the state. Its priest is a baptised Sikh.

It is 9 miles northeast of Sirhind railway station. There is a metalled road 5 miles long upto Bassi; beyond that there is a unmetalled four miles path. Village Kalaur is near by. So the two villages collectively are known as Anandpur Kalaur.

*ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਕਲੌਰ* [*anādpur kalor*] See *ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ* 2.

*ਅਨੰਦਮੀ* [*anādmī*] *ਅਨੰਦਮਯ* abounding in happiness. "ve pāvahu *anādmī*."—*asa m 5*.

*ਅਨੰਦ ਵਿਆਹ* [*anād vīah*] See *ਅਨੰਦ* 4 and *ਅਨੰਦ* 4.

*ਅਨੰਦੀ* [*anādi*] *Skt* *आनन्दिन्* *adj* happy, pleased. "var pāṭa purakh *anādi*."—*sri chāt m 4*.

*ਅਨੰਦੁ* [*anādu*] See *ਅਨੰਦ*. "anādu bhāxa sukhu

pāṭa."—*var maru 2 m 5*

*ਅਨੰਨ* [*anān*] one who does not acknowledge any other person. See *ਅਨਨ*. "beṣno *anān* brāhmān sāṭigram seva."—*BGK*. "sikh *anān* pādīt dikh ese. grah tithi var nā jānē kese, ek bhāroṣa prābhū ka pae, tyag lāgēn ardas kārāe."—*GV 6*.

*ਅਨੰਨਤਾ* [*anānta*] *Skt* *अनन्तता* *n* disbelief in any other relationship; monothism.

*ਅਨੰਨਿ* [*anānz*] See *ਅਨਨ*. "hor *anānz* mānhoṭh ki dīṛīṭa."—*guj m 5*. 'being a monothiest with firmness of mental resolve.'

*ਅਨੰਨਿਭਗਉਤੀ* [*anānibhagauti*] *adj* worshipping only one deity. "koī kahīṭau *anānibhagauti*."—*ram a m 5*. 2 *ਅਨਨਭਗਿ* worship of the only One.

*ਅਨੰਭਉ* [*anābhau*] *adj* fearless, unafraid. "pāram dukh nīvar apār *anābhau*."—*savēye m 5 ke*.

*ਅਨੁ* [*anh*] *Skt* *अनु* *n* a day.

*ਅਨੁਰਾਤਾ* [*anhrata*] a feeling that it is night-time during the day. 2 night-blindness, nyctalopia. See *ਅੰਧਰਾਤਾ*.

*ਅਨੁ* [*anha*] *adj* blind, without eyesight.

*ਅਨੁਨਾ* [*anhana*], *ਅਨੁਵਨ* [*anhavan*] *v* to bathe, take a bath. "avadh *anhāe* kahā tīlāk lāgāe kahā."—*hāsrām*.

*ਅਨੁਰਾ* [*anhera*] darkness. See *ਅਨੇਰਾ*.

*ਅੰਨ* [*ann*] *Skt* *अन्न* *n* food, victuals. 2 corn, grains. 3 God whose energy imparts life to the creatures. 4 the sun. 5 breath. 6 eatables.

*ਅਨਰ* [*any*] *Skt* *अन्य* *adj* other, second. 2 stranger, unfamiliar. 3 different, separate, apart.

*ਅਨਰਥ* [*anyatr*] *Skt* *अन्यत्र* *part* at another place, elsewhere.

*ਅਨਰਥਾ* [*anyatha*] *Skt* *अन्यथा* *adj* opposite, against. 2 false, illusory. 3 *part* otherwise, or.

*ਅਨਰਥੀ* [*anyau*], *ਅਨਰਥਿ* [*anyaz*], *ਅਨਰਥਯ* [*anyay*] *Skt* *अन्याय* *n* injustice, inequity. 2 an unlawful activity, atrocity.

*ਅਨਰਥੀ* [*anyayī*] *Skt* *अन्यायिन्* *adj* who has

recourse to unlawful activity, commits atrocity, goes against justice.

ਅਨਯੋਕਿ [anyokṭi] See ਕੁਏਕਿ.

ਅਨਯੋਨਿ [anyony] *Skt* *pron* mutual. 2 *n* a literary figure of speech in which two objects are described as mutually interacting with each other.

Example:

"kūbhe bēdha jalu rāhe, jai bīnu kūbh na hoī."  
—var asa.

"prabhu te janu janiye jan te suami."—sri rāvdas.

ਅਨਯੋਨਸ਼ਬੁਧ [anyonyasāy] *Skt* *n* mutual support; reliance on each other. 2 knowledge of one thing for the sake of another, as knowledge of darkness is essential for understanding light. 3 an inadequacy of conversation, wherein one needs the other for justification.

ਅਨ੍ਰਿਤ [anrit] *Skt* *adj* without debt, not indebted.

ਅਨ੍ਰਿਤ [anrit] *Skt* *n* lack of ਰਿਤ (truth), falsehood. "rār hē anritā."—kalāki 'will speak the untruth.'

ਅਨ੍ਵਯ [anvay] *Skt* *n* taking away, carrying. 2 relation, contact, connection. 3 shifting of words for clarifying the meaning, as for example to re-write "bhe bohith sāgar prabhu cerna."—vaḍ chāt m 5. as "bhesāgar bohith prabhu cerna." or "divya in ke sāg khelat hē kavi śyam su dan abhe."—krīṣaṇ. as "abhedan divya in ke sāg khelat hē." and "ālekh bhekh dvekh rekh sekh ko pachanre."—gyan. Here the initial 'a' is to be carried with all words so as to underline the negative meaning. 4 dynasty, lineage.

ਅਨ੍ਵੇਸ਼ [anveṣaṇ] *Skt* *n* research, finding, discovery

ਅਨ੍ਵਿ [anve] See ਅਨ੍ਵਯ.

ਅਪ [ap] *prep* prefixed to words, it gives the meaning of opposite, against, loss, difference, prohibition, or bad etc. See ਅਪਕੀਰਤਿ etc.

2 *Skt* *n* water. "ap tej bai prithmi ākasa."  
—gaur kabir. 3 *pron* own, personal. "mul na jāre ap bāl."—var majh m 1. "kaṭi silāk dukh mārā karī lūn ap dās."—var jet. 'enslaved them.' "āpatan ka jo kare bicar."—basāt rāvdas. 'he who thinks of his body.'

ਅਪਰਿ [apari] *adj* dedicated, presented 2 See ਅਪਿਰਿ.

ਅਪਸਾਗੁਨ [apsagun], ਅਪਸਾਗਨ [apsagan], ਅਪਸਾਗੁਨ [apsagun] *Skt* ਅਪਸਾਗੁਨ. *n* an evil portent, inauspicious omen. "tā sāgan āpsagan kaha bicar."—sukhmani. "sāgun āpsagun tis kau lag-hi jisu citi nā ave."—asa m 5.

People of many religions in all countries believe in the good and the evil portents, those mentioned in the Hindu Scriptures have thus been listed by Bhai Santokh Singh.

Bad omens:

pharke bhuja vilocan vamu,  
sir vayas' beṭhyo dukh dhamu,  
niksati chik bhai dīs dāe. ...  
dhuni khoṭi te bājat nāgara,  
dāl pār gidh bhramāti cālē.  
kaṣṭ bhar āgari mīlē,  
dinmāne bāj rudnāvē. ...  
cālāt ākārān girgiri pārē,  
kīṭak bhāṭān pagia pār tārē.  
śiva<sup>1</sup> pukarāt sanmukh āvat,  
mrig ki mal kupherē dhavāt.  
darun kak bolte uḍē, ...  
samukh vāyu mrigmal kupheri.  
khar bolyo mrigsucat bhari ...  
jat liye mīrtak sabb cina ...  
im āpsagun vilokāt baḍē.

Good omens:

pharkyo dāhīn vilocan sūdar,  
bhujadād dāhīno bālmādar,  
nirmal divas vāyu sukhkari,

<sup>1</sup>crow.

<sup>2</sup>she-jackal.

mih dughāḍhar<sup>1</sup> sūdar nari,  
mrigānmal dahin ko ai,  
madhur vihāgan sabad sunai,  
mili joṣita<sup>2</sup> balak god,  
huti suhaganī sahit pramod.  
surbhi<sup>3</sup> vatas<sup>4</sup> cūghavat thadhi.  
caṭet ride priti bahu badhi,  
kag dahni diṣṭi uḍ ava,  
nakul<sup>5</sup> daras sabhhin ne pava.--GPS.

As for the Sikhs, such is Bhai Gurdas's dictum.

sajja khabba sṛṅ nā mān vasara...

bhakh subhakh vicar nā chik manara...

ਅਪਸਮਾਰ [apasmār] *Skt* अपस्मार. *n* epilepsy, as a result of which memory gets lost. See ਮਿਲਾਈ.

ਅਪਸਰ [apsar] *Skt* अपसर. *n* a wrong time; an in-appropriate or late time. "sar apsar nā pacaṇia."--sri benī. 2 lack of leisure. 3 *Skt* अपसर running. 4 an aquatic animal.

ਅਪਸਰਾ [apsara] *Skt* अपसरस् *n* a female emerging from ਅਪ (water). According to Ramayan and the Purans, apsras came out when oceans were churned. The Veds contain little about them. They only mention Urvashi, etc. Manu holds that seven manus created them and they were taken as their joint creation. Vayu Puran has an account of 14 of them and Harivansh 7. They mention their two varieties comprising: ten orthodox and thirty four ordinary ones respectively. With their enticement the apsaras would disturb austerities of many holy men. It is written in Kashi chapter that they are 350,000,000 in number but the more prominent among them are only 1,060. In Ramayan their number is given as 60 crore. Only those warriors are rewarded with apsaras

<sup>1</sup>women carrying two pitchers of water

<sup>2</sup>woman.

<sup>3</sup>cow.

<sup>4</sup>calf.

<sup>5</sup>mongoose.

in heaven who die fighting valiantly in wars.<sup>6</sup> Apsaras possess the ability to change their form, they know how to make moves in chess and conduct exorcist exercises. In Athrav Ved, several incantations are mentioned which can prevent apsaras from exercising their magical effect. "apsara anēd māgāl rās gavnu niki."  
--mala pāṭal m 5.

ਅਪਸਨ [apsan] *Skt* अपसन *n* using of water to clean sexual organs before a bath. 2 bath taken after the cremation or burial of a dead body.

ਅਪਸੁੰਦ [apsūd] *Skt* अपसुंद Sund and Upsund were real brothers and sons of the demon Nikumbh or Nisund. They had Brahma's blessing that no third person could kill them as long as they did not fight with each other. Tilottama the apsara, was sent from heaven to kill them. Both got enamoured of her and quarrelled between themselves. She told that she would marry the one who was more powerful. Both of them died fighting each other, and Tilottama went back to heaven. "badhe sūd apsūd dve det bhari..."

"duhū bhrat badhke triya gāi brahmpur dhai."--caritr 116.

ਅਪਸੋਸ [apsos] See ਅਫਸੋਸ. "adhik kin apsos ham."--NP. 2 drier or sucker of ਅਪ (water), the sun. 3 the wind, air.

ਅਪਸੁਵਰਥ [apsvarath] *n* selfishness.

ਅਪਸੁਵਰਥੀ [apsvarthi] *adj* selfish.

ਅਪਚਰਣ [apharṇ] *n* stealth, theft. 2 snatching, plundering. 3 concealment, hiding.

ਅਪਕਰਾਖ [apkarakh] *Skt* अपकर्ष *n* insult, disrespect. 2 the act of pulling down. 3 deficiency, loss.

ਅਪਕਰਮ [apkarām], ਅਪਕਾਮ [apkam] *Skt* अपकर्म *n* a bad or wrong action. 2 sin.

ਅਪਕਾਰ [apkar] *n* opposite of upkar. 2 evil, harm. 3 wickedness, villainy

<sup>6</sup>See paraṣar sūmatī. Ch. 3.

ਅਪਕਾਰੀ [apkarī] *adj* who does wrong; who inflicts harm.

ਅਪਕੀਰਤਿ [apkiratī] *Skt* ਅਪਕੀਰਤਿ *n* infamy, opprobrium, notoriety. "kāb-hū apkiratī mahī ave."—*sukhmani*.

ਅਪਕੇਪਨ [apkhepan] *Skt* ਅਪਕੇਪਣ *n* the act of pulling down; toppling.

ਅਪਗਤਿ [apgatī] *n* going down; a fall, misery. 2 going to hell.

ਅਪਗ [apga] *n* what ਅਪ (water) merges into; a river, stream. See ਬਿਨਪਗ.

ਅਪਚਾਰ [apchar] *n* an evil or bad behaviour.

ਅਪਚਰਾ [apchāra], ਅਪਚਰਾ [apacchra] See ਅਪਸਰਾ.

ਅਪਜ [apaj] *Skt* *n* born of water; a lotus.

ਅਪਜਸ [apjas] or ਅਪਜਸੁ [apjasu] *Skt* ਅਪਜਸ *n* ignominy, infamy, opprobrium. "apjasu mitr hove jagī kiratī."—*guj m 5*.

ਅਪਜਸੁ [apjasu] See ਅਪਜਸ.

ਅਪਣਾ [apna] *pron* own. 2 *n* a kinsman, relative.

ਅਪਣਾਉਣਾ [apnauna] *v* to make one's own, adopt, draw to one's side.

ਅਪਣ [apat] *adj* without honour or respect, disgraced. "apatu pasu manmukhu betala."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 leafless. "apat karir na maule."—*BG*. 3 See ਅਪਤੁ. 4 *S* useless, purposeless.

ਅਪਣਨ [apatān] See ਅਪ 3. 2 not in a state of fall, steadiness; firmness.

ਅਪਤੀਜ [aptij], ਅਪਤੀਣਾ [aptina] *adj* not satisfied or reassured, lacking faith. "aptij patina."—*saveye m 5 ke*. 'was charmed without reposing faith.' "hath nigrāhī aptij na bhujē."—*maru solhe m 1*. 'Faithless mind is obstinate in not stopping to placate the senses.'

ਅਪਤੁ [apatu] *n* selfhood, ego, conceit, pride. "kam krodh lobh moh apatu pāc dut."—*saveye m 3 ke*. 2 See ਅਪਤ. 3 See ਅਪਤੁ.

ਅਪਤਰ [apaty] *Skt* *n* an offspring, a progeny.

ਅਪਥ [apath] *n* a wrong path, an evil passage. 2 awkward gait.

ਅਪਥ [apatih] *Skt* ਅਪਥ *n* food or conduct that aggravates sickness. 2 harmful conduct, misconduct.

ਅਪਦ [apad] *n* calamity, distress. 2 ਅ-ਪਦ, reptiles like snakes etc. which crawl. 3 a condemned place.

ਅਪਦਾ [apda] calamity. See ਅਪਦਾ. "apda ka maria grīh te nāsta."—*prabha a m 5*.

ਅਪਧਾਰੀ [apdhari] *n* maternal affection, motherly tenderness. "binsi apdhari."—*brīla m 5*.

ਅਪਨ [apan] See ਅਪਣਾ. "sabh kine basī apān hi."—*guj m 5*.

ਅਪਨਾਇਆ [apnaia] owned, adopted. "kina apnaia."—*brīla m 5*.

ਅਪਨਾਪੈ [apanpā] *n* one's self. "pragat nā hot apānpā goi."—*NP*. 2 owning, possessing. 3 he who blesses; one who utters a blessing.

ਅਪਨਾ [apna] See ਅਪਣਾ.

ਅਪਨਾਉਣਾ [apnauna] See ਅਪਣਾਉਣਾ.

ਅਪਨਾਇਓ [apnaio] See ਅਪਨਾਇਆ. 2 of the adopted. "rakh lajapnaio."—*toḍī m 5*. 3 one's own reality. "nahī bujhio apnaio."—*toḍī m 5*.

ਅਪਨਾਇਆ [apnaia] *adv* made one's own.

ਅਪਨਾਈ [apnai] *n* one's own existence. 2 familiarity. 3 made one's own, adopted. "dhānu dharti aro sāpatī sāgri jo manio apnai."—*sar m 9*.

ਅਪਨਾਕ [apnak] having made one's own. "rakh lehu apān apnak."—*kan m 4*.

ਅਪਨੀ [apni] *pron* one's own. 2 *Skt* ਅਪਣ *n* a shop, store. "apni apni pahucyo jāi."—*GPS*. 'reached his own shop.' 3 *Skt* ਅਪ-ਨੀ to take far away. 4 to steal, to plunder.

ਅਪਨੀਏ [apnidhe] belonging to one's own. 2 presuming one's own. "tum pej rakh-hu apnidhe."—*basāt m 4*.

ਅਪਨੁਤਿ [apnūti] *Skt* ਅਪਨੁਤਿ *n* hypocrisy, concealment. 2 an excuse. 3 a figure of speech in

which the natural object is kept in the background and truth is established; through analogy the thing to be compared is made to look as if it were the original thing.

Example:

ghan ki na garaj he sīghnad sīghan ko,  
cāpla ki cānak, na aet dāsmēṣ ko.

By concealing the roar of the cloud and the flash of the lightning, the heroism of the Sikhs and the wonder of the Guru's sword are shown as the essential truth. Poets have illustrated several other functions of this device.

(b) Concealing the actual subject some how or under some pretext is *ketvapānhutī*.

Example:

"kalgidhar ke ban mīs kalbyal dāset."

(c) Tactfully replacing one thing with another is called *hetvapānhutī*.

Example:

amī nahi surlok me āmrīṭ gurughar mahī,  
jīh pivat hi martya sabh turat amar hvejāhī.

(d) Rejecting the nature of something and reposing its quality in something else is called *pariyastapānhutī*.

Example:

cādan cādu na sarad rutī mulī nā mīṭai gham,  
sitalu thive nanka jāpādīo harīnam.—*var jēt*  
Here, the poise of the Divine is reiterated by concealing the coolness of cādan and such objects.

(e) In the event of someone's genuine doubt, replacing the fact with a false answer gives rise to *chekapānhutī*.

Example:

yodha ke nahī mē pīkhyo kabhū pīth pe ghau,  
kaṭyo ṣg ikk sīla te phīsal gayo mam pau.

Seeing a wound inflicted on the back of a soldier, if someone asks him the reasons with the remark that a valiant person sustains wound in the front not at the back, the

cowardly soldier responds to this by hiding the truth.

**ਅਪਰਲ** [əpəl] See ਅਪ 3. 2 *n* weakness. "bal əpəl apno nā bicara."—*carrītr* 405.

**ਅਪਰਲਾ** [əpbhrās] *Skt* *n* fall, falling down. 2 a deformed word with a change in form as ਕੰਮ from ਕਰਮ, ਚੰਮ from ਚਰਮ and ਧੰਮ from ਧਰਮ, etc.

**ਅਪਰਲ** [əpman] *n* egoism, selfishness. "kinhu prītī lai moh apman."—*asa m* 4. 2 *Skt* disrespect, insult, contempt.

**ਅਪਰਲੀ** [əpmanī] *adj* who has given up the ego; humble, without pride. "bes kīsor bīkhe apmanī."—*NP*.

**ਅਪਰਿਤੁ** [əpmrityū] *Skt* अप्रित्यु *n* unnatural or uncommon death as by snake bite, hanging or lightning etc. 2 untimely death. See ਉਮਰ.

**ਅਪਰ** [əpəy], **ਅਪਰਦੁ** [əpyau] See ਅਪਿਰ.

**ਅਪਰਲ** [əpyas] See ਅਪਰਲ.

**ਅਪਰੀਤ** [əpyōt] *adj* drank. 2 (they) drink.

**ਅਪਰ** [əpar] *adj* first. 2 later. 3 another, other. 4 different, separate. 5 ਅਪਰ has also appeared in place of ਅਪਰ as in "samajh nā pāre apār mara."—*sor ravidās*.

**ਅਪਰਾਪਰ** [əparəpar] See ਅਪਰੰਪਰ. "so besno he apārəpar."—*gāu m* 5.

**ਅਪਰਲ** [əparas] *n* one who has taken a vow not to touch metals etc. "sompak apāras udīanī."—*bavān*. 2 one who keep himself untouched by perversions; one who doesn't have recourse to evil deeds. "nanak koṭī madhe ko csa apāras."—*sukhmanī*. 3 *Skt* असृष्य *adj* untouchable.

**ਅਪਰ ਸੰਯੋਗ** [əpar sāyog], **ਅਪਰ ਸੰਯੋਗ** [əpar sāyog] *n* second marriage. "jīs īstrī ka bhāta kalbās hoīa hoī, cāhīe uske picche jat sāt sil pale, kīte vāl cīt dūlave nahī, jō jāne kīsī upāu rahīt kar rahīt nahī saktī, tēb jāri corī nā kārē, apnī laīk dekhke apār sāyog kārē."—*prem sumarag*.

**ਅਪਰਲਾ** [əparca] See ਅਪਰਿਚਲ.

ਅਪਰਥ [aparath] See ਅਪਰਥ.

ਅਪਰਨਾ [aparna] *v* to reach, arrive. 2 to be equal to. "takau koi apar na sake."—*kalz m 4*. 3 See ਉਪਰਨਾ.

ਅਪਰਪਰ [aparpar], ਅਪਰਪਰਾ [aparpara], ਅਪਰਪਰੁ [aparparu] See ਅਪਰੰਪਰ. "ehu pāj vakhat tere aparpara."—*maru solhe m 5*. "aparparu manx gursabadu vasa rau."—*savaye m 4 ke*.

ਅਪਰ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [apar brāhm] *n* immanent God, the Deity together with all the properties of nature. 2 the individual soul.

ਅਪਰਮਾ [aparma] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾ *n* untrue perception, false knowledge, wrong understanding. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾ. "tripuṭi me lakh ap ko kahē aparma gyan."—*GPS*.

ਅਪਰਾ [apra] *n* worldly wisdom; other than divine knowledge; practically useful knowledge. "ਜਗਤਾ ਅਪਰਵੇਦੋ ਯਤੁਵਿਦ: ਸਾਸਵੇਦੋਸ਼ਵਵਿਦੋ ਸ਼ਵਪਰਾ ਧਯਾ ਤਦਜਨਰਸਧਿਗਮ੍ਯਸੇ."—*mūḍkopaṇṣad*. See ਪਰਾ. 2 western direction.

ਅਪਰਾਜਿਤ [aprajit] *adj* undefeated, unconquered. 2 *n* Guru Gobind Singh.

ਅਪਰਾਜਿਤਾ [aprajita] feminine of ਅਪਰਾਜਿਤ "aprajita bhāgvatī bhima."—*GPS*.

ਅਪਰਾਂਤ [aprat] See ਉਪਰੰਤ. 2 *Skt* अपरान्त *n* a country north of Konkan, of which the capital used to be Sopar, which is now a town in police station Thana of Bombay Presidency.

ਅਪਰਾਧ [apradh] *Skt* *n* a sin, fault, an offence, crime. 2 a mistake, blunder. 3 disobedience, disrespect.

ਅਪਰਾਧੀ [apradhi] *adj* who commits a crime, sin or does something wrong. "apradhi matxin nīrgun."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਅਪਰਿਚਿ [aprio], ਅਪਰਿਆ [apria] *v* reached, arrived.

ਅਪਰਿਗ੍ਰਹ [aparigrah] *Skt* *n* the act of not holding; giving up, relinquishing, forsaking. 2 asceticism. 3 non-acceptance of charity.

ਅਪਰਿਚਯ [aparicay] *Skt* *n* unfamiliarity,

unacquaintance.

ਅਪਰਿਚਿਤ [aparicit] *Skt* *adj* unacquainted, unfamiliar.

ਅਪਰੋਕ [aprokṣ], ਅਪਰੋਖ [aparokh] *Skt* *adj* not away from sight; manifest, present, apparent, visible.

ਅਪਰੰਪਰ [aparāpar], ਅਪਰੰਪਰੁ [aparāparu], ਅਪਰੰਪਰ [aparāpar] *Skt* अपरस्पर *adj* not mutual or reciprocal, not wishing or desiring help from anyone. 2 without lineage or dynasty; who has no need of another's help in creation or perpetuation of dynasty. "aparāpar parbrāhmaṇu pāmesaru."—*sor m 5*. "tū adipurakh aparāpar karta jī."—*sopurakh*. 3 *Skt* limitless, boundless.

ਅਪਰਵਾਹ [apvarag] *Skt* अपवाह *n* a high post or position. 2 liberation, emancipation. "gahak je apvarag ke."—*NP*.

ਅਪਵਾਦ [apvad] *Skt* *n* indecent language, foul talk. 2 censure. 3 opposition. "pardhan par apvad nari nīda."—*sri mukhvak savaye m 5*. 4 rejection, negation. 5 a perverse argument, useless controversy.

ਅਪਵਾਦੀ [apvadi] *Skt* अपवादिन् *adj* who slanders. 2 quarrelsome. 3 foul-tongued. "maha bikhadi dusaṭ apvadi."—*asa m 5*.

ਅਪਵਿਤ [apvit], ਅਪਵਿਤ੍ਰ [apvitu], ਅਪਵਿਤ੍ਰ [apvitr] *adj* impure, unclean, profane. "sāt ka dokhi sada apvitu."—*sukhmanī*. "apvitr pavitr jini tu karia."—*ram a m 5*.

ਅਪਵਿਤ੍ਰਤਾ [apvitrta] *n* profanity, squalor. "dukh darid apvitrta nas-hi nam adhar."—*gāu thiti m 5*.

ਅਪਵਿਤ [apvit] See ਅਪਵਿਤ੍ਰ. "navē chidr apvit."—*gāu thiti m 5*.

ਅਪਰਨਾ [aparna] *v* to reach. "tithē kal nā aprē" —*sri a m 5*. 2 to be equal, be similar. "aparī koi nā sakai pure satigur ki vadīraia."—*var sar m 4*.

ਅਪਤਾਉਣਾ [apṭaṭa] *v* to deliver. "lakh cāurasi



rijak apī aprae.”—*majh ३ m 3*.

**ਅਪਾਇ** [apāi] *Skt* ਅਪਾਏ *n* a difference, peculiarity. 2 destruction. 3 depravity. 4 See ਉਪਾਏ. 5 *Skt* ਅਪੋਏ *adj* unfit for drinking. 6 not drunk, did not drink. “jo hām te bhaj jai, tih mata dudh apai.”—*krisān* ‘didn’t suckle mother’s milk.’

**ਅਪਾਇਣ** [apain], **ਅਪਾਇਣੋ** [apaino] *n* selfhood, one’s own personality. “me chādīa sagal apaino.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

**ਅਪਾਹ** [apah] *adj* without being effected. 2 detached, unattached. 3 *n* pride, conceit, egoism.

**ਅਪਾਹਜ** [apahaj] *Pkt* ਅਪਾਹਜ *adj* crippled, disabled, limbless, incapacitated.

**ਅਪਾਹਿ** [apahi] See ਅਪਾਹ 2. “maniku mohi mau dīna dhārū apahi.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

**ਅਪਾਹਿਸ** [apahi] See ਅਪਾਹਜ.

**ਅਪਾਹੁ** [apahu] *unengrossed, unsullied*. See ਅਪਾਹ. “ape apī apahu.”—*sor m 4*.

**ਅਪਾਕ** [apak] *adj* (that) which is not pious; unholy, polluted, profane. 2 *Skt n* rawness, unripeness. 3 indigestion, dyspepsia. 4 wise, intelligent. 5 knowledgeable, well-informed. “ਮੂਲ: ਪਾਕ: , ਰਹਿਨ: ਪਾਕ: .” ‘Pious is he who is foolish, unholy is he who is not pious.’ “tum ape apī apaki.”—*dhana m 4*.

**ਅਪਾਕੀ** [apaki] *n* unholiness, profanity. 2 See ਅਪਾਕ 4-5.

**ਅਪਾਗ੍ਰਹ** [apagrah], **ਅਪਾਗ੍ਰਹਿ** [apagrahi] ਅਪ-ਅਗ੍ਰਹ *n* false persistense, unwise obduracy, mulishness, obstinacy.

**ਅਪਾਜੀ** [apaji] not ਪਾਜੀ See ਪਾਜੀ. 2 not artificial or bogus; real, genuine. “paj ko apaj lakh tā so vimayo he.”—*NP*. ‘taking the false as real.’

**ਅਪਾਭ** [apajh] See ਅਪਾਹਜ.

**ਅਪਾਤ** [apat] *adj* without leaves. “apatā palasi mano phul lage.”—*GPS*. 2 without a fall or decline; infallible, imperishable. “namastā ajate, namastā apate.”—*japu*.

**ਅਪਾਤਿ** [apatī] *adj* sans ਪਾਤ (sub-caste); who does not belong to any sub-caste or class; classless.

“patī me nā ave so apatī ke bulāie.”—*gyan*.

**ਅਪਾਤ੍ਰ** [apatr] *adj* unentitled, unofficial.

**ਅਪਾਥ** [apath] *adj* wrong way, false track. 2 dry. “sakuce dāl kāj apatha.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਪਾਦਨ** [apadan] *Skt n* a division, variety. 2 in syntax, ablative case is marked by ਤੋਂ or ਸੇ postpositions.

**ਅਪਾਨ** [apan] *Skt n* one of the five vital airs which passes through the anus, See ਅਪਾਨ ਬਾਇ. 2 anus. 3 selfhood, self. “bisra apān tān.”—*NP*.

**ਅਪਾਨਬਾਇ** [apanbai] *Skt* ਅਪਾਨਬਾਇ wind that stays in the alimentary canal, vagina, testicle bag, urinary bladder, phallus, etc. It is because of its pressure that the excretory system of the body works and the birth of an offspring takes place. When this wind is adversely affected by phlegm, catarrh, rheumatism, etc., the excretory system of the body cannot function properly, and it becomes stiff and the back begins to ache and ills such as piles, stone gall-bladder come to afflict the body. To keep flatulency in good order, regular walk, horse riding, light food and keeping the alimentary canal clean are the best ways. A powdered mixture of white trivi and sugar, four tolas each and piper longum one tola, taken daily in doses of half a tola each with honey removes the disorder of wind. “pranbai apān bai bhān.”—*caritr 405*.

**ਅਪਾਨਾ** [apana] *n* self, idea of selfhood. “bisra sabhin apāna.”—*NP*.

**ਅਪਾਪ** [apap], **ਅਪਾਪੀ** [apapi] *adj* free from sin, sinless. “apapī e apradh bin sīxor guru bai.”—*PPP*.

**ਅਪਾਰ** [apar] *adj* endless, boundless, unlimited. “apar agam gobīd thakur.”—*asa chōt m 5*. 2 unfathomable, limitless. 3 abundant,

excessive. 4 countless, innumerable. 5 *n* God. "payau apar."—savrye *m* 4 *ke*. 6 near side bank, this side. "ape sagar bohitha, ape par apar."—sri *a m* 1. 7 *Skt* ਅਪਾਰ limit or extent. "jane ko tera apar nirbhau nirakar."—savrye *m* 4 *ke*.

ਅਪਾਰਗ [aparag] *adj* not going across, unable to go across.

ਅਪਾਰਗਿ [aparagɪ] ਅਪਾਰਗਰ *ignorant* of the other side; ignorant of knowing the end. "man bāchat phal pae sagle kudrat kum aparagɪ."—suhi chāt *m* 5. 'Of the extent of the Creator's greatness, man is ignorant.'

ਅਪਾਰਭ [aparab] *adj* without ਧਾਰਣ (ending). "mere suami agam aparab."—maru solhe *m* 5.

ਅਪਾਰਥ [aparath] *Skt* ਅਪਾਰਥ *n* a defect in poetics due to which the sublime meaning of a poem is missed. "punaruktɪ aparath ki samajh na avai."—NP. 2 *adj* meaningless, without meaning.

ਅਪਾਰਭਾਉ [aparbhau], ਅਪਾਰਭਾਵ [aparbhav] *adj* the tenor or meaning of which is endless. "bhakhia bhau aparau."—japu

ਅਪਾਰਲਾ [aparla] *adj* who has no end. "atibhuj bharo aparla."—mala namdev.

ਅਪਾਰੁ [aparū] See ਅਪਾਰ. 2 ਉਪਾਰ, near side bank. "parɪ sajenu aparū pritamu gursabad suratɪ lāghvae."—tukha chāt *m* 1.

ਅਪਾਲ [apal] *Skt* ਅਪਾਲ *adj* not nurturable; whom none can bring up. "apal hari."—akal. 2 ਅਪਾਲ has also been used as ਅਪਾਰ in "buddhā apal."—akal. 'unnurturable wisdom.'

ਅਪਾਵਨ [apavan] *adj* not ਪਾਵਨ, not sacred, unholy.

ਅਪਿ [api] *Skt* part also, certainly.

ਅਪਿਉ [apiu], ਅਪਿਉ [apiu] *n* nectar, ambrosia; not meant to be drunk by the common people. "apiu hariras pitia."—vaḍ ghorā *m* 4. 2 sap of God's name. "apiu pio gat thio bharma."—jet *m* 5.

ਅਪਿਆਉ [apiau], ਅਪਿਆਵ [apiav] *Skt* ਅਪਿਆਵ *n* light or soft food. "mukh apiau beṭh kau den."—sukhmanɪ. 2 meal, victuals. "det sagal apiau."—sar *m* 1. "kag sadhusēbha rahyo nirahar muktaḥal apiav ke."—GPS.

ਅਪੀਰ [apir] *n* lack of pain; comfort. "ghar ki bujhē pir apir na."—NP. 2 *adj* painless.

ਅਪੀਲ [apil] *E* appeal. *n* a request, an appeal. 2 the act of approaching a senior officer for changing the order of a junior.

ਅਪੀਲਾਂਟ [apilāɪ] *E* appellant *n* the person lodging the appeal.

ਅਪੀਤ [apir] *n* absence of pain; comfort. 2 *Skt* ਤਾਪੀਤ pressure. "apir pirɪtɪ dukhā."—ramav

ਅਪੁ [apu] See ਅਪ.

ਅਪੁਸਟ [apusat] *adj* lean, thin, weak. 2 reversed, upside down, against, contrary. "apusat bat te bhai sidhri."—asa *m* 5.

ਅਪੁਚ [apuch] *adj* without a tail; tailless. 2 without asking; unasked for. 3 without question, unquestioned.

ਅਪੁਚਿਆ [apuchia] *adj* without asking for. "apuchia dan devka."—var sri *m* 4.

ਅਪੁਠਾ [apuṭha], ਅਪੁਠੀ [apuṭhi] *adj* reversed, opposite, See ਉਪੁਠੀ.

ਅਪੁੱਤ [aputta], ਅਪੁੱਤ੍ਰ [aputr] *adj* without a son, without an offspring; childless, See ਅਉਤ.

ਅਪੁਨਾ [apuna] See ਅਪਨਾ. "apune ramhɪ bhəp re manu."—gōḍ namdev.

ਅਪੁਚਾ [apucha] *adv* without asking for, without question. 2 doubtlessly, without doubt. "des mere beāt apuche."—bher *m* 5.

ਅਪੁਸ਼ਤ [apujy] *adj* not to be worshipped, unadorable.

ਅਪੁਠਾ [apuṭha] *adj* reversed, upside down, overturned. "sidha chodɪ apuṭha bun-na."—gau *m* 5.

ਅਪੁਤ [aput] *adj* without a son, childless. 2 *Skt* defiled.

ਅਪੁਪ [apup] *Skt* *n* fried bread, a kind of fritter.

2 wheat. 3 fried cake of sweetened butter.

ਅਪੁਰਣ [əpurəṇ] *Skt* ਅਪੁਰਣ *adj* incomplete, not whole, unfinished.

ਅਪੁਰਣ [əpurəṇ], ਅਪੁਰਵ [əpurav] *Skt* ਅਪੁਰਵ *adj* novel, hitherto unknown, uncommon, curious, a strange. "apurav jān banai."—*suhi chār m 4*. 2 a gaṇ metre of four lines, each line being organised as SSS, SS.

Example:

kan-nā ge ram, dharm karmā dham,  
laccne le sāg, janki sobhāg.—*ramav*.

(b) Another form of this metre has four lines organized as SSS, S.

Example:

gaṇe kete, haṇe jete, kai mare, kite hare.  
—*ramav*.

ਅਪੁਰਵਤਾ [əpuravta] *Skt* ਅਪੁਰਵਤਾ *n* novelty, strangeness, singularity, peculiarity.

ਅਪੇਕਾ [apekṣa], ਅਪੇਖਿਆ [apekṣiā], ਅਪੇਖਾ [apechā], ਅਪੇਖਿਆ [apechīā] *Skt* ਅਪੇਸ਼ਾ *n* desire, want. 2 need, necessity. 3 basis, support. 4 comparison, balance.

ਅਪੇਖ [apecy] *adj* undrinkable. 2 *n* wine, liquor. 3 hemp. 4 poppy husk.

ਅਪੇਲ [apel] *adj* impenetrable, stagnant, steady. 2 irremovable. 3 intransgressible.

ਅਪਿ [ape] *Skt* ਅਪਰਯ *n* accord, union. "nam nav nīdhī apc."—*saveye m 4 ke*. 2 See ਅਪਿਊ.

ਅਪੋਦਘਾਤ [apodghat] See ਉਪੋਦਘਾਤ.

ਅਪੋਰਥੇਯ [aporkhey] *Skt* ਅਪੋਰਥੇਯ *adj* not existing because of man, not man-made; formed by God.

ਅਪੰਗ [apāṅg] *adj* free from dust; clean, clear, stainless. "sīcat nīr apāṅg."—*GPS*. 2 faultless, stainless. "apāṅg pāṅg."—*ramav*. 3 *Skt* ਤਪਾਹ੍ਵਾ, without a limb, crippled. 4 with crooked limbs.

ਅਪੰਚੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ [apācīkrit] *Skt* ਤਪਚੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ *n* elements which have not been divided into five parts; undivided elements. See ਪੰਚੀ ਕਰਣ. "bhut

apācīkrit yut karay."—*GPS*.

ਅਪੰਡਿਤ [apāṇḍit] *adj* not a scholar; illiterate, foolish.

ਅਪੰਥ [apāṭh] *adj* wrong path, fake course. 2 *n* a tantrik mode of worship. 3 atheism. "apāṭh pāṭh sabh logan laya."—*arhāt*.

ਅੱਪ [app] *n* pride of self, ego. 2 *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰ fear, dread. 3 a disease. 4 *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰ the air. "bhayo app bhesā."—*kalki* 'took the form of air'.

ਅਪ੍ਰਯਾਊ [apyau] adopted; made one's own, occupied. 2 See ਅਪ੍ਰਿ "harī ka nam akhenīdhī apyau."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਅਪ੍ਰਸੂਤ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਸਾ [aprasut praśāsa] *n* a literary figure of speech meant as praise which is out of context.

Example:

khal ser ki oḍh kar gadha nē karī sir bhāj.  
'By regarding some cowardly person as a tiger the former is admired'.  
rajhās bin ko karē chir nīr ko doz.—*vīd*.  
'An ignorant judge is praised by calling him a swan.'

ਅਪ੍ਰਗਯਤ [apragyat] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਗਯਤ *adj* not known, unknown. 2 *n* a state of meditation in which the worshipper forgets his difference from the worshipped.

ਅਪ੍ਰਤਿਮ [apratim] *Skt* *adj* unmatched, peerless. "apratim rup bidhī nē dayo."—*cāritr 156*.

ਅਪ੍ਰਤਿਮਾਨ [apratiman] *Skt* *adj* unparalleled, unmatched, matchless.

ਅਪ੍ਰਧਰਾਕ [apradharakh] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਧਰਾਕ *adj* who cannot be threatened, who cannot be brought under pressure. 2 invincible, unconquerable.

ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ [apraman] *Skt* *adj* unmatched, matchless, peerless. 2 beyond measuring and weighing. 3 without proof.

ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾਦ [apramad] *Skt* *adj* unerring, guiltless. 2 not intoxicated. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਦ.

ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਊ [aprameu], ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ [apramey], ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਵ [apramev] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ *adj* beyond measurement.

2 beyond conjecture.

ਅਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ [əporəyukat] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ *adj* unused.

2 unconnected, non-contiguous.

ਅਪ੍ਰਾਧ [əpradh] See ਅਪ੍ਰਾਧ "koṭi əpradh sadh sāgi mīṭe"—*sukhmani*

ਅਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ [əprapət] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ *adj* not received, unacquired. 2 rare.

ਅਪ੍ਰਿਅ [əpriə], ਅਪ੍ਰਿਯ [əpriy] *adj* not lovable. 2 *n* an enemy.

ਅਪ੍ਰੇਤ [əpret] *adj* not yet dead. "namo pret əpret."—*japu*. See ਪ੍ਰੇਤ.

ਅਫਾਲ [əf-al] *A* اال plural of ਫਿਅਲ.

ਅਫਸਰ [əphsar] *E* officer *n* a chief, commander. 2 a ruler. 3 an office-holder. 4 *P* التاج a crown.

ਅਫਸ਼ਦਨ [əfšādan] *P* افشادن *v* to spread; to scatter. 2 to sprinkle; to spray.

ਅਫਸਾਨਾ [əphsana] *P* افسانه *n* a story, tale, legend, narration. 2 a novel.

ਅਫਸੋਸ [əphsos] *P* افسوس *Skt* ਅਫਸੋਸ. 2 sorrow. 3 regret.

ਅਫਕਨ [əfkan], ਅਫਗਨ [əfgan] *P* افکن *n* throwing (imperative of ਅਫਗਦਨ.) you throw. 2 When this word is suffixed to a noun, it carries the sense of a thrower, as Sherafgan.

ਅਫਗਨ ਖ਼ੇਰ [əfgan šer], ਅਫਗਨ ਖ਼ਾ [əfgan khā] Sherafgan Khan, governor of Kashmir who under orders from Aurangzeb converted Hindus to islam. "suba tih [hā əfgan šer."—*GPS*. 2 the first husband of Noor Jahan, Alukuli Beg who having killed a tiger got the title of 'Sherafgan' (defeater of the tiger). He died in 1606 AD.

ਅਫਗਨਮ [əfganam] *P* افگم I throw down, I shall throw down, I shall defeat.

ਅਫਗਨ [əfgan] *P* افغان *n* noise, din. 2 a Muslim tribe especially the one that lives between Kandhar and the river Indus. that thunders in battle. a Pathan. Pathans speak Pashto. 3 a lament, wail. 4 *adj* an inhabitant of Afganistan.

ਅਫਗਨਿਸਤਾਨ [afganistan] افغانستان *n* country of the Afgans; a country northwest of India with Kabul as its capital. It is surrounded by Russia, Turkistan in the north, Persia in the west and Kashmir in the south-east. The ruler of Afganistan formerly called Amir is now known as Shah (King). See ਅਮੀਰ.

ਅਫਗਾਰ [əphgar] *P* افگار *adj* wounded, injured.

ਅਫਗਦਨ [əphgādan] *P* افگدن *adj* thrown, cast. 2 put in, poured in. 3 defeated.

ਅਫਗਦਨ [əphgādan] *P* افگدن *v* to put in, pour, drop. 2 to throw, throw down. 3 to defeat.

ਅਫਜਲ [əphjal] *A* افضل *adj* possessing greatness, very good, best.

ਅਫਜਾਯ [əfzay] *P* افزا *adj* which increases; it is a suffix and adds to the meaning of words as ਅਫਜੂ-ਅਫਜਾਯ.

ਅਫਜੂ [əfzu], ਅਫਜੂ [əfzū] *P* افزون *n* an increase, a promotion. 2 *adj* more, special. "əphju khudaza."—*var māj* *m* 1. In Dasam Granth the word has been used at many places to underline this context.

ਅਫਜੂਦ [əfzud] See ਅਫਜੂਦਨ. "mīlas nīj əphjud kar."—*saloh*.

ਅਫਜੂਦਨ [əfzudan] *P* افزودن *v* to be more, increase, progress, rise.

ਅਫਤਾਬ [əftab] See ਅਫਤਾਬ "dunia aphtabam."—*krisān*. 'I am the sun of the world'.

ਅਫਯੂਨ [əfyun] See ਅਫੀਮ.

ਅਫਰ [əphar] *adj* what cannot be caught. 2 without fruit, fruitless. 3 bad fruit, bad result.

ਅਫਰਨਾ [əpharna] *v* to bloat. 2 to swell with pride, be arrogant.

ਅਫਰਾਖਤ [əfraxat] *P* افراخت *adj* raised, elevated.

ਅਫਰਾਖਤਨ [əfraxtan] *P* افراختن *v* to raise; to lift; to elevate.

ਅਫਰਾਤਫਰੀ [əphratəphri] See ਅਫਰਾਤਫਰੀ.

ਅਫਰਿਓ [əphrio], ਅਫਰਿਆ [əphria] *adj* not grasped by senses. "əphrio be parvah tū."

—*maru solhe m 1. 2* bloated with pride, filled with vanity. “*əphrɪo bhar əphar t̪əre.*”—*maru a m 1. 3* bearing evil fruit. “*əkk nə lægɛ ʒb əphrɪa.*”—*BGI* ‘A bloated wild plant, *calotropis procera*, cannot bear mango fruit’.

ਅਫਰੀਡੀ [əphrɪti], ਅਫਰੀਦੀ [əphrɪdi] *P* افریدی *n* ਅਫਰੀਤੀ is also correct. *n* Pathan community is regarded as progeny of the Prussian emperor Fridun; Orakzei and Shinvari Pathans are branches of this clan.

ਅਫਰੋਸਤਨ [əfroxtən] *P* افروختن *v* to illumine; to enlighten.

ਅਫਰੋਸਤੀ [əfroxti] *P* افروختی you lit it up.

ਅਫਰੋਜ਼ੀ [əfrozi] *P* افروزی you may lighten it. Its root is also afroxtan.

ਅਫਲ [əphəl] *Skt* adj fruitless. 2 *n* a bush. 3 an impotent male. 4 Indar, king of gods, whose testicles got abraded because of a curse by the sage Gautam and he came to be known as fruitless or barren. See ਲੋਕਮ 4.

ਅਫਲਾਤੂ [əphlatu], ਅਫਲਾਤੂੰ [əphlatū], ਅਫਲਾਤੂਨ [əphlatun] *P* الافلاتون *G* ਪਲਾਟੋਨ *E* Plato. A celebrated personality among western philosophers, son of Ariston and Priksoene, he was born in the capital Athens in 428 BC. His real name was Aristocles but because of his broad chest and forehead he came to be known as Platon. Ancient historian Olympudorus writes that while his parents took him to Mount Himatus to obtain the blessings of gods, honey bees put honey to the infant's lips which earned him the adjective Athenawi (a large black bee), and poets concluded that his tongue spoke words sweeter than honey.

Plato became master of poetics early in his life. One day while passing through a narrow lane, he came across the great sage Socrates whom he had not met earlier. Socrates barred Plato's path with his stick and

said. ‘Blessed boy, please let me know the way to the school of goodness.’ Held in ecstatic awe by Socrates' words, Plato said, ‘I do not know, sir.’ Pointing towards him Socrates said to his companions, ‘This is the swan who in my dream last night sat on my breast and then flew away!’ Plato was twenty years old then. He was so charmed by Socrates that he, considering the latter's company as a path to emancipation, decided to spend the rest of his life at Socrates' feet and be educated by him.

After the death of Socrates, Plato roamed about far and wide and then, around 388 BC, he settled down at the world famous Academy Garden and for 40 years concentrated on philosophic questions, and explained them to his associates and pupils who belonged to both the sexes. They became so famous for their truthfulness that whenever called to the court for evidence, they were not formally sworn to speak the truth.

Plato wrote many celebrated treatises which, fortunately for the scholars, still survive. Easy and correct translations of these treatises have been done in various languages of the West for readers not only of Europe and America but also of India. The Indians respectfully admit that Plato born in Europe was a saint-philosopher of the calibre of Ved Vyas. To call this philosopher a metaphysician and a paragon of education and knowledge would not be an exaggeration. That is why Emerson writes that Plato is philosophy and philosophy is Plato.

Many principles of Plato are in accordance with the Sikh tenets, even his idea about keeping full-grown hair accord with what was ordained by Guru Gobind Singh (see his book *Timaeus* and his statue). On this topic, the

Sikh scholar Dharam Anant Singh has written a book of over 300 pages entitled 'Plato and the True Enlightener of the Soul'. He wrote this book after consulting Plato's writings in the original Greek. It was published in London by Luzac and Co. in 1912 AD.

Plato died on his birthday in 348 BC when he was exactly 81 years old. Some scholars hold that even at the time of his death, he was busy writing.

The influence of Plato's wisdom and knowledge on people's mind is so deep that while praising any person for his wisdom, he is called aphlatun (Plato). 2 *xa* a quilt, a ragged mattress.

ਅਫ਼ਵ [əfəv] *A* *ਖ਼* *n* a pardon, forgiveness. See ਆਫ਼.

ਅਫ਼ਵਾਹ [əfvaḥ] *A* *ਖ਼* *n* plural of ਫ਼ੁਹ. (It means mouth, thus afvah is the talk of many mouths), news, rumour, canard.

ਅਫ਼ਵਾਜ਼ [əfvaɪ] *P* *ਖ਼* *n* plural of ਫ਼ੋਜ਼.

ਐਫ਼ਵੁਲਗੁਨਾਹ [əfʋulɡunah] *P* *ਖ਼* *adj* one who pardons sins. "ਕਿ ਐਫ਼ਵੁਲਗੁਨਾਹ ਹੈ."—*japu*

ਅਫ਼ਰ [əfhar] *adj* who cannot be caught, beyond grasp.

ਅਫ਼ਰਾਤਫ਼ਰੀ [əfhratəfɦri] *A* *ਖ਼* *n* more or less, confusion, disorder, melee.

ਅਫ਼ਾਕਾ [əfaka] *ਗੁ* relief from pain or sickness.

ਅਫ਼ਾਤ [əfhat] *A* *ਖ਼* *n* plural of ਅਫ਼ਾਤ. calamities, tribulations. "hor əfhat pəri ətɪ dɪrəɪh."—*GPS*.

ਅਫ਼ਾਰ [əfhar], ਅਫ਼ਾਰਾ [əfharə] *adj* impetuous, headstrong. "chəɪk həkəm əfhar."—*sri ə m 5*. an order that no one can check. "bɪn ɡurukəl əfhar."—*sri ə m 1*. 'Death is unrestrainable without a spiritual guide' "kəɪɪzə həkəm əfharə."—*sor ə m 5*. 2 *Skr* स्फार unrestrained, spreadout widely. 3 broad. 4 great. "mɔɪ əfharə sək vəpərə."—*vəɟ chət m 3*. 'ta kə bhar

əfhar."—*bəvən 5* force, severity. "bəɪət-hɪ hɔɪ əfhar."—*sri m 5*. 6 *فم* flatulence caused by eating heavy indigestible food, increase of rheumatic effect, defect in stomach or liver, as a result of which the stomach gets bloated, respiration becomes difficult and nausea is felt.

The medicines, which are prescribed for colic pain, are good for flatulence, but if it persists for long periods and recurs frequently then, the following recipe should be tried.

Take nisoṭh (a purgative drug) two parts, piper longum four parts and myrobalan five parts, all powdered and sieved, then mix them with gur (raw sugar) and roll into small pills which taken in the morning with fresh clean water permanently remove flatulence.

Alternatively, pistocia lenticus (a fine gum mastagi) 3 masas mixed with one tola gulikand (preserve prepared with rose petals) taken with water along with the use of aniseed and mint is beneficial. 7 getting puffed with pride; self-conceit, vanity. "ek məhəlɪ tɔ hohɪ əfharə, ek məhəlɪ nɪmənə."—*ɡəv m 5*. "əkɪ məɪhɪ əfharɪ."—*maru m 1*.

ਅਫ਼ਾਰੀ [əfharɪ], ਅਫ਼ਾਰੇ [əfharə] See ਅਫ਼ਾਰਾ. 2 *adj* vain, arrogant.

ਅਫ਼ਾਫ਼ [əfhaɪ] See ਅਫ਼ਾਫ਼ਾਨ.

ਅਫ਼ੀਮ [əfɦim] *Skr* अहिमेन which is as strong as a serpent's poison. *A* *ਖ਼* *E* opium *n* an intoxicating and poisonous drug prepared from buds of poppy plant. Physicians use it as medicine to cure several ailments. It has a very dry effect and shrinks the muscles and causes slackness and dullness.

ਅਫ਼ੀਮੀ [əfɦumɪ] an opium addict.

ਅਫ਼ੁਟ [əfɦuɪ] See ਅਫ਼ੁਟ.

ਅਫ਼ੁਰ [əfɦur] *adj* without thought, desire and doubt; free from volition. 2 sans shudder.



ਅਫੂ [aphu] See ਅਫਰ.

ਅਫੂਨਤ [afunāt] *A* فونق foul smell, stink, stench.

ਅਬ [ab] adv now, at this time, at present, "ab hārī rakhēnharu citārīa."—*dhana* 1.1 5. 2 *Skt* adj not perverted, always alike. "suhagu hamaro ab huṇī sohīo."—*asa* *m* 5. 'our eternal blessing.' 3 *Skt* ਅਦਰ adv today. "kal karēta ab-hī kar ab karta su itāl."—*s* kabir. 4 *A* أب *n* father. 5 teacher, guru.

ਅਬਹੀ [ab-hī] adv this very moment, now, immediately.

ਅਬਹੀ ਕਬਹੀ [ab-hī kab-hī] adv now and any time; now and not later. "ab-hī kab-hī kichu na jana."—*ram* *m* 1.

ਅਬਕੇ [abke], ਅਬਕੇ [abke] adv this time, this moment. "abke chuṭke ṭhaur na ṭhāo."—*gau* kabir. "abke kahīe namu na milēi."—*maru* *m* 1.

ਅਬਖਰਹ [abxarah] *A* ,/ plural of ਭੁਖਾਰ.

ਅਬਖਰਾਤ [abxarat] plural of ਅਬਖਰਹ.

ਅਬਖੀ [abkhi] *Dg* *n* a bad time, an ill-omened moment.

ਅਬਗਤ [abgat] *Skt* अपगत. *n* a miserable condition, poverty, misfortune "sadhū binuṣe abgatī jave."—*g3d* kabir. 2 *Skt* अविगत adj imperishable, eternal. 3 *Skt* अवश adj bodyless. "adī purakh abgat abinasi."—*akal* 4 See ਅਬਗਤ.

ਅਬਚਲ [abcal] See ਅਬਿਚਲ.

ਅਬਚਲਨਗਰ [abcalnagar] See ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਅਬਜ [abaj] *Skt* जल *n* born of water, lotus. 2 the moon which was born from the sea.

ਅਬਜਦ [abjad] *A* ا ب ج د *n* a series of letters beginning with alif, be, jim, dal, etc. 2 an alphabet. 3 a table of letters used for counting numbers beginning with alif, be, jim, dal. The complete table is as under:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	

90	100	200	300	400	500
600	700	800	900	1000	

While mentioning dates in years, poets use two such suggestive letters in which these counting letters may also be employed.

ਅਬਤਾਬ [abtāb] *n* a dilly-dallying, an evasion. 2 an excuse, pretext. 3 adv always. 4 anytime. "ab tab avaru na magau hārī pahī."—*guj* *m* 1. 5 this and the other world.

ਅਬਤਾਰ [abtār] *A* اتر adj very bad. *Skt* अवतर. 2 with a short tail, with tail cut, tail-less.

ਅਬਤਾ [abatta] See ਅਬਤਾ.

ਅਬਦ [abad] metathesis of ਅਦਰ, See ਅਦਰ. 2 *Skt* अबद *n* a cloud that provides water. "āmritvak abad āmrit te."—*GPS*. 3 year. 4 camphor. 5 sky. 6 *Skt* अवदर adj unspeakable, unutterable. 7 *A* اء without end, boundless. 8 constant, perpetual, always the same. 9 *A* اء *n* a slave.

ਅਬਦਾਲ [abdāl] *A* ابدال adj/changeable, changing. 2 *n* saintly persons of a particular rank similar to the Hindu's dikpals as guardian deities of different directions. The Muslims believe in 70 abdals out of which 40 are in Syria and 30 in other places. Some writers accept only 40 abdals and they believe that the world is intact because of them. When one of them dies, God appoints some other holy person in his place. Thus they go on changing and hence their designation abdal persists. Prominent abdals are called Gaus. Abdal is a plural of badal (change) "marphatī manu marhu abdala."—*maru* *sohe* *m* 5. To transfigure concepts with spiritual exercise is essential for attaining the status of an abdal. In this verse-line abdal has a double meaning; those who kill the fickle mind are also abdals. 3 Abdal is one of the five of Muslim holymen:

gaus, kutab, vali, abdal, and kalandar. Many put kutab in place of kalandar. 4 a Muslim community in Kangra district, whose members live on beggary and accompany dead bodies singing to the burial/cremation ground. They also sing about exploits of the valiant warriors.

ਅਬਦਾਲਾ [abdala] See ਅਬਦਾਲ.

ਅਬਦਾਲੀ [abdali] *adj* connected with Abdal, "karī abdali bhesva."—*bher namdev*. See ਅਬਦਾਲ 3. 2 *n* Pathans of Saddozai tribe are also called abdali. They are a branch of Durrani and are also called by this name. See ਅਹਮਦ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਅਬਦਾਲੀ and ਦੁੱਰਾਨੀ.

ਅਬਦੀ [abdi] *adj* *everlasting, immortal*.

ਅਬਦੁਲ [abdul] See ਅਬਦੁੱਲ. "sun abdul dhaḍi cal ayo."—*GPS*.

ਅਬਦੁਲਾਮਦ ਖਾਨ [abdulamad khan] *son of Muhammad Amin Khan, a rank-holder who courtier during the reign of Aurangzeb, who was given the title of Diler Jang (valiant-in-battle). During the reign of Farukhsiyar, he was transferred from Kashmir to Lahore as subedar. He launched an invasion on Banda Bahadur at Gurdaspur and by employing deceit made him a prisoner and sent him to Delhi.*

During the time of Muhammed Shah, he was subedar of Multan. He died in 1739 AD. In Sikh history he also figures as Samund Khan. Zakariya Khan subedar of Lahore (Khan Bahadur) was his son. See ਬੰਦਾ.

ਅਬਦੁਲ ਖਾਨ [abdul xan] See ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ ਖਾਨ.

ਅਬਦੁਲ ਰਹਮਾਨ [abdul rahman] *companion of the Prophet and religious fighter who accompanied him in numerous battles. He died at Madina in 32 Hijri. According to JSBM, Abadul Rehman initiated nine families.*

ਅਬਦੁਲ ਰਹੀਮ ਖਾਨ [abadul rahim xan] *ਮਹਿਰ ਰਹਿਮ*

well known as Khan Khanan, son of Bairam Khan, who was an ally of Akbar. He was born at Lahore in 1556 AD. After the death of Todar Mal, he became Akbar's foremost vazir in 1589. His daughter Jani Begam was married to prince Dania. After Akbar's death he remained in Jahangir's service for 21 years, and died in 1627. His grave is near the mausoleum of Sheikh Nizamudin in Delhi. He was a scholar of many languages and poet with Rahiman and Rahim as his noms-de-plume. His couplets in Hindi are very fascinating:

kahī rahim ya peṭ sō kyō nā bhāyo tu pīṭh,  
bhukhe man bigar hē bhare bigarē dīṭh.  
sadhu sarahe sadhuta, yati yōṣīta jan,  
rahimān sace sur kī verī karē bakhan.  
kahī rahim gāṭī dīp kī kul kuput kī soṭ,  
bare ujzaro karē baḍo ādhero hor.  
pharjī shah na hve sakē gāṭī ṭeḍhī tasir,  
rahimān sīdhi cal te pyado hot vazīr.  
karat nīpunai guṇ bina rahimān nīpun hājūr,  
mano ṭerat vīṭap cāḍh īh prakar hām kur.  
khira mukh dhar kaṭīye malīye namak lāgar,  
karve mukh ko caḥīye rahimān yahi sājar.  
2 a paymaster of Ahmad Shah Abdali. The Khalsa Dal in Doaba killed him and liberated many Hindu girls from his clutches.

ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ [abdulla] *adj* God's slave. 2 a musician in Guru Hargobind's retinue who encouraged and roused the bravery of Sikh army by singing ballads of the heroes. See ਅਬਦੁਲ. 3 the eldest son of Abdul Mutallib of Quraish tribe, and father of Prophet Muhammad. He died in 571 AD.

ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ ਖਾਨ [abdulla xan] *subedar of Jalandhar who died during a battle against Guru Hargobind fought at Gobindpur (Hargobindpur) in Sammat 1687.*

ਅਬਾਦ [abadh] *Skṛ* *अबद्ध* *adj* unbound, free. 2 *Skṛ*

ਅਬਧਤ not worthy to be killed, such as a child, a sick person, a woman and a refugee. 3 who cannot be killed by any one. 4 *Skt* ਅਬਧਤ, unbound, unobstructed, unhealable. "kaṭ phas abadh lage."—*asa ravdas*.

ਅਬਧਿ [abadhi] See ਅਬਧਿ. 2 *Skt* ਅਬਿ n bearer of water; sea, ocean.

ਅਬਧਿਜਾ [abdhija] *Skt* ਅਬਿਜਾ n born of sea, Lachhmi. 2 wine, liquor.

ਅਬਧੁਤ [abdhut] See ਅਬਧੁਤ.

ਅਬਧਤ [abadhy] See ਅਬਧਤ.

ਅਬਨਾਸੀ [abnasi] See ਅਬਿਨਾਸੀ.

ਅਬਨੁਸ [abnus] See ਅਬਨੁਸ. "syah manō abnush ko taru."—*krīṣṇa*.

ਅਬਯਕਤ [abyakt] ਅਬਯਕਤ without body, formless, unembodied. See ਅਬਿਅਕਤ. "abyakat rup apar."—*akāl*.

ਅਬਯਾਤ [abyat] *A* اَبْیَات plural of ਬੈਤ, a metre, "abyat hfdvi."—*saloh*. 'bet stanzas in Hindi'.

ਅਬਰ [abar] *adj* which is not ਵਰ (the best); not good, bad. 2 *P* اَبْر *Skt* ਅੱਬੁ-ਧਰ a cloud. See ਅਬੁ.

ਅਬਰਸ [abras] *P* اَبْرَس *adj* piebald, dappled speckled, like the sky or a cloud. 2 his cloud.

ਅਬਰਕ [abrak] See ਅਬੁਕ.

ਅਬਰਨ [abaran] *Skt* ਅਬਰ *adj* colourless, without any colour. 2 of bad colour, wrongly coloured. "abaran baran gham nahicham."—*bher a kabir*. 3 without any religion; low; outside the four castes, "gavat sunat japat udhare baran abarna sabh hū."—*dev m 3*. 4 *Skt* ਅਬਰਿਯ, *adj* indescribable. "abaran baran su man hi priti."—*bher a kabir*. 'love for the indescribable One from the heart's core'. 5 unspeakable, slander "baran he abaran ko."—*kalki*. 'will slander.'

ਅਬਰਨ ਬਰਨ [abaran baran] See ਅਬਰਨ 4 and ਹਉਮੀ ਗਾਵਨਿ.

ਅਬਰੂ [abru] *P* اَبْرُو *E* eyebrow *Skt* ਬ੍ਰੂ n an eyebrow. 2 See ਅਬਰੂ.

ਅਬਰੋ ਬਹਾਰ [abre baharā] *P* اَبْرُو rain fall in the spring season.

ਅਬਰੋ [abro], ਅਬਰੋਇ [abroi] See ਅਬਰੂ.

ਅਬਲ [abal] *adj* lacking strength, weak, "abal bal toria."—*maru judev*. 'broke the might of the mighty', i.e., weakened the senses. 2 *A* اَبْل first. "abal naū khudat da."—*JSB*.

ਅਬਲਕ [ablak] *A* اَبْلَك *adj* piebald, speckled (horse), white and black.

ਅਬਲਾ [abla] *Skt* n a woman. 2 *adj* weak, feeble. 3 *A* اَبْل lacking in intelligence, foolish.

ਅਬਲੀਸ [ablis] *A* اَبْلِس n one who is bereft of God's grace; Satan, devil, "takabbar kita ablis ne gal lanat jama."—*jāgnama*.

ਅਬਰਵਾਹਾ [abervaha] *adj* half-asleep, half-awake.

ਅਬਾ [aba] *A* اَبَا *n* plural of ਅਬੂ (father). *Skt* ਅਬੂਕ, "ōm abe thavhu mīthra."—*sri m 5*.

ਅਬਾਸੀ [abasi] n a yawn. See ਉਬਾਸੀ. 2 flower of bāsa. "januk phul abasi rahi."—*caritr 3/7*. See ਅੱਬਾਸ 2.

ਅਬਾਹ [abah] *adj* without arms, armless. 2 without transport; who does not ride a blue jay (as does Lord Vishnu "namastā abāhe."—*japu*. 3 without ਵਾਹ (sexual desire). See ਵਾਹ.

ਅਬਾਜਾਰ [abajar] *P* اَبْجَار *adj* unhappy, ਬ (with) ਅਜ਼ਾਰ (hurt).

ਅਬਾਦ [abad] *adj* without ਵਾਦ (dispute), undisputed. 2 See ਅਬਾਦ.

ਅਬਾਦਨ [abadan] See ਅਬਾਦਨ.

ਅਬਾਧ [abadh] *adj* without restriction, unrestricted, unchecked. 2 unimpeded, unobstructed. 3 See ਅਬਧਤ.

ਅਬਧਤ [abadhy] *adj* unrestricted, unimpeded.

ਅਬਾਬੀਲ [ababil] *A* اَبَابِيل n a swallow.

ਅਬਾਰ [abar] *adj* without slackness or delay. 2 without obstruction, unobstructed "khāda abarā."—*gyan*. 3 See ਅਵਾਰ.

ਅਬਿ [abi] *adv* now, at this time. "abi kichu kirpa kije."—*dhana m 3*. 2 *Skt* ਅਬਿ n a ram.

3 a billy goat "əbr mād̥h hom karat."—gyan.  
 4 the sun. 5 a mountain. 6 a mouse, rat. 7 the  
 air. 8 calotropis procera, a wild plant.  
 9 modesty, shyness. 10 adj good, all right.

ਅਬਿਕਾਤ [əbrakat] See ਅਬਿਕਾਤ.

ਅਬਿਕਾਦ [əbikhad] adj without a conflict.  
 "əbikhad dev durāt."—əkal.

ਅਬਿਗਤ [əbigat], ਅਬਿਗਤੁ [əbigatu] *Sk* ਅਬਿਗਤ.  
 adj unknowable. "jab əbigat əgocar prabhū  
 eka."—sukhmani. 2 imperishable and  
 perpetual. "jo jan janī bhaj-hī əbigat kau."  
 —suhi kabir "əbgatu samajh rana."—gau kabir.

3 See ਅਬਾਤੁ.

ਅਬਿਗਮ [əbigam] *Sk* ਅਬਿਗਮ. *n* certain acumen,  
 sure knowledge. 2 ਅਬਿਗਮ adj indestructible.

ਅਬਿਗਮੀ [əbigami] adj having sure knowledge.  
 "ədve ələkhpurəkh əbigami."—əkal.  
 2 imperishable. See ਅਬਿਗਮ 2.

ਅਬਿਕਾਲ [əbikal] adj motionless, unmovable,  
 permanent. "əbikal niv dhari gur nanak."—guj  
 m 5.

ਅਬਿਕਲਨਗਰ [əbikalnagar] a sacred town related  
 with the tenth Guru situated near Nader  
 (nāder, नन्दगिरी) city on the bank of Godavari  
 river. Here Guru Gobind Singh breathed his  
 last on the 5<sup>th</sup> of the bright half of the lunar  
 month of Katak Sammat 1765.

The Sikhs have chosen this name with  
 reference to a line in Suhi Chhand "əbikal  
 nagar<sup>1</sup> gobīd guru ka." to the true  
 congregation and the highest spiritual state.  
 Its other name is Hazoor Sahib and it is now  
 accepted as the fourth Takhat of the Khalsa.  
 Here the following weapons of Guru Gobind  
 Singh are preserved: a quoit, a broad sword,  
 a steelbow, a mace, a steel arrow, five golden  
 swords and one small sword, six inches long.  
 Besides these many more priceless weapons,

<sup>1</sup>In Gurbani, Abchal Nagar, means congregation-cum-  
 highest spiritual state.

which cannot be seen in the museums of  
 capital cities, are beautifully displayed on the  
 Guru's throne. They include a blade of Mai  
 Bhago's spear whom ignorant people call an  
 eight-armed goddess.

ghanachri

əbikalnagar vjagar səgar jəg  
 jahar jahur jahā jət he jābar jan,  
 khāde hē pracāḍ khar kharəg kudāḍ dhare  
 khājər tuphəg pōj karad kripan ban,  
 sakti saroḥi sef sāg jəmdar cəkr  
 dhale gan bhale rīpu ghale chir jəg than,  
 camkat carō or ghor rup kalika ko  
 bōdna karat kavī jor panī tāhi than.

mānhar

sūdar godavri vihin māl cāl jəl  
 sālita sātul gəg kul chəbī pavai,  
 khare khare taru khare hare hare pat jərə  
 pātī pātī kare chāī səghni ko chavai,  
 bolat bihəg rəg rəg ke utəg than  
 ʃri gobīd sīgh ko sīghasan suhavai,  
 jai darsavai manorath ūhavai  
 so kamna ko pavai sātokh sīgh gavai.

—GPS.

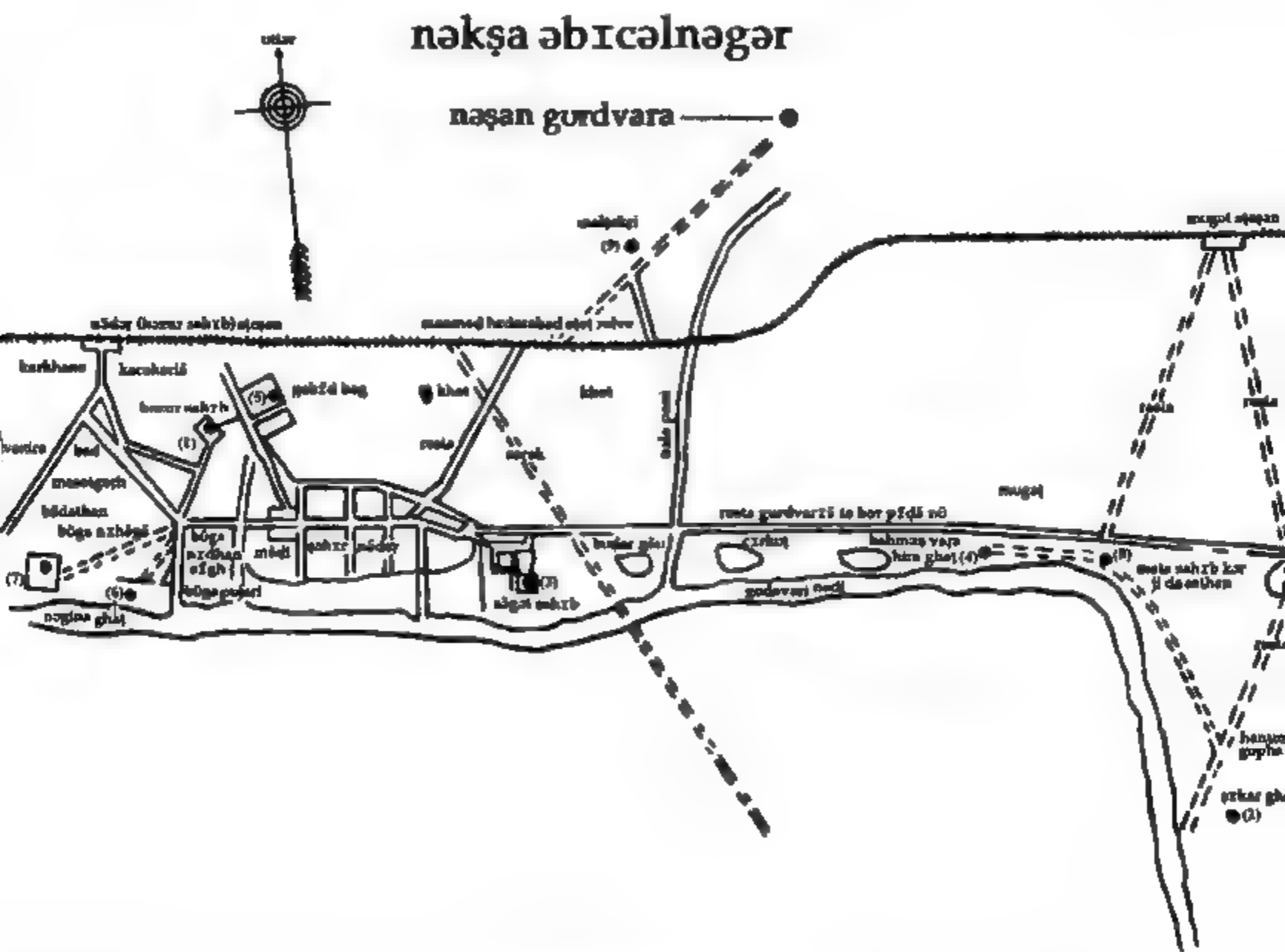
Nander has other gurdwaras as under:

2 Shikarghat in the south of Nander on  
 the bank of Godavari where the Guru would  
 relax for a while after hunting.

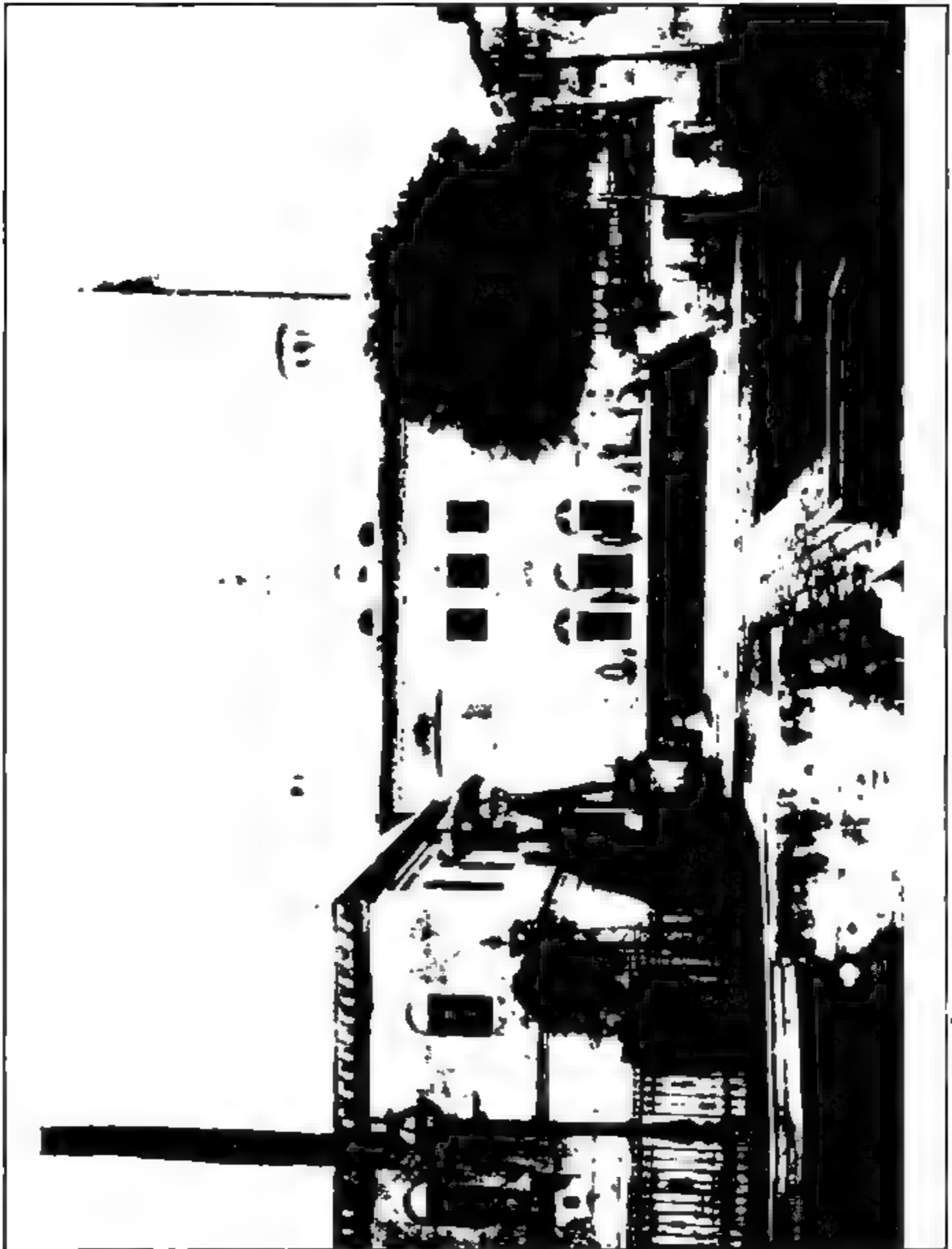
3 Sangat Sahib where soon after his arrival  
 at Nander, the Guru addressed his first  
 congregation. This place is within the  
 precincts of the city.

4 Hira Ghat where he threw a diamond  
 into Godavari presented to him by Bahadur  
 Shah. This place is in the south of the city.

5 Gobind Bag, about two furlongs from  
 the main gurdwara where the Guru  
 occasionally went and rested for a while. Now  
 this is an agricultural field, though a small  
 room is also built there.



MAP OF ABCHAL NAGAR



TAKIAT SRI ADCHAL NAGAR (HAZOOR SAHIB)



6 Nagina Ghat where the Guru threw a jewel into the river presented by the Sikhs. Some small glittering stones on the river bank are to be seen there. This is in the west of Nander

7 Banda Than. At this place was the thatched hut of Madho Das Bairagi. The Guru sanctified this place with his visit and baptised Banda as a Sikh. See ਬੰਦਾ ਬਹਾਦਰ. This place is in the west of Nander.

8 Shrine of Mata Sahib Kaur near Hira Ghat. She had come to the south from Damdama Sahib along with the Tenth Master, stayed and served the Guru for sometime and went back to Delhi as ordered by him. See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ.

9 Maltekri in the north of Nander. Here the Guru dug out a hidden treasure and made payment to the Pathan employees and again buried the remaining treasure there. See ਨਕਸ਼ਾ. ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰੀ [əbɪcəl nəɡrɪ] Sikh conclave, Sikh congregation. "əbɪcəl nəɡrɪ nanək dev."--asa a m 5. 2 a spiritual state, stage of spiritual knowledge.

ਅਬਿਚਾਰ [əbɪcɑr] *n* lack of thinking, ignorance. "təcɪo bɪcɑr əbɪcɑr."--əkɑl. 2 *adj* devoid of thinking, thoughtless, foolish "tɛ əbɪcɑr jəh! kəɾɪɑr kəhɪ nə mən."--pɑrɑs. 3 *adv* without thinking, without calculation "ləcch ləcch turōg ek-hɪ dɪjɛ əbɪcɑr."--pɑrɑs. 4 *n* *Skt* ਅਭਿਚਾਰ *n* a custom of making a sacrifice or killing of animals according to Atharva Ved. "pəɾh bed mɑtr əbɪcɑr."--ɡyɑn. 5 According to books on magical incantations there are six əbɪcɑr : killing, attracting, hindering, hating, extirpating and conjuring.

ਅਬਿਦਿਆ [əbɪdɪɑ] See ਅਬਿਦਯਾ.

ਅਬਿੱਦ [əbɪdd] *Skt* ਅਬਿਦਯ *adj* uneducated, foolish, unwise.

ਅਬਿਦਯਾ [əbɪdɪɑ] See ਅਬਿਦਯਾ.

ਅਬਿਨਯ [əbɪnəɪ] See ਅਬਿਨਯ.

ਅਬਿਨਾਸ [əbɪnəs], ਅਬਿਨਾਸਿ [əbɪnəsɪ], ਅਬਿਨਾਸੀ [əbɪnəsɪ] *Skt* ਅਬਿਨਾਸਿਨ੍ *adj* imperishable, immortal, indestructible, "parbrāhəm purān əbɪnəs."--sar m 5. 2 perpetual, eternal. "he acut he parbrāhəm əbɪnəsɪ əɡhnəs."--bavɑn. 3 See ਅਬਿਨਾਸੀ.

ਅਬਿਨਾਸੀਖੇਮ [əbɪnəsɪkhem] *n* perpetual prosperity, eternal liberation, after which there is no bondage. 2 eternal happiness. "əbɪnəsɪ khem cəh-hɪ jɛ nənək sɑdɑ sɪmɑr nɑrɑɪn."--tədɪ m 5

ਅਬਿਨਾਸੀਪੁਰਖ [əbɪnəsɪpʊrəkʰ] *n* an indestructible or perfect person; God. "əbɪnəsɪ pʊrəkʰu pɑɾɑ pɑrməsəɾu."--səhɪɾɪɑ.

ਅਬਿਬੇਕ [əbɪbɛk] *Skt* ਅਬਿਬੇਕ *n* thoughtlessness, ignorance. "əbɪbɛk hɛ tɪh nɑʊ, təv hɪy mɛ jɪh tʰɑʊ."--pɑrɑs.

ਅਬਿਬੇਕੀ [əbɪbɛkɪ] *Skt* ਅਬਿਬੇਕਿਨ੍ devoid of reasoning and thinking; foolish, ignorant.

ਅਬਿਯਕਤ [əbɪɪkət] See ਅਬਿਯਕਤ.

ਅਬਿਰਥਾ [əbɪrɪθɑ] *adj* fruitless. "jənəm əbɪrɪθɑ jɑɪ."--mɑrʊ kəbɪr.

ਅਬਿਲੰਬ [əbɪlɒb] See ਅਬਿਲੰਬ.

ਅਬੀ [əbɪ] *adv* now, at this very moment. See ਅਬਿ.

ਅਬੀਨਾ [əbɪnɑ] *adj* without ਬੀਨਾਈ (eyesight), blind. 2 ignorant person. "səbh phokəʃ dʰərəm əbɪnɪɑ."--prəbʰɑ bɛɾɪ. 'Deeds by the ignorant are ineffective.'

ਅਬੀਨਿਆ [əbɪnɪɑ] See ਅਬੀਨਾ.

ਅਬੀਰ [əbɪr] *A* اَبَر *n* gulab; coloured powder of musk, rose, saffron and sandalwood which is very fragrant. See ਅੰਬੀਰ.

ਅਬੁਝ [əbʊʒ] *adj* which is not extinguished; ever lit. 2 *Skt* ਅਬੁਝ *adj* unintelligent, dull, ignorant.

ਅਬੁਝਣਾ [əbʊʒhə] *n* remaining lit; (of fire) not dying. 2 ignorance. "bʊʒhə əbʊʒhə tʊdʰ

kia."—*asa a m 3*.

ਅਬੁਧ [abudh] See ਅਬੁਧ 2.

ਅਬੁਧਿ [abuddhi] *Skt* ਅਬੁਧਿ *adj* ignorant, lacking intelligence. 2 *n* ignorance, lack of intelligence.

ਅਬੁਧ [abudh] See ਅਬੁਧ 2.

ਅਬੁਤਬੇਲਾ [abutbela] Paolo di Avitabile, was born in Italy in October 1791 AD. After having served at different places, he became an army officer of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab, at Lahore. General Avitabile's cantonment was at Naulakha and his residence was at Buddhu's Kiln. He was of a hefty build and an astute soldier. He raised Vazirabad again in a new design. For some time he was governor of Peshawar. After the decline of the Sikh administration he went away from India, and died in France on 28 March 1850.

ਅਬੁਰ [abur] *A* ابر *n* the act of going across; crossing, ferrying.

ਅਬੇ [abe] See ਅਬੀ. 2 part vocative. are ! o !

ਅਬੇਅ [abea] See ਅਬਾਅ.

ਅਬੇਹ [abeh] *adj* without hole or gap; unbroken. "abeh nath apt."—*akal*. "ravri deh abeh ko dekh ke."—*GV 10*.

ਅਬੇਚਲ [abecal] *adj* See ਅਬਿਚਲ. "mal hamara akhut abecal."—*bher m 5*.

ਅਬੇ ਤਬੀ [abetabe] See ਅਬਤਬ. 2 *n* an insult. "abe tabe ki cakri."—*asa a m 1*. 3 *adv* always, everyday. "abetabe kure hē paja."—*gau a m 1*.

ਅਬੇਰ [aber] *adv* without delay, at once. 2 *n* delayed time, wrong time. 3 *adv* evening. "ketak kar aber niksāte."—*GPS*.

ਅਬੇਰ ਸਬੇਰ [aber saver] *n* evening and morning, sunrise and sunset. "avhī jai aber saver."—*GPS*.

ਅਬੀ [abe] See ਅਬੀ. 2 *Skt* ਅਬਾਸ. *adj* imperishable, eternal, always the same. "aje he. abe he."—*japu*

ਅਬੋਧ [abodh] *adj* unintelligent, stupid 2 *n* stupidity, ignorance.

ਅਬੋਲ [abol] *adj* without voice, silent, "karan kavan abol."—*dhana ravdas*. 2 See ਬੋਲ ਅਬੋਲ.

ਅਬੰਧ [abāc] *adj* who cannot be deceived, undecivable. "as prakar lakh ride sadiv abāc jo."—*NP*

ਅਬੰਦਤਾ [abādtā] *n* boundlessness, freedom, salvation. "bādna ko let hi abādtā ko det jan."—*NP*.

ਅਬਾਸ [abbas] *A* ابراهيم *n* son of Abdal Mutallab and paternal uncle of Prophet Muhammad. He died on 21 February 653AD. His grave is in Medina. Abasi family to which caliphs of Baghdad belonged is so known after his name. 2 a flower; plant gulabbas or gulabbās.

ਅਬੂਲ ਫਜਲ [abbul phajal] ابو الفاضل son of Sheikh Mubarak and brother of Faizi was minister of emperor Akbar. His title was Allami and he was a great scholar. Born in 1551 AD, he died in 1602 AD. He wrote many important books including Aiyar Danish a translation in Persian of Panch Tantra. His Aini-Akbari is a great book of history describing Akbar's administration.

ਅਬਰ [aby] See ਅਬਰਾਹਿਮ.

ਅਬਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ [abyakrit] See ਅਬਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਅਬ੍ਰਿਨੀ [abrinī] *Skt* ਅਬ੍ਰਿਨ *adj* without a wound (wound); unwounded. "jo abrinī thaqhe hute brinī kiye kartar."—*caritr 128*.

ਅਭ [abh] See ਅਭਿ.

ਅਭਾਉ [abhau] *adj* fearless, intrepid. 2 *n* fearlessness intrepidity. "guru amar das parsie abhau labhe."—*savtey m 3 ke*.

ਅਭਾਸਿਤ [abhāṣit], ਅਭਾਸਿਤਰ [abh-āṣitar] *Skt* ਅਭਾਸਿਤ *n* in the middle. 2 heart, mind, conscience. 3 *adv* inside, in the heart. "agam agocar rahia abh-āt."—*bher a kabir*. "nirbhau so abh-āṣitar vasia."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਅਭਾਸਿਤਰਿ [abh-āṣitarī] *adj* inner, mental "sacu

karṇi abh-ātarī seva.”—*gau a m 1*. 2 *adv* from within, inside. “jā mahī keta rakhū abh-ātarī suka.”—*asa a m 1*.

ਅਭਕ [abhaks], ਅਭਖ [abhakhu] *Skt* ਅਭਕੜ. *adj* not fit for eating; religiously forbidden food “lobhi jētu nā jānāi bhakhu abhakhu sabh khar.”—*sr m 5*.

ਅਭਗ [abhag] *Skt* ਅਭਗੁ *adj* unbroken, unbreakable. “tis diban abhag.”—*var asa* “abhag sabha sṅg hē sadha.”—*asa m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਭਾਗ, unfortunate, unlucky.

ਅਭਗਤ [abhagat] *Skt* ਅਭਗੁ *adj* without devotion, irreligious. 2 which has not been divided, unbroken. “abhagat hē.”—*japu*. ‘(God) is indivisible’.

ਅਭਗਨ [abhagan] See ਅਭਗ 1.

ਅਭਛ [abhach] See ਅਭਖੁ.

ਅਭਜ [abhaj] *adj* who does not run away; firm. 2 who cannot be defeated or overcome. 3 unbreakable. 4 not fit to be consumed.

ਅਭਦ੍ਰ [abhadr] *adj* wicked, ungracious. 2 inauspicious. See ਭਦ੍ਰ

ਅਭਪੀਰ [abhipir] See ਅਭਿ and ਪੀਰ.

ਅਭਭਗਤਿ [abh-bhagati], ਅਭਭਗਤੀ [abh-bhagti] See ਅਭਿ and ਭਗਤਿ. 2 *n* worship of the manifest deity or saint. “manmukh te abh-bhagati nā hovai.”—*prabha a m 1*. “abh-bhagti pir agē.”—*tukha baramaha*.

ਅਭਮਾਨ [abhman] See ਅਭਿਮਾਨ.

ਅਭਯ [abhay] *adj* fearless.

ਅਭਯਦਾਨ [abhaydan] *n* bounty of intrepidity, making the refugee fearless, removing the refugee's fear.

ਅਭਰ [abhar] *adj* unfilled, empty. “guru ramdas sar abhar bhare.”—*saveye m 4 ke*. 2 See ਅਭੁ.

ਅਭਰਕ [abharak] See ਅਭੁਕ.

ਅਭਰਣ [abharan] See ਅਭਰਣ. 2 *adj* which no one wears, uncherished.

ਅਭਰਤ [abharat] *adj* which has not been filled; empty. “abharat sīc bhāe subhar sar.”—*sar a*

*m 1*. ‘Empty (minds) are irrigated (with Guru's teaching) and filled to the brim’.

ਅਭਰਣ [abharan] an ornament. See ਅਭਰਣ “har kajar bāstrā abharan kine.”—*bila partal m 5*. “abharan hē.”—*japu*.

ਅਭਰਾ [abhara], ਅਭਰਿਆ [abharīa] *adj* not filled, empty, partly filled. “abhara saru bharīa.”—*saveye m 4 ke*. ‘Mind filled (with contentment) is really full’.

ਅਭਰਿਠ [abharīṭh], ਅਭਰਿਠਾ [abharīṭha] See ਅਭਰਿਠਾ.

ਅਭਰਵਾਹਾ [abharvaha] See ਅਭਰਵਾਹਾ.

ਅਭਾ [abha] glory, See ਅਭਾ. “lase triy vāki abha.”—*krisan 2 ਅ* (without) ਭਾ (light).

ਅਭਾਉ [abhau] *n* lack of ਭਾਵ (respect); disrespect, insult, “jo b bhau abhau ih manē.”—*sor m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਅਭਾਵ. absence, want, non-existence, “pekhan sunan abhau.”—*NP 3* destruction. See ਅਭਾਵ.

ਅਭਾਇ [abhai] See ਅਭਾਉ. 2 *n* hatred. 3 an ill-intentioned attitude. 4 lack of interest. “subhar abhai jo nikaṭi ave situ taka jai.”—*maru a m 5*. ‘Interested or disinterested, whoever comes near (fire), loses his cold’.

ਅਭਾਸ [abhas] *Skt* ਅਭਾਸ *n* a reflection, an image. 2 light. “dās car lok abha abhas.”—*braham*.

ਅਭਾਸਕ [abhakh] *Skt* ਅਭਾਸਕ *adj* silent, reticent. “re lāpāṭ krisan abhakha.”—*prabha bānī*. ‘You are mute for saying God's name.’

ਅਭਾਖਣ [abhakhan] *Skt* ਆ-ਭਾਸਣ *n* an utterance, a statement. “avra dekhi nā sunē abhakhe.”—*suhi ravdas 2 ਅ* (not) ਭਾਸਣ (speaking), silence.

ਅਭਾਖਾ [abhakha], ਅਭਾਖਿਆ [abhakhīa] *n* language not fit to be spoken. The Hindus regarded Greek and Arabic as barbarian languages and directed the people not to use these uncivilised languages. See ਗੁਰੂ ਪਦਸਾਰ ਸੰਹਿਤਾ b. 4. ਵਿਸ਼ਿਸ਼੍ਟ ਸੰਹਿਤਾ b. 6. “abhakhīa ka kuṭha bakra khana.”—*var asa*. The Guru did not consider any language barbarian but only

pointed out to the Hindus' and the Muslims the ideas of pollution. Referring to the practice of beating a camel with a stick drawn from its own load, he tells the Muslims that they kill an animal by repeating 'in the name of Allah'. To the Hindus he remonstrates that they forbid others from polluting their kitchen though they themselves eat meat prepared in Allah's name. How strange is their reason. If the Guru had considered Arabic, Persian etc., as foul languages, he would not have employed them in his spiritual utterances.

ਅਭਾਖੀ [abhakhī] See ਅਭਾਖਣ.

ਅਭਾਖੀ [abhakhī] See ਅਭਾਖ.

ਅਭਾਗ [abhag] *adj* who does not get his share. 2 *Skt* ਅਭਾਗੜ *n* misfortune, bad luck. 3 *adj* unfortunate, unlucky. "ram kin japsi abhag." —bher ravdas.

ਅਭਾਗਾ [abhaga], ਅਭਾਗੀ [abhagi] *Skt* ਅਭਾਗਿਨ੍ *adj* unfortunate, luckless. "jis kau bistre prapeti data, soi gan-hu abhaga." —dhana m 5. "nam visaria se manmukh mur abhagi." —asa chāt m 4.

ਅਭਾਗੁ [abhagu] *Skt* ਅਭਾਗੜ. *n* misfortune, bad luck. "ram na jap-hu abhagu tumara." —gau a m 1.

ਅਭਾਤ [abhāt] *adj* which has no parallel, unique, peerless. "sobha abhāt." —ben.

ਅਭਾਨ [abhan] *n* disbelief, lack of faith.

ਅਭਾਨੀ [abharu] See ਅਭਾਨ and ਅਭਾਨੀ.

ਅਭਾਵ [abhav] *Skt n* lack, absence, non-existence. Scholars have accepted five types of it:

a) pragbhav (prak-abhav): non-existence in the past, as the sword was non-existent before its manufacture from steel as a weapon.

b) pradhvāsa bhav: non-existence of something after its destruction, as when

<sup>1</sup>Taking a stick from the load on the back of the camel and beating it with that.

fireworks get burnt into ashes.

c) anyonyabhav: mutual non-existence, of one thing in the form of another, as an ass is not a cow and vice-versa.

d) atyātabhav: non-existence at all times as horns of a rabbit or flower of the sky.

e) samyīkabhav: non-existence at any particular time, for example of a pot after it has been taken away. 2 bad or wrong idea or vow. 3 lack of faith.

ਅਭਿ [abhi] *prep* which prefixed to a word gives the meaning of vis-a-vis (ਸਨਮੁਖ), bad (ਮੰਦ), upon (ਉਪਰ), near (ਨੇੜੇ), far (ਦੂਰ), around (ਚੁਵੇਰੇ), well (ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ), without (ਬਿਨਾਂ), desire (ਇੱਛਾ), liking (ਰੁਚਿ), etc. 2 in the Sikh scripture abhi has appeared as a short form for abhyātar, which means inside the mind, or conscience. "pritam priti bani abhi esi." —mala a m 1.

"sabadī abhi sadhare." —asa chāt m 1. "bin abhi sabad na mājhe." —sri a m 1. 'Without the word, the mind cannot be rendered pure'.

ਅਭਿਊ [abhiu], ਅਭਿਊ [abhiu] *Skt* ਅਭਿਯੁ *n* doubt. 2 reasoning, argument. "apa pad nirban na cinta in bidhi abhiu no cuke." —asa kabir. 3 *adj* ਅ-ਭਯੁn afraid, fearless.

ਅਭਿਅ [abhiya] *adj* without fear, fearless. "abhed abhiyā." —akal.

ਅਭਿਆਸ [abhiyas] *Skt* ਅਭਿਆਸ *n* practice, repetition for improving performance. "karhi bed abhiyas." —dhana m 1.

ਅਭਿਆਸੀ [abhiyasi] *Skt* ਅਭਿਆਸਿਨ੍ *adj* who practises ascetic discipline or devotion

ਅਭਿਆਗਤ [abhiyagat] *Skt* ਅਭਿਆਗਤ *n* coming face to face. 2 a visitor, guest. 3 a mendicant, sadhu. "abhiyagat ehi na akhianī ji pargharī bhojan karenī." —var ram 1 m 3.

ਅਭਿਅੰਤ [abhiāt], ਅਭਿਅੰਤਰ [abhiātar] See ਅਭਅੰਤਰ.

ਅਭਿਸਰਣ [abhisaran] *Skt n* advancing, going forward. 2 getting closer.

**ਅਭਿਸਾਰ** [abhīsar] *n* a battle. 2 method. 3 effort.  
**ਅਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ** [abhīsarika] *n* In poetics the heroine who makes deliberate effort to go to the lover. It is of two types: (a) kṛṣṇabhīsarika: who on a dark night goes dressed in the black, and (b) śuklabhīsarika: who goes wearing white clothes on a moonlit night

"set saṁ saṁ chālī sāvṛe kī prītī kaj,  
 cādnī me radha manō cādnī sī hveṅai."  
 —krīṣṇan

**ਅਭਿਸੇਕ** [abhīsec], **ਅਭਿਸੇਕ** [abhīkhek] *Skt*  
**ਅਭਿਸੇਕ**. *n* the act of sprinkling (water). 2 a ritual bath at coronation when water is sprinkled with kuṣa (sacred grass). 3 sprinkling amrit in the eyes and the hair at the time of baptism.

**ਅਭਿਖ** [abhīkḥ] *adj* who does not beg alms.  
 2 *Skt* **ਅਭਿਖਰ** *n* fame, renown. 3 splendour.  
 4 *Skt* **ਅਭਿਖਰਤ** *adj* famous, renowned.

**ਅਭਿਗ** [abhīg] *adj* which does not get wet; dry.  
 2 cruel, brutal. 3 **ਅਭਿਗ** *adj* well-acquainted, knowing closely. 4 awakened (soul).

**ਅਭਿਗਆਤਮ** [abhīg-atam] *Skt* **ਅਭਿਗਆਤਮਨ੍** *adj*  
 profound scholar, metaphysician. "kai koṭī  
 abhīg-atam nīkor."—*sukhmani*. 'Crores of  
 profound scholars and crores of novices are  
 here'.

**ਅਭਿਗਿਆ** [abhīgiā] *Skt* **ਅਭਿਗਿਆ** *n* memory,  
 remembrance, recollection.

**ਅਭਿਗਤ** [abhīgy] See **ਅਭਿਗ** 3 and 4.

**ਅਭਿਚਾਰ** [abhīcar] *n* According to the book of  
 charms or incantations there are six barbarous  
 deeds consisting of killing, attracting,  
 stupefying, hating, distracting and bewitching.  
 See **ਅਭਿਚਾਰ** 4 and 5.

**ਅਭਿਜ** [abhīj] *adj* which does not get wet.  
 2 not compassionate, stone-hearted. 3 See  
**ਅਭਿਗ** 3. "akhījje abhījje."—*japu*

**ਅਭਿਜਿਤ** [abhījī] *Skt* **ਅਭਿਜਿਤ** *n* According to  
 astrology, the last stages of the zodiac, along

with the first four phases of the moon, during  
 which period victory over the enemy is  
 achieved by encountering him from the front.  
 That is why it is termed abhījī.<sup>1</sup> 2 son of  
 Chandarvanshi king, Puru, and father of Ahuk.  
 3 *adj* in a contest victor over his enemy.

**ਅਭਿਦ** [abhīd] *adj* **ਅਭਿਦ** which cannot be  
 pierced; not fit to be pierced.

**ਅਭਿਦਾ** [abhīdha] *Skt* *n* power to clarify the  
 power of the spoken word; word-power to  
 reveal its objective.

**ਅਭਿਦਾਨ** [abhīdhan] *Skt* *n* an utterance, speech,  
 2 dictionary. **ਅਭਿਦਾਨ**

**ਅਭਿਨ** [abhīn] *adj* who does not feel any  
 empathy. "manmukh abhīn nā bhījī."—*var*  
*sar m* 4. 2 *Skt* **ਅਭਿਨ** *adj* not different, not  
 separate, similar.

**ਅਭਿਨਾ** [abhīnay] *Skt* *n* the act of revealing  
 heart's disposition. 2 The act of revealing; a  
 play through bodily gestures, dramatics.

**ਅਭਿਨਿਵੇਸ਼** [abhīniveṣ] *Skt* *n* an entry, admittance.  
 2 concentration. 3 In yog system, mental  
 conflict is accepted as distress arising from  
 the fear of death.

**ਅਭਿਨੰਦਨ** [abhīnādan] *Skt* **ਅਭਿਨੰਦਨ** *n* happiness.  
 2 contentment. 3 praise "sar majjē abhīnādan  
 kart."—*GPS*. 4 supplication request. "sar kar  
 abhīnādan."—*GPS*.

**ਅਭਿਪੀਤ** [abhīpī] *n* mind's agony. "prabhu jānē  
 abhīpī."—*sri am* 1. 2 *Skt* **ਅਭਿਪੀਤ** enthusiasm,  
 courage. 3 desire. 4 See **ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰੇਤ**.

**ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰਾਧ** [abhīpray] *Skt* *n* intention, purport.  
 2 import, tenet.

**ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰੇਤ** [abhīpret] *Skt* *adj* intended, desired.

**ਅਭਿਬੰਦਨ** [abhībādan] *Skt* **ਅਭਿਬੰਦਨ** *n* a salutation  
 done while standing in front. 2 praise,  
 admiration.

**ਅਭਿਮਤ** [abhīmāt] *adj* heartily, desired. "jo

<sup>1</sup>Some people regard the zodiac (ਅਭਿਜਿਤ) as a planet but  
 it is not so. See **ਅਭਿਜਿਤ**.



abhimat datar."—NP. 2 sāmāt. according to opinion.

ਅਭਿਮਤਿ [abhimatɪ] *n* pride, arrogance. "to abhimatɪ kya phal tum pavhu."—NP. 2 desire, inclination. "abhimatɪ bat dharo ur mahi."—NP. 3 an opinion, counsel.

ਅਭਿਮਨੁ [abhimanyu] *adj* who in his heart bears anger against the enemy. 2 *n* son of Arjun and Krishan's sister Subhadra. He killed Duryodhan's son Lakshman on the second day of the battle of Mahabharat, but himself died after displaying valour on the thirteenth day. He was married to Utra, daughter of king of Viratpati. She gave birth to king Parikshit who ascended the throne after the Pandavs.

ਅਭਿਮਾਨ [abhimān] *Skt n* pride, vanity. "abhimān khor khor."—*bzla m 5*. 2 ego, self, conceit, egotism. "lobh abhimān bahut hākarā."—*majh a m 3*. 3 *Skt* disrespect, insult. "man abhimān mādhe so sevāk nahi."—*sri m 5*. "tesa man tesa abhimān."—*sukhmani*.

ਅਭਿਮਾਨੀਨੀ [abhimānīnī] *adj* proud (woman). 2 *n* stream.—*sanama*.

ਅਭਿਮਾਨੀ [abhimānī] *adj* (a woman) who is proud. "abhimānī ki jār sār pār jae."—*g5d a m 5*. 2 *n* pride, ego, sense of vanity. "cuki abhimānī."—*tukha chāt m 1*.

ਅਭਿਮੁਖ [abhimukh] *Skt adj* face-to-face, confronting. 2 ready to work. 3 *adv* in front, opposite.

ਅਭਿਮੰਤ੍ਰਣ [abhimāṭṛaṇ] *n* a ceremony performed by reciting mantras. "māṭṛaṇ sō abhimāṭṛ ke gāhī dhānu chād̥yo ban."—*krīṣaṇ*. 2 the process of conjuring up some god with the aid of mantras.

ਅਭਿਮੰਨੁ [abhimānu] See ਅਭਿਮਨੁ. "jim bharat abhimānu kin."—GPS.

ਅਭਿਰਾਮ [abhirām] *adj* beautiful, attractive. 2 pleasing.

ਅਭਿਰਿਤ [abhirit̪h], ਅਭਿਰਿੱਤਾ [abhirit̪ṭha] *Skt*

ਅਭੀਸ਼੍ਰ *adj* heartily desired. 2 comfortable. "guruseva jāṇan abhirit̪ṭha"—BG.

ਅਭਿਲਾਖ [abhilakh], ਅਭਿਲਾਖਾ [abhilakha] *Skt* ਅਭਿਲਾਸ. *n* a strong desire, intense longing. 2 an inclination, a disposition.

ਅਭਿਲਾਖੀ [abhilakhi] *Skt* ਕਮਿਲਾਬਿਨ੍ *adj* desirous, eager.

ਅਭਿਵ੍ਯੋਜਕ [abhivyōjak] *Skt* ਅਭਿਵ੍ਯੋਜਕ *adj* who reveals or enlightens. 2 who teaches or reveals.

ਅਭੀ [abhi] *adv* just now, this very instant. 2 *Skt adj* without ਭੀ (fear), fearless.

ਅਭੀਸ਼੍ਰ [abhiṣṭ] *Skt adj* keenly desired, heartily longed for. 2 something one is fond of

ਅਭੀਚ [abhiç], ਅਭੀਚੁ [abhiçu] See ਅਭਿਜਿਤ 1. "dhāṇ abhiç nāchāt he kam krodh āhākar tīage."—BG. 2 victory in a face-to-face contest. "navāṇu purābu abhiçu gur sātūgur daras bhāra."—*tukha chāt m 4*. 'The true Guru Amar Das gave darshan to pilgrims at the holy places, where they went for a holy dip' meaning thereby that a glimpse of the Guru is better than bathing at holy places. 3 ਅਭੀਚਿਤ. desired, wanted; the idea being that Sikhs got a much-desired darshan of the Guru on the occasion of the sacred bath.

ਅਭੀਤ [abhit] *adj* without fear, fearless. "nāmastō abhite."—japu

ਅਭੀਰ [abhir] *Skt n* a shepherd, herdsman. 2 a four lined matrik metre also called ahir, each line comprising eleven matras ending in ISI combination.

Example:

at̪x sadhu at̪x raj,  
kārān lāge durkaḥ,  
pap hride māhī ṭhan,  
kārāt dhārām kār hanī.—*kalki*.

3 *adj* not cowardly; brave, heroic, fearless. "ih gadhoi abhir he."—NP.

ਅਭੀਰੀ [abhiri], ਅਭੀਰੁ [abhiru], ਅਭੀਲ [abhil] *Skt* ਅਭੀਰੁ *adj* who is not timid; brave. "abhiri bhaje



bhuru hve."—*kalki* "bir bāke abhile."—*GPS*.  
**ਅਬੁਲ** [abhul], **ਅਬੁਲੁ** [abhulu] *adj* who does not forget or miss, unfailing. "bhulən ʔdərɪ sabhuko abhulu guru kartar."—*sri a m 1*.  
**ਅਬੁ** [abhu] *adj* without birth, unborn. "abhu he."—*japu* See **ਬੁ**.  
**ਅਬੁਖਨ** [abhukhan] *Skt* **ਅਬੁਖਣ**. finery, decorative things. 2 ornaments, items of jewellery.  
**ਅਬੁਖੀ** [abhukhi] *adj* whose hunger has come to end; satiated. "abhukhi jese bhukh tē."—*kṛṣṇa* 2 content.  
**ਅਬੁਤ** [abhut] *adj* what has not happened in the past. "abhutā bhyaṇā."—*VN*. 'Such fearful beings have not been there in the past'. 2 **ਅਬੁਤਕ** which is not sans beginning; without a past. "tse bisvrup te abhut bhut pragaṭ hve."—*akal* 3 existing in the present only. 4 not a function of the elements. "namastā abhute."—*japu*. 5 *n* disappearance, destruction. "kruddh ko abhut hē ki achhe abinasi hē."—*gyan* 6 See **ਅਬੁਤਿ** and **ਬੁਤਿ**.  
**ਅਬੁਤਕ** [abhutak] *Skt* **ਅਬੋਤਿਕ** *adj* not born or made from the elements.  
**ਅਬੁਤਭਯਾਨ** [abhutbhayan] See **ਅਬੁਤ** 1.  
**ਅਬੁਤਿ** [abhuti] *Skt* *n* non-existence, absence of existence, opposite of increase. See **ਬੁਤਿ**.  
**ਅਬੁਮ** [abhum] *Skt* **ਅਬੂਮਨ੍** *adj* little, meagre, of no consequence. 2 *Skt* **ਅਬੋਮ** *adj* not made from earth; unearthly.  
**ਅਬੁਲ** [abhul] See **ਅਬੁਲ**. "abhul na bhuk."—*sar m 5*.  
**ਅਭੇ** [abhe], **ਅਭੇਊ** [abheu], **ਅਭੇਅ** [abhea], **ਅਭੇਇ** [abheɪ] *adj* without a difference. "alakh abheu hari rahia samae."—*majh a m 3*. 2 *Skt* **ਅਭੇਯ** without fear, not fearful, not afraid. "abhe he."—*japu*.  
**ਅਭੇਸ** [abhes], **ਅਭੇਖ** [abhekh] *Skt* **ਅਭੇਸ** *adj* without a dress; undisguised. 2 ill-dressed. 3 invisible, non-existing, annihilated. "kijrye abhes unē baḍo yāhɪ kam he."—*cāḍi 1*. "sabh

dust mar kine abhekh."—*narsīgh* 'killed all the wicked and annihilated them'.  
**ਅਭੇਟ** [abhet] *n* lack of meeting, separation. "jam ki abhet det."—*NP*.  
**ਅਭੇਦ** [abhed] *adj* whose secret cannot be known, unknowable. 2 without a secret. 3 *n* identification, unity. 4 *Skt* **ਅਭੇਦਰ** impregnable, impermeable.  
**ਅਭੇਦ ਰੂਪਕ** [abhed rupak] See **ਰੂਪਕ**.  
**ਅਭੇਦਰ** [abhedy] See **ਅਭੇਦ** 4.  
**ਅਭੇਯ** [abhey] *adj* without a difference. 2 without fear, fearless. See **ਅਭੇ** "ajeyā abheyā anamā ahamā."—*VN*.  
**ਅਭੇਵ** [abhev] *adj* unsecretive, whose secret cannot be known. "abhev hari."—*akal*. 2 *n* non-existence, annihilation. "man tən nirmal abhiman abheva."—*ram a m 1*.  
**ਅਭੇਵਾ** [abheva] See **ਅਭੇਵ**.  
**ਅਭੇ** [abhe] See **ਅਭੇਯ**.  
**ਅਭੇਦਾਨ** [abhedan] *n* a gift of fearlessness. "abhedan pavau purakh date."—*bzla m 5*.  
**ਅਭੇਪਟ** [abhepat] *n* a dress which renders the wearer fearless; a helmet, an armour. "abhepat ripu madh trh."—*saveye m 3 ke*.  
**ਅਭੇਪਟ** [abhe pad] *n* a state from which there is no fear of falling down. "abhepad dan simran swami ko."—*jet m 5*. 2 salvation, the highest state, the fourth spiritual state.  
**ਅਭੇਗੀ** [abhogi] *adj* who renounces pleasures.  
**ਅਭੇਜਰ** [abhojy] *adj* inedible food.  
**ਅਭੋਲ** [abhol] See **ਅਬੁਲ**.  
**ਅਭੋਤਿਕ** [abhotik] *Skt* *adj* non-material.  
**ਅਭੰਗ** [abhāṅg] *Skt* **ਅਭੰਗ** *adj* unbreakable, imperishable. 3 *n* a poetic metre in Marathi used by Tukaram and Namdev in their literary works. It has two forms : in the first there are 16 characters in each line and in the second there are 22. 4 *Dg* *adj* fearless, dauntless.  
**ਅਭੰਗੀ** [abhāṅgi] *Skt* **ਅਭੰਗਿਨ੍** *adj* complete, undivided. "abhāṅgi aname."—*japu*.

ਅਭੰਜ [abhāṅ] *Skt* ਅਭੰਜ *adj* unbreakable. 2 unconquerable. 3 without bend, unbending.

ਅਭੰਜਨ [abhāṅjan] unbreakable, unbroken, imperishable. 2 *Skt* ਅਭੰਜਨ *n* an oily substance for rubbing or pasting over the body.

ਅਭੰਜਨਭੰਜਨ [abhāṅjanbhāṅjan] *adj* who divides the indivisible ones. 2 who bends those who do not bend before anyone.

ਅਭੰਡ [abhāṇḍ] *adj* not condemned, not condemnable.

ਅਭੰਤ [abhānt] *Skt* ਅਭੰਤਿਤ *adj* indescribable. "abha abhānt barni na jai."—*datt*.

ਅਭਯਸ੍ਤ [abhyast] *Skt* *adj* practised.

ਅਭਯਾਸ [abhyas] See ਅਭਿਆਸ.

ਅਭਯਾਸੀ [abhyasi] See ਅਭਿਆਸੀ.

ਅਭਯੰਤਰ [abhyantar] See ਅਭਿਆੰਤਰ

ਅਭ੍ਰ [abhr] *Skt* ਅਭ੍ਰ *vr* to go, wander. 2 *Skt* ਅਭ੍ਰ *n* a carrier of water; a cloud. *P* ੫. 3 mica. 4 the sky. 5 gold. 6 a demon who was in the army of the Yadavs. "rachas abhr huto harī ki dīs."—*krīṣṇan*.

ਅਭ੍ਰਕ [abhrak] *Skt* *n* a glittering mineral like mica or glass that is extracted from the mines. *A* ੩੫.

ਅਭ [am] *Skt* *vr* ਅਭ੍ਰ to go; to speak; to be sick; to serve; to eat. 2 *Skt* ਅਭ a disease. 3 the cause of a disease, diagnosis. 4 fear. 5 strength, power. 6 *P* ੯ *pron* indicative of first person, singular, 1. "na danam ki īmarad rubah pec."—*jafar*.

ਅਮਸਿਅ [amasia] See ਅਮਾਸਿਅ.

ਅਮਸੋਸ [amsos] See ਅਮਸੋਸ.

ਅਮਚੂਰ [amcur] *n* a dried and powdered form of chopped mangoes.

ਅਮਾਜ [amajab] *adj* who follows no religion, irreligious. "namastā amajbe."—*japu*. See ਅਮਾਜ.

ਅਮੱਥ [amatth] *adj* without a forehead; headless. 2 which cannot be churned, unsubdued.

ਅਮਦਨ [amdan] *A* ੧ *adv* willfully, deliberately, intentionally.

ਅਮਦਰ [amady] *n* something different from wine; elixir, nectar, anything not an intoxicant. "dayo bāt madyā amadyā."—*verah* 'Mohini distributed wine and nectar.'

ਅਮਨ [aman] *A* ੧ *n* peace, tranquillity.

ਅਮਰ [amar] *Skt* *n* a god, that does not die. "amar simarkar jāhī samar jay pavhī arī har."—*GPS*. 2 *adj* deathless, undying. "āmrit pīve amaru su hoī."—*sukhmānī* "amar gahu marīle"—*maru m* 1. 'Conquer your unconquerable mind i.e. bring it under control.' 3 unmoving, immutable, irrevocable. "teri amaru rājā."—*asa chāt m* 5 *birhāre*. 4 short form for Guru Amar Das. "sacū saca sāṭiguru amaru hē."—*var gau* 1 *m* 4. "lāhīṇa tu hē guru amaru tu vīcarīa."—*var ram* 3. See ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ. 5 *A* ੧ *n* order, command. "amar hīṇā jēha rājānah."—*sahas m* 5. "sīr uparī amaru karā."—*maru m* 5. 6 currency; a coin. "amar colave cām de."—*BG* ੭ *ਅ* a ruler. "amaru vepārvahu hē."—*var sar m* 3.

ਅਮਰ ਸਿੰਘ [amar sīgh] grandson of Baba Ala Singh and the younger son of tikka (prince) Sardul Singh. He was born to Rani Hukma on Harh Badi 7 Sammat 1805 (1748 AD) and ascended the throne of Patiala at the age of 18. He was a great soldier, expert administrator and staunchly religious person who was initiated into the Sikh faith by Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. The state of Patiala registered great progress under his reign. During 1767 AD he rescued 20,000 Sikh men and women from the clutches of Ahmad Shah Durani and earned the popular title of bādhichor (liberator of captives). He died on Phagan Badi 8 Sammat 1838 (February 1781 AD). 2 See ਰੂਪ ਕੋਰ. 3 a scholar of Sanskrit and author of Amarkosh. 4 eldest son of Rana Partap Singh, king of Mevar. 5 See ਸਲਾਬਤ ਥਾਂ.

ਅਮਰ ਸਿੰਧੂ [amar siddhu] A village in police

station Muzang of district Lahore. About one furlong east of the village is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind who arrived here from Guru Mangat. Earlier there used to be a simple shrine here. Now with the initiative of Bhai Mohan Singh Akali, Rai Bahadur Sir Ganga Ram constructed the well of the gurdwara in Sammat 1979. There is in the same village seventeen kanals of land in the name of the gurdwara.

This is about 1.5 miles east of Kot Lakhpat railway station.

**ਅਮਰਸੀ** [amrasi] *adj* of the colour of mango juice

**ਅਮਰਹਿਭਰਾਤਿ** [amərhiḥhrāṭi] *n* an illusion of immortality born out of ignorance. "amərhiḥhrāṭi chod."—BG

**ਅਮਰਕ** [amarak] *adj* immortaliser. 2 immortal, unextinguishable. "so dipak amarak sāsar."—ram kabir. 3 See ਮਰਕ.

**ਅਮਰ ਕੋਸ਼** [amar koṣ] a dictionary compiled in Sanskrit verses by a Jain scholar Amar Singh. In it, words belonging to different groups are listed in separate parts. Bhai Santokh Singh compiled a Hindi translation of this dictionary for public benefit and named it Namkosh. It contains 2044 couplets. The Bhai has not given the year of its compilation, but has quoted at the end:

"jəmna tət jo buria grāth karen lag tahī,  
an sudhasar tir par kari samapət yahī."

**ਅਮਰਕ** [amarakh] *Skt* ਅਮਰਾ *n* lack of forgiveness; anger, wrath.

**ਅਮਰਕਣ** [amarkhaṇ] *Skt* ਅਮਰਾਣ *n* lack of forgiveness, indignation. "atul amarkhaṇ dharəmdhuje."—akal.

**ਅਮਰਤ** [amrat] *Skt* ਅਮਰਤ *adj* deathless. 2 *Skt* ਅਮ੍ਰਤ. *n* an elixir; an immortalizing substance said to have come from the ocean. 3 See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

**ਅਮਰਤੁ** [amratu] *Skt* ਅਮਰਤੁ *n* immortality,

deathlessness. "amər das amratu chətr guru ramhī diau."—saveye m 5.

**ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ** [amardas sətɡuru] the third preceptor of the Sikhs. He was the son of Tej Bhan (Tejo), a Bhalla Khatri and Mata Sulakkhani (Lachhmi) of village Basarke. Born on the 14<sup>th</sup> of the bright half of the lunar month Vaisakh, 10<sup>th</sup> Jeth Sammat 1536 corresponding to 5 May 1479 AD. On 11<sup>th</sup> Magh Sammat 1559, he was married to Mansa Devi to whom were born two daughters, Bibi Bhani and Dani, and two sons, Baba Mohan and Mohari. Amar Das became a disciple of Guru Angad Dev in Sammat 1597 and served him with so much devotion that the latter chose him as his successor on 3<sup>rd</sup> Vaisakh Sammat 1609.

Occupying the religious throne, he preached Sikhism by sending out preachers far and wide and establishing hospices<sup>1</sup> for prayers and charity. With the introduction of meal-taking by the congregation sitting together in a row, he eradicated differences between the high and the low castes. At Amritsar, he ordered Guru Ram Das to construct a bathing tank. He also added to the splendour of Goindwal, made efforts for help to the sick, and for general welfare got an open well constructed in Sammat 1616 with 84 steps leading down to the water level in it. He breathed his last on Bhadon Sudi 15<sup>th</sup> (2 Assu) Sammat 1631 (1 September 1574) at the age of 95 years 3 months and 23 days. "guru amardas jini sevio tini dukh dridr parhə parə."—saveye m 3 ke.

**ਅਮਰਦਾਸਿ** [amardasi] Guru Amar Das. "guru amardasi kartarū kiau vasi."—saveya m 4 ke.

**ਅਮਰਨਾਥ** [amarnath] a spot in Kashmir sacred to Shiv. It is a cave in a range of the Himalayas

<sup>1</sup>Sec twenty two Manjis.

east of Srinagar across Vaitarani stream. There is an interstice at the top through which water drips and turns into a column of ice which the Hindus worship believing it to be the Lingam of Shiv. The place is inaccessible in winter; a fair is held on Savan Sudi 15. It is 15000 feet above sea level. 2 a village in Thana district of Bombay presidency; it has a famous Shiv temple built in Sammat 1108. Shivratri fair is held here. 3 God Indar who is master (ਨਾਥ) of gods (ਅਮਰ).

**ਅਮਰਪਤਿ** [amarpati] *n* Indar, the king of gods.

**ਅਮਰਪਦਾਰਥ** [amarpadarath] *n* spiritual knowledge. "amar padarath te kirtarath."—*bhr* *m* 1.

**ਅਮਰਪਿੰਡ** [amarpid] *adj* immortal body like that of gods "amarpid bhae sadhu sagi."—*brla* *a* *m* 4.

**ਅਮਰਪੁਰ** [amarpur], **ਅਮਰਪੁਰਿ** [amarpuri], **ਅਮਰਪੁਰੀ** [amarpuri] *n* the city of gods. 2 the fourth spiritual stage, salvation. 3 a holy congregation. 4 Goindwal. 5 Amritsar.

**ਅਮਰਬੇਲ** [amarbel] See **ਅੰਬਰ ਵੱਲੀ** *n* dodder cascuta apidendron; a parasite plant which grows and spreads on tree branches and lives by sipping their juice, and is also called vrikshadni (eater of a tree). See **ਅਕਸ਼ਮੇਲ**.

**ਅਮਰਰਾਜ** [amar raj] *n* Indar, the king of gods.

**ਅਮਰਰਾਜ ਸਤ੍ਰਾਤ ਕਰ** [amar raj satrat kar] *n* the arrow which killed Ravan, who was the enemy of Indar.—*sanama*.

**ਅਮਰਾਰਿ** [amarari] *n* the enemy of gods; a demon, monster. "amarari dharkhe lahi kar samr."—*ram*. 'Demons trembled on seeing the battle.'

**ਅਮਰਲੋਕ** [amarlok] *n* paradise, the land of gods. 2 the holy congregation, Sikh society.

**ਅਮਰਵਾਰੁਣੀ** [amravaruni] See **ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਵਾਰ**.

**ਅਮਰਾਈ** [amrai] *n* a mango grove; a line of mango trees.

**ਅਮਰਾਜ** [amraj] *n* plural of **ਅਮਰ**, diseases.

**ਅਮਰਾਤਕ** [amratāk] *n* ਅਮਰ-ਅੰਤਕ the killer of gods, a demon, monster. "amratāk as ki or hu."—*kacch*. 'At the time of churning the ocean, the monster Vasuki turned towards Nag's head'.

**ਅਮਰਾਪਤਿ** [amrapati] See **ਅਮਰਪਤਿ**.

**ਅਮਰਾਪਦ** [amrapad] *n* a stage of spiritual knowledge; state of self-knowledge. "amrapad pav."—*triāg m* 1. 2 *adj* imperishable. 3 the high spiritual status of Guru Amar Das. "amrapad guru āgod hū."—*BG*.

**ਅਮਰਾਪੁਰ** [amrapur], **ਅਮਰਾਪੁਰੀ** [amrapuri] See **ਅਮਰਪੁਰਿ**. "amrapur basa karhu."—*s kabir*. 2 the congregation of Guru Amar Das. "akath katha amrapuri."—*savaye m* 4 *ke*. 3 Goindwal.

**ਅਮਰਾਰਨ** [amrardan] **ਭੈ-ਅਮਰ-ਅੰਨ** demons, the killers of gods. "kop anak bhare amrardan an pare karvar ughare."—*cāritr* 52.

**ਅਮਰਾਰਨ ਅਰਿ** [amrardan ari] gods, the enemies of the demons, who are killers of gods.—*sanama*.

**ਅਮਰਾਰਿ** [amrari] *n* ਅਮਰ-ਅਰਿ enemies of gods.

**ਅਮਰਾਲਯ** [amralay] *n* ਅਮਰ-ਅਲਯ, the house of the gods; paradise.

**ਅਮਰਾਵਤਿ** [amravati], **ਅਮਰਾਵਤੀ** [amravti] *n* the city of gods; the capital of Indar. In the Purana, its circumference is mentioned as of 800 miles. "nirakh lak amravati laji."—*VN*. 2 a town in Guntur district of Madras Presidency. It is situated on the bank of Krishna river, and was once made the capital of Andhra by Suraj Dev, a ruler of Orissa during the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

**ਅਮਰਿਓ** [amrio] *adj* deathless 2 reached, arrived. "kis jatī te kis pad-hi amrio."—*keda ravdas*.

**ਅਮਰੀਕ** [amrik] See **ਅੰਬਰੀਕ**. "marida amrik chudāa."—*BG* 10.

**ਅਮਰੀਕ ਸਿੰਘ** [amrik singh] of Jambar sub-caste, a resident of village Meghiana. Baptised by Guru Gobind Singh, he displayed great

bravery during the battle of Anandpur.

ਅਮਰੂ [amaru], ਅਮਰੂ [amru] See ਅਮਰ. 2 short name of Guru Amar Dev. "guru amaru tū vicaria."—*var ram* 3. 3 a devout disciple of Guru Amar Dev.

ਅਮਰੂਤ [amrut], ਅਮਰੂਦ [amrud] *P* ॥ ४ ॥ *n* a fruit and its tree jamphal; *E* guava, *L* psidium guajava. In Persian both these words signify a pear, but many writers have used them for jamphal. In Arabic it is named *جذ*.

ਅਮਰੇਸ [amres], ਅਮਰੇਸੁਰ [amresur], ਅਮਰੇਸੁਰ [amresvar] *n* Indar, lord of gods, also called Amritesh.

ਅਮਰੇਤ [amret] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਅਮਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ [amro bibi] daughter of Guru Angad Dev married to Guru Amar Dev's nephew in Basarke village. It was on hearing from her the line, "bhāza manuru kācanu phīrī hove je guru mile tīneha."—*maru m* 1, that Guru Amar Das became a devotee of Guru Angad Dev. Bibi Amro's memorial shrine is at Basarke village. See ਰਾਸਰਕੇ.

ਅਮਰੰਤਰ [amrātar] *adj* immortal, ever living. 2 god-like. "gurumukh amrātar."—*BG* 3 (one) who rules over his own conscience.

ਅਮਲ [amal] This word has been used for ਅਮਰ. "bhalyu amalu satguru sāgī nivasu."—*saveye m* 4 *ke*. 'Noble is the company of Guru Amar Dev.' 2 *S n* opium or any inebriant. "amlaṇ sū amli laptaro."—*sor m* 5. 3 *Skt* असल *adj* without filth; clean. "locan amal kamaldal jese."—*NP*. 4 *n* mica. 5 *Skt* अम्ल sourness, acidity. "hanat jal ag ko amal sur rag ko."—*krisan*. 'Water kills fire and sourness spoils music.' 6 *adj* sour, acerbic. "madhur salvan su amal bidh pun tikat kakhaya."—*GPS*. See ਖਟਰਜ. 7 *A* ॥ ४ ॥ *n* an act, action, character. "amal ji kitia duni vici se dargah ogaha."—*s farid*. 8 a rule, principle. 9 management. 10 government, governance. "turak pāṭhaṇi amalu kia."—*var*

*asa*. 11 practice. 12 *A* ॥ ४ ॥ *n* hope, expectation.

ਅਮਲਤਸ [amaltas] a plant bearing light yellow flowers and long beanlike fruit containing pulp, medicinally used as a purgative. Its effect is warm and moist. Its name in Arabic is *فستق* and in Latin Cathartus carpus fistula. ਅਮਲਦਾਰ [amaldar] *P* ॥ ४ ॥ *adjan* administrator, officer, a governor.

ਅਮਲਦਾਰੀ [amaldari] *n* administration, government, rule, reign.

ਅਮਲਨ [amlaṇ] *adj* ਅ (not)+ ਮਲਿਨ (dirty); not dirty. "amlaṇ melaṇ chah nahidhup"—*gau thiti kabir*. 2 *P* ॥ ४ ॥ *adv* practically; by implementing some rule or principle.

ਅਮਲਾ [amla] *A* ॥ ४ ॥ plural of ਅਮਲਿ, a team of workers; staff. 2 *Skt* अम्ला tamarind. 3 *biṭri*, a species of citron or lemon.

ਅਮਲਿਤ [amalit] *Skt* *adj* not rubbed, or crushed, or split or trampled; uncrushed.

ਅਮਲੀ [amli] *S* an opium addict; addicted to any drug. "binu amla amli marigaia."—*brla e m* 4. 2 ਅਮਲਿ, a performer of an act, or executor of an order, etc.; an official, a practitioner. See ਅਮਲ. 3 *Skt* अम्लिका *L* Tamarindus Indica, *n* imli tree or its sour fruit used in sauces, etc. Its effect is cold and dry; it increases appetite and strengthens head and heart, and its use during cough and common cold should be avoided.

ਅਮਲੂ [amalu] See ਅਮਲ.

ਅਮਰਨਾ [amarna] *v* to reach, arrive at. See ਅਮਰਨਾ.

ਅਮਰੀ [amri] *n* mother. 2 *adj* who has reached or arrived (from the mortal world). See ਅਮਰਨਾ.

ਅਮਾ [ama] See ਅਮਾ. 2 *Skt* अमा *n* noon, new moon; moonless night. 3 a house, home, residence. 4 this world, the earth.

ਅਮਾਉ [amau] *Skt* अमेय *adj* without measure, immeasurable, boundless. "uce agam amau."—*majh dinren m* 5. 2 what cannot be contained, does not get absorbed.

ਅਮਾਣ [aman] *adj* without pride, humble. 2 ਅਚੋਲ, which can't be weighed. 3 deathless. "sei rahe aman jina satiguru bhetia."—*var maru* 2 m 5. 4 *n* ਅਮਨਤ, an entrusted thing. "parai aman kiu rakhi?"—*var sar* m 3. 5 See ਅਮਨ.

ਅਮਾਤ [amat], ਅਮਾਤੀ [amati] *Skt* अमत्य *n* a minister, councillor, advisor. "nripoti amat bat mukh bhakhi."—*NP*.

ਅਮਾਤ੍ਰ [amatr] *adj* without a vowel. 2 unlimited, immeasurable.

ਅਮਾਨ [aman] See ਅਮਾਣ. 2 *n* an insult, disrespect. "nic uc nahī man aman."—*gau kabir thiti*. 3 ਅਮਨਤ, money/object placed in trust. "avar vasatu tujh pahī aman."—*asa* m 5. 4 *Skt* अमान *adj* immeasurable. "aman he."—*japu*. 5 humble. 6 unbelievable, unacceptable. "aune su hasy avai aman vak toria."—*NP*. 'Your word is unbelievable.' 7 *P* امان *n* protection. 8 protection given to jazia payers imposed upon non-Muslims during the Muslim rule. 9 See ਈਮਾਨ.

ਅਮਨਤ [amanat] *A* امانت *n* trust money, anything entrusted to someone for safe custody. 2 protection. 3 sleep. 4 See ਇਮਨਤ.

ਅਮਾਨ ਬਖਸ਼ [aman baxash] *P* امان بخش *adj* provider of refuge, saviour from suffering.

ਅਮਾਨਾ [amana] See ਅਮਨ. 2 *A* امان *n* trust money or anything given in trust for custody. "beri karanī pap karta baxatu rahi amana."—*asa* m 5.

ਅਮਾਨੀ [amaru] *Skt* अमानिन् *adj* without pride, humble. 2 renouncer of self-respect. "buri amani riti."—*GPS*.

ਅਮਾਪ [amap] *adj* unmeasured. 2 immeasurable.

ਅਮਾਮ [amam] See ਇਮਾਮ.

ਅਮਾਮਾ [amama] See ਇਮਾਮ.

ਅਮਾਯ [amay] *Skt* *adj* free from illusion. 2 wileless, guileless.

ਅਮਾਰਗ [amarag] *n* a wrong path, an evil course.

ਅਮਾਰਗਿ [amaragi] *n* on or in a wrong path or an evil course. "maragu chodī amaragi

pari."—*bher namdev*.

ਅਮਾਰੀ [amari] See ਅੰਬਰੀ.

ਅਮਾਲ [amal] See ਅਮਲ.

ਅਮਾਵਸ [amavas], ਅਮਾਵਸਿਆ [amavasia], ਅਮਾਵਸਾ [amavasya] *Skt* अमावसा *n* When the moon and the sun are under the same Zodiac sign, it shows the last date of a lunar month counting the 30<sup>th</sup> of it as the terminal one. "kur amavas sac cādrana."—*var majh* m 1. "amavasia cād gupat ghar."—*bila thiti* m 1. New moon night stands for ignorance and the moon light for spiritual knowledge.

ਅਮਾਵਤ [amavan], ਅਮਾਵਨ [amavan] *adj* which cannot be contained. 2 beyond measure, uncountable. See ਅੰਮਾਵਤ.

ਅਮਿਉ [amiu], ਅਮਿਉ [amio], ਅਮਿਅ [amia] *Skt* अमृत *n* an elixir, ambrosia (*P* abehayat). "amiu haris coia."—*biha chāt* m 5. "amiasarovro piu hari hari nama."—*biha chāt* m 5.

ਅਮਿਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [amiadrisat] *n* a life-providing glance, compassionate look. "amiadarisat subh kar hare agh."—*savaye* m 2 *ke*.

ਅਮਿਕ [amik], ਅਮਿਕਾ [amika] *adj* matchless, immutable, second to none. 2 *Skt* असुक् *adj* that one, so-and-so. 3 *Skt* असुक् *adj* safe and sound.

ਅਮਿਟ [amit] *adj* ineradicable, inadvertent.

ਅਮਿਤ [amit], ਅਮਿਤਾ [amita] *adj* dateless; limitless, boundless.

ਅਮਿਤੋਜ [amitoj] *Skt* अमितीजस् *adj* whose strength is boundless. "amitoj kahije."—*japu*.

ਅਮਿਤੋਪਸਾ [amitopsa] ਅਮਿਤ-ਉਪਸਾ. See ਉਪਸਾ and ਅਮਿਤ.

ਅਮਿਤੋਪਮਾ [amitopma] ਅਮਿਤ-ਉਪਮਾ.

ਅਮਿਤ੍ਰ [amitr] *n* not a friend; an enemy.

ਅਮਿਕ [amxy] See ਅਮਿਕ.

ਅਮਿਲ [amil] *adj* separate, incompatible. "amil jan kardayo hatavan."—*GPS*.

ਅਮੀ [ami] See ਅਮਿਅ.

ਅਮਿਆ [amia] a devotee belonging to Hehar sub-caste who became a disciple of the sixth



Guru and displayd great valour during the battles of Amritsar and Kartarpur.

**ਅਮੀਆਲਾ** [əmiːlɑ] *adj* where ambrosia is available. 2 *n* the moon; a ray of nectar. "carankamal sital əmiːlɑ."—*BC*

**ਅਮੀਸਾਹ** [əmiːsah] a village in police station Khaira in Lahore district which was visited by Guru Nanak Dev. A gurdwara of hard bricks was raised here in Sammat 1978. The village has donated 25 bighas of land to it; the priest is an Udasi Sikh. This place is 13 miles south-west of Jallo railway station.

**ਅਮੀਕ** [əmiːk] *A* عميق *adj* deep, bottomless. "əmiːk he."—*japu*

**ਅਮੀਕੁਲ ਇਮਾ ਹੈ** [əmiːkul ima he] —*japu* 'has deep faith; is deeply religious.'

**ਅਮੀਨ** [əmin] *A* أمين *adj* honest to a deep religious faith. 2 *n* an official of revenue department who measures land and makes estimate of the produce. See ਬਿਤਾਲੀ.

**ਅਮੀਨਗੜ੍ਹ** [əmingarh] *Skt* अभिमन्यु गढ़ an old village on a mound between Thanesar and Taravari where Abhimanyu fell as a martyr. At this place, a raging battle was fought between the Khalsa and the royal army during the time of Banda Bahadur on 11 Maghar Sammat 1767 (November 1710 AD.)

**ਅਮੀਰ** [əmir] *A* امير *n* a sovereign, king. 2 a chief. 3 a rich man. 4 *adj* who gives orders. 5 title of the ruler of Afghanistan; the present Amir Amanullah however calls himself a king.

**ਅਮੀਰੀ** [əmiri] *P* امیری *n* sovereignty, mastery, affluence, liberality.

**ਅਮੁ** [əmu] *Skt* pron your, to you.

**ਅਮੁਹਾ** [əmuha] *adj* renegade, apostate. 2 imperious, intractable. See ਅਮੁਹਾ.

**ਅਮੁਕ** [əmuk] See ਅਮਿਕਾ 2.

**ਅਮੁਕਤ** [əmukət] *adj* not free, bound. 2 See ਝਾੜੂ.

**ਅਮੁਤ੍ਰ** [əmutr] *Skt* adv in the other world. 2 there, at that place. 3 here, at this place.

4 during the next birth or life between death and the next birth.

**ਅਮੁਲ** [əmul], **ਅਮੁਲਕ** [əmulək], **ਅਮੁਲਾ** [əmula], **ਅਮੁਲੀਕ** [əmulik] *Skt* ਅਮੁਲਤ *adj* priceless, invaluable. "əmul bhaɪ əmula səmahɪ."—*japu* "əmulik lal ihu rətan."—*sukhmāni* "həɪ ap əmulək he mulɪ nə pəɪa jax."—*ənōdu*

**ਅਮੁ** [əmu] See ਅਮੁ. 2 *A* عم a paternal uncle.

**ਅਮੁਦ** [əmuɖh] *adj* not foolish, wise.

**ਅਮੁਰਤ** [əmurət], **ਅਮੁਰਤਿ** [əmurətɪ] *Skt* असूर्त-अमूर्ति *adj* formless, shapeless. 2 *n* the sky. 3 the soul. 4 the air. 5 direction. 6 the transcendent one.

**ਅਮੁਲ** [əmul] *adj* rootless, groundless. 2 See ਅਮੁਲਤ.

**ਅਮੁਲਤ** [əmuly] *adj* priceless, invaluable.

**ਅਮੁਰੁ** [əmurh] See ਅਮੁਦ.

**ਅਮੇਉ** [əmeu] *Skt* अमेय *adj* beyond measure; unlimited, boundless. "nanak apɪ əmeu he."—*var* bɪha m 3. 2 which is not contained.

**ਅਮੇਜ** [əmej] See ਆਮੇਜ. "bhojən meve əmej kəɐe."—*NP*. 'with fruit served food'.

**ਅਮੇਟ** [əmet] *adj* indelible, firm. 2 ineradicable, impersishable.

**ਅਮੇਠਨ** [əmethən], **ਅਮੇਠਨਾ** [əmethna] *Skt* उद्वेष्टन *v* to twist, rotate. "sətpəɪ bəthət bhuja əmethət."—*NP*. 2 to take airs. "ēth-hɪ ēth əmeth gəvəvɛ."—*cəɪɪr* 266.

**ਅਮੇਤ** [əmet] *adj* boundless. "abha əmet."—*dətt*.

**ਅਮੇਧ** [əmedh], **ਅਮੇਧਤ** [əmedhy] *Skt* अमेध *adj* not worthy of sacrifice. 2 impure. 3 *n* an impure substance. 4 *adj* without intellect, brainless, foolish. "se əpəvɪɪr əmedh khəla."—*var* gəu / m 4.

**ਅਮੇਯ** [əmey] See ਅਮੇਉ.

**ਅਮੇਲੀ** [əmeli] *adj* unsocial, uncooperative. 2 See ਅਮਿਲ.

**ਅਮੋਘ** [əmogh] *Skt* *adj* who does not fail; unfailing, successful. "əmogh dərɪən beɪt əpəɐa."—*majh* m 5. 2 sure, unfailing. 3 *n* Vishnu. 4 Shiv. 5 Satguru.

**ਅਮੋਖਦਰਸਨ** [amogh darsan] *adj* whose glimpse is not fruitless. See ਅਮੋਖ. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev, the true preceptor.

**ਅਮੋਲ** [amol], **ਅਮੋਲਕ** [amolak] See ਅਮੁਲ. "gūṁ amol jisū ride nā vasia."—*sor m 5*.

**ਅਮੋਲਕ ਸਿੰਘ** [amolak singh] a valiant Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh, martyred during the battle of Chamkaur.

**ਅਮੋਲਵਾ** [amolva], **ਅਮੋਲਾ** [amola], **ਅਮੋਲੀ** [amoli] See ਅਮੁਲ. "ḡgam amola apar apar."—*bher m 5*. 2 without price, priceless "karī dīno jagat sabh gōl amoli."—*gāu purbī m 4*. 'enslaved without recompense.'

**ਅਮੋਕ** [amāk] *adj* which causes fear and disease. See ਅਮੁਲ. 2 *n* vice, sin. "amākā kṛṇa."—*NP*. "gāg tarāg amākan bhāg."—*NP*.

**ਅਮੋਗਲ** [amāgal] *n* opposite of ਮੋਗਲ; lack of bliss and prosperity; misfortune. 2 castor oil plant. 3 *adj* inauspicious, evil.

**ਅਮੋਡ** [amād], **ਅਮੋਡਨ** [amādan], **ਅਮੋਡੰ** [amādā] *Skt* ਅਸਯਤਨ *adj* undecorated inclegant. "jotī amādā bhanu prabhā."—*VN*. 'The shine of the sword excels the brilliance of the sun.' 2 *Skt* ਆਸਯਤ *adj* radiant, very pretty, glorious. "jē thal amād."—*japu*

**ਅਮੋਤ** [amāt] *Skt* ਅਸਨ੍ਰੁ *adj* unadvised, without counsel. 2 unaware. 3 an invitation. See ਅਮੋਤੁ. "sabh ko dayo amāt pukari."—*NP*.

**ਅਮੋਤੁ** [amātu] See ਅਮੋਤ. 2 *Skt* ਆਸਤ੍ਰਾ *n* a call, an invitation. "sabh in amātu dīno khyatī."—*NP*.

**ਅਮੋਦ** [amād] *adj* not bad; good. 2 not dull; smart. 3 *adv* at once, soon. "ride vicaryo calan amād."—*GPS*.

**ਅਮੋਨਾ** [amōna] *A* أمن *n* protection, care. 2 fearlessness. 3 truth. 4 confidence, surety, certainty. "asbidhī bin mān nāhī amōna."—*NP*

**ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ** [amrit] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰੁਤ *n* a drink that keeps death away; nectar, ambrosia. 2 potion sanctified by Guru Gobind Singh and served to Sikhs on their initiation into the Khalsa.

See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ. 3 water. 4 ghee, purified butter. 5 milk. 6 wealth. 7 liberation, salvation. 8 a tasty juice. "jīh prasadi chāhī amrit khahī."—*sukhmānī* See ਛਤੀਹ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ. 9 god. 10 soul. 11 mercury 12 corn. 13 a juicy or delicious food. 14 a medicine that heals. 15 *adj* alive, not dead. 16 beautiful, lovely.

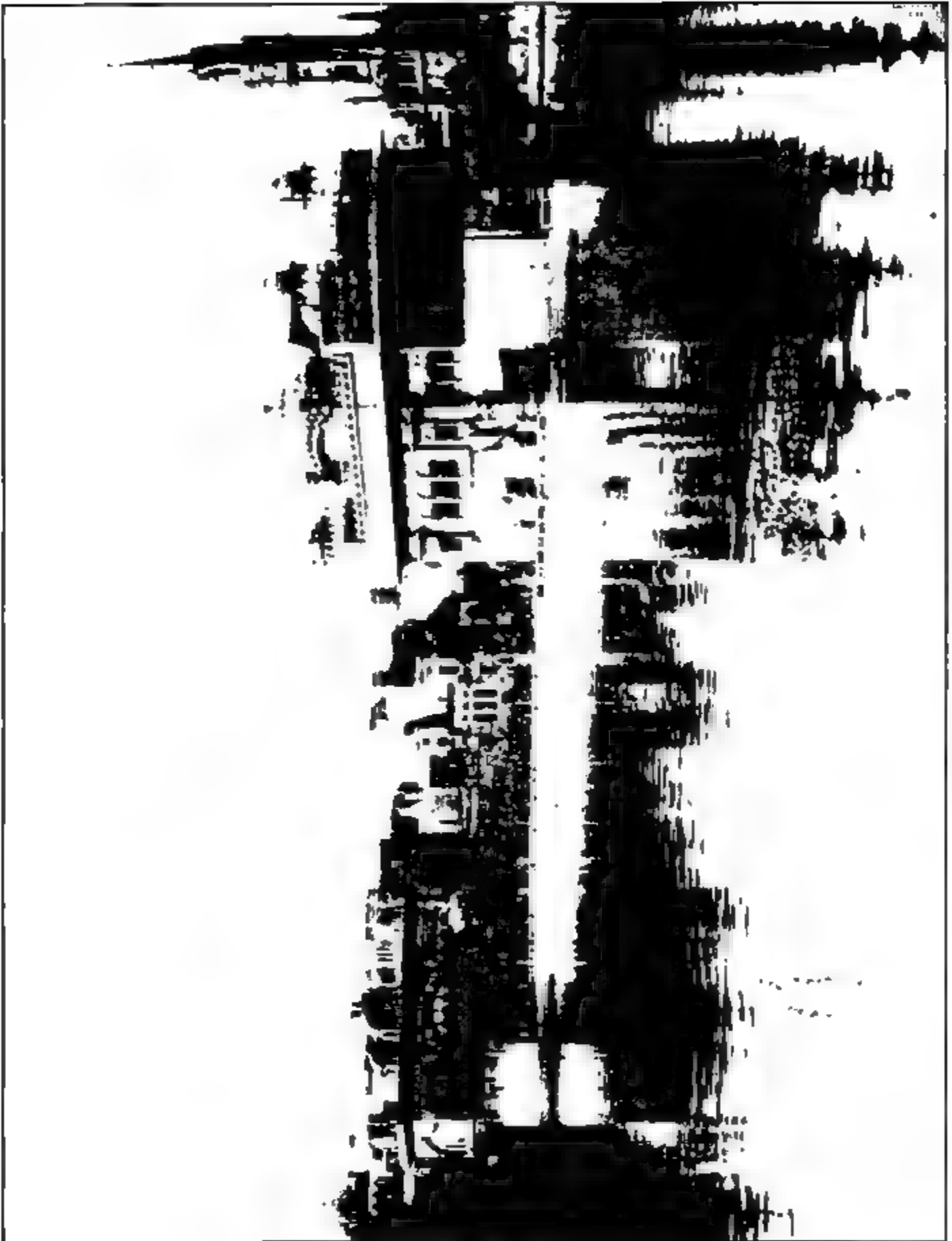
**ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ** [amritsar] With permission from Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das got a tank dug near Tung, Gumtala and Sultanwind villages, which was completed by Guru Arjun Dev in Sammat 1645 and named Santokhsar.

Again as directed by the third Guru, a village named Guru ka Chakk was established in Sammat 1631 and residences known as Guru ke Mahal built and to the east of them near Dukh Bhanjani Beri a tank was got dug in Sammat 1634 which remained, incomplete then.<sup>1</sup>

Guru Arjan Dev, on ascending the Guru's throne, started completing the village and the tank and called upon traders and workers from far and wide to settle there, and named the settlement as Ramdasput. Bhai Salo's services in populating this sacred city were commendable. Paving of the tank began in Sammat 1643 when it was named Amritsar.<sup>2</sup> Slowly the entire settlement came to be known by this name. On 1 Magh Sammat 1645, the fifth Guru laid the foundation of Harimandir in the middle of the tank and, after the completion of the mansion, placed Guru Granth Sahib in it in Sammat 1661. In Amritsar the principal shrine is Harimandir (God's house or temple) where hymns to the Almighty are

<sup>1</sup>Guru Ram Das first settled near the tank in about 1574 and obtained a grant for the site with 500 bighas of land from Akbar in 1577 (Imperial Gazetteer of India).

<sup>2</sup>The Sarovar (tank) is 500 feet long, 490 feet wide and 17 feet deep.



SRI HARIMANDIR - AMRITSAR JJ

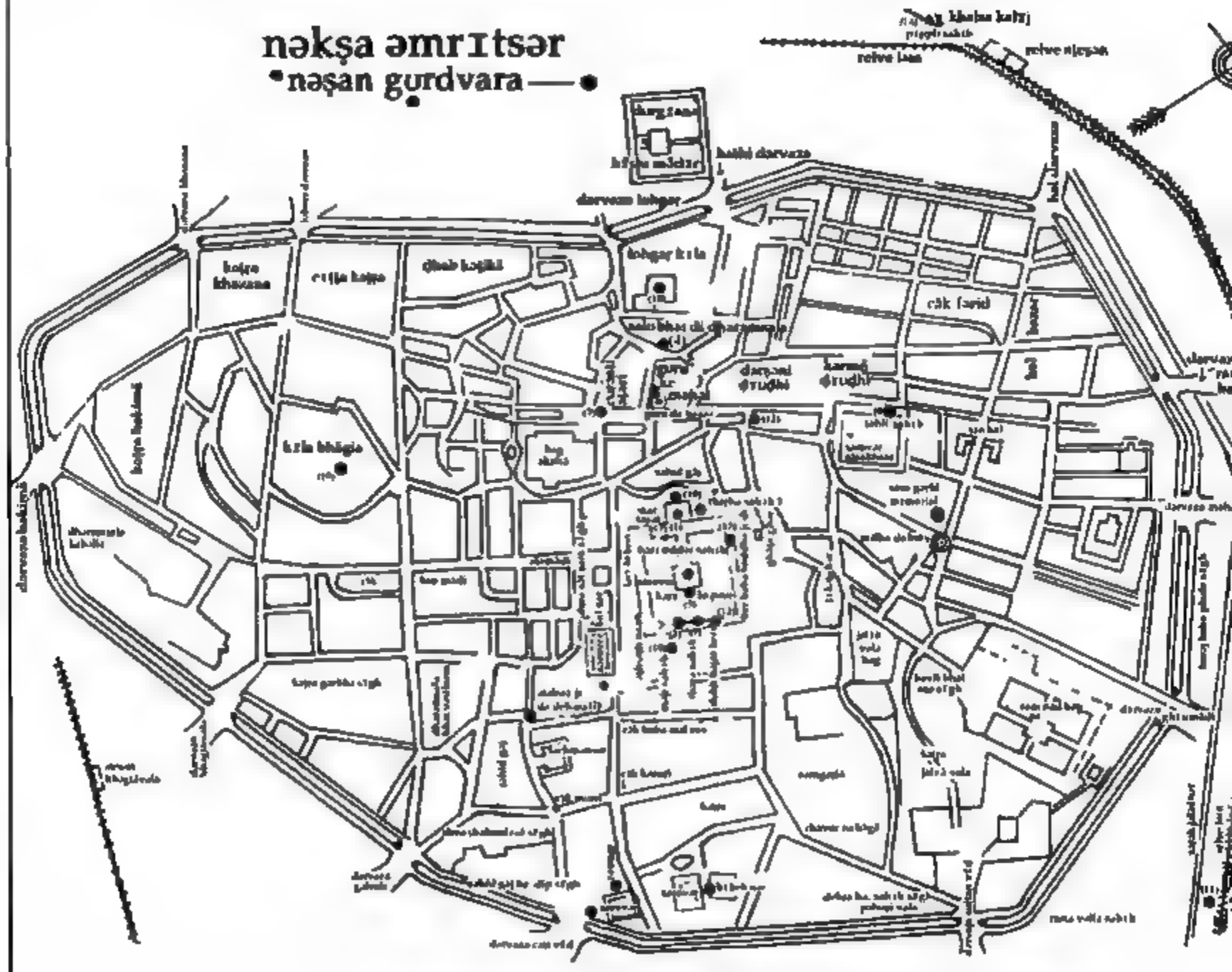


ANRITSAR CITY



KHALSA COLLEGE, AMRITSAR

# nəksə əmrɪtsər • nəşən gurdvərə — •



MAP OF AMRITSAR



continuously recited.<sup>1</sup> The annual Baisakhi fair was initiated by the fifth Guru himself and Baba Buddha started the Drivali fair in celebration of Guru Hargobind's return from the Gwalior fort.

During Phagun Sammat 1818, Ahmad Shah Durrani got Harimandir blasted the tank with gun powder and filled with earth. Foundation for its rebuilding was laid by Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia on 11<sup>th</sup> Vaisakh Sammat 1821 and the complex was rebuilt within a few years through the efforts Bhai Des Raj.

Water for the tank comes through a hasli (narrow canal) constructed by Udasi saints, Pritam Das and Santokh Das, in Sammat 1838 with the help of the villagers. It brought water from river Ravi but now since 1923 it is brought from the Bari Doab canal and put into the hasli.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh occupied this holy city in Sammat 1859 and decorated Harimandir with gold and marble. He also got built Rambag garden in the name of Guru Ram Das, and Gobindgarh fort in the name of Guru Gobind Singh during 1805-09 AD. On the road to Lahore, the Khalsa College was built by the Panth (Sikh community) in 1892 AD.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The circumambulatory passage of Harimandir is 13 feet wide and the length of each side is 66 feet. The passage of the bridge from Darshan Deori to Harimandir is 240 feet long and 21 feet wide and is supported by 38 vaults.

<sup>2</sup>The foundation of Khalsa College was laid by the Governor of Punjab, Sir J.B. Lyall, on March 5, 1892. On April 12, 1904, a huge conference was organised by Maharaja Sir Hira Singh, the ruler of the Nabha State under his own chairmanship in which representatives of the Sikh States took part along with Sir Charles M. Rivaz, the then Governor of Punjab. A large sum of money was collected and donated to bring the college on firm footing. The government of Punjab and the Sikh States rendered a lot of monetary help to this institution.

This sacred city is 33 miles from Lahore, 1232 miles from Calcutta, 1260 miles from Bombay and 816 miles from Karachi. According to the last census, the population of Amritsar city is 1,60,218 including 65,313 Hindus, 71,180 Muslims, 21,474 Sikhs, 1,446 Christians, 5 Buddhists, 738 Jains and 54 Parsis (Persian Zoroastrians).

There are four more sacred tanks in Amritsar :

(a) Santokhsar named after a Sikh, Santokha of Peshawar, was completed by Guru Arjan Dev, though its construction was started by Guru Ram Das. See ਗੁਰੂ ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਜ ਰਾਸਿ 2, ਅ 12 and 13.

(b) Kaulsar was got built by Guru Hargobind in Sammat 1684 in Kaulan's memory.

(c) Bibeksar was got built by Guru Hargobind in Sammat 1685 outside the city as a residence for a rationalist Sikh sect, Bibeki Bihangams.

(d) Ramsar was got built by Guru Arjan Dev in Sammat 1659-60. It was here, seated on the bank of the tank, that the Guru composed Sukhmani as well as compiled Guru Granth Sahib.

Other gurdwaras and sacred spots in Amritsar are.

(1) Akal Takhat. See ਅਕਾਲ ਬੁੰਗਾ.

(2) Dehra Atal Rai on the bank of Kaulsar, attached to it are 91 shops and 42 kanals of land in Sultan village and a 58 ghumaons hunting ground reserved in Amritsar tehsil (subdivision). See ਅਟਲ ਰਾਇ ਜੀ.

(3) Athsath Tirath. See ਅਠਸਠਿ ਤੀਰਥ

(4) Dharamsala Bhai Salo known as Bhai Salo's Tobha. Here Guru Arjan Dev held congregation on several occasions. See ਸਲੋ

(5) Har Ki Pauri (lit. God's ladder) behind

the Harimandir. Guru Arjan Dev started the excavation of the tank from this point, by taking the first palmful of its water from here.

(6) Guru ka Mahal, residential quarters of the Guru, first got built by Guru Ram Das and completed by Guru Arjan Dev. It is now known as Manji Sahib where Guru Granth Sahib is always placed ready for recitation. Guru Hargobind lived here, and Guru Teg Bahadur was born at this place.

(7) Churasti Atari (a mansion with four ways) at the end of the main street inside the city is a gurdwara in the name of Guru Hargobind near the Guru's residence. The Guru would often come and sit here. Now a small gurdwara with Guru Granth Sahib placed in it is at the corner of the street. A festive gathering is held in it on the first and fifth lunar date.

(8) Tahli Sahib is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Ram Das near Santokhsar tank, to the northwest of it. After Guru Amar Das ordered the construction of a tank, Guru Ram Das used to sit here under a tahli (Indian rosewood) tree to supervise the digging.<sup>1</sup> That tree is still there. It is a small gurdwara with shops attached to it. It is looked after by an Akali Sikh. An annual fair is held here on the first of Phagun.

(9) Thara Sahib (platform) is on the circumambulatory passage of Darbar Sahib, close to Dukhbanjani Beri. Like the adjacent gurdwara, it is dedicated to Guru Amar Das and Guru Arjan Dev. Both of them used to sit here supervising the digging of the tank. Maharaja Ranjit Singh got the place paved with baked bricks.

(10) Thara Sahib II is a gurdwara near Takhat Akal Bunga. It is dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur. When he came from Baba

<sup>1</sup>The digging of this tank was completed under the supervision of Guru Arjan Dev.

Bakala to pay obeisance at Darbar Sahib, the priest denied him entry and locked the door fearing that he might occupy it. Five shops and 21 kanal land in Sultanwind village are attached to it. An annual fair is held on the full moon of Magh, and the death anniversary of Guru Teg Bahadur is observed.

(11) Damdama Sahib to the north-east of the city near the cattle market is also a shrine of Guru Teg Bahadur, who stayed here for some time after leaving Thara Sahib. Since Sammat 1961 a beautiful gurdwara of baked bricks has been under construction here by Bhai Sant Singh, a lime merchant of Amritsar; residential quarters are in the vicinity. The gurdwara has no landed property. It is one furlong to the west of the railway line and about two miles to the north-east of Amritsar railway station. It can be seen while travelling by train.

(12) Darshani Deodhi (entrance porch) near Guru Bazar inside the city is a gurdwara of Guru Arjan Dev. This was got constructed by him as a portico to Ramdaspur. At that time there was no populated area between it and Darbar Sahib except Guru ka Bazar. It is a small gurdwara with a single priest. Here Guru Granth Sahib is always kept ready for recitation.

(13) Dukhbanjani Beri (jujube tree, the eradicator of sorrow) is a shrine within the circumambulatory passage of Darbar Sahib. Here a leper got healthy after having a dip in the tank. This gurdwara gets an annual grant of 24 rupees from Maharaja of Nabha. It is a small shrine with Guru Granth Sahib kept ready for recitation.

(14) Pipali Sahib situated on Amritsar Lahore road about one and a half mile north west of Darbar Sahib, is dedicated to Guru Arjan Dev who reached here to greet the

sangat of Kabul coming to participate in the digging of the tank. Once Guru Hargobind also came here. It is a small shrine. A congregational fair is held here on Basant Panchami.

(15) Ber Baba Buddha ji is within the circumambulatory passage of Darbar Sahib is where the savant sat with digging implements and made baskets and distributed them to workers engaged in the actual digging, supervised them, made payment to artisans and disbursed wages to the labourers.

(16) Manji Sahib in Guru ka Bag is near Darbar Sahib where during the digging operation, Guru Arjan Dev held congregation. The gurdwara consists only of a cot (māp) on a high pedestal. The marble dome-shaped pavilion was presented by the Deputy Commissioner Mr Cooper who had brought it from Ram Bag after the mutiny of 1857.

(17) Lachi Beri near Darshani Gate is Bhai Salo's jujube tree. Sitting here he would supervise the work going on. The fruit of this beri is sweet like a litchi. Hence this name is given to this gurdwara. Guru Arjan Dev also spent some time here.<sup>1</sup>

(18) Fort Lohgarh is inside the Lohgarh gate. Guru Hargobind got this fort built for the protection of the city, and he fought a defensive battle here against the Mughal army in Sammat 1686. Some traces of the fort are still visible. A jujube tree of that period is also to be found there. Guru Granth Sahib is installed here, and a 2.5 feet long sword is preserved that is said to have belonged to Guru Hargobind.

(19) In Thakurdwara lane of Fort Bhangis,

<sup>1</sup>The aged Singhs tell that the valiant defender of the faith, Matab Singh, had tied his horse under this tree before beheading Massa Ranghar.

the following relics are kept in the house of Bhai Ram Saran and Bhai Gyan Chand Brahmins:

These were bestowed upon their ancestor by Guru Har Rai : (1) Guru Har Rai's asa, 5.75 feet long, bestowed upon Bhai Harra, by Guru Har Rai. (2) Guru Gobind Singh's long loose gown and a pair of shoes bestowed on Bhai Natthu son of Bhai Harra at Anandpur.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ [amrit sāskar] This is the second main ceremony of the Sikhs performed as under:

In a congregation with Guru Granth Sahib open and present there, five sword bearing Singhs (duly baptised and practising the tenets) selected for their perfect conduct, sit in a particular posture, virasan, around a steel trough in which with a double-edged steel dagger, khanda, they churn in turn water sweetened with patasas.<sup>2</sup> They keep on reciting Japu Ji, Jap Sahib, Saviyas, Chaupei and Anand, after which they do ardas, the supplicatory prayer, and then administer amrit thus prepared to those eager to take it one by one in turn.

The person eager to be baptised should have taken a bath and put on clean clothes. While amrit is being prepared, he should keep standing and continue repeating the name of Vahguru, with mind concentrated on Him.

For taking amrit, he too sits in virasan posture. He is given five palmfuls of amrit to drink, then five palmfuls of it are sprinkled

<sup>2</sup>It has come to be known from the aged Baba Nihal Singh Ji and Bibeka Singh Ji that Guru Gobind Singh Sahib did not use patasas on 1st Baisakhi 1756 in Keshgarh and the story of Mata Sundri mixing patasas on that day is a fiction. The practice of mixing patasas with water started later in Delhi after Mata Sundri ordered Bhai Mani Singh to do so.

on his eyes and another five palmfuls are sprinkled in his hair. The remaining amrit is circulated in the same trough to all the eager ones to sip from the same pot in turn. With each palmful of amrit given to him to drink or sprinkled on his eyes or in hair, the taker of it is made to repeat aloud "vahguru ji ka khalsa, vahguru ji ki fateh." If his earlier name was not given to him from Guru Granth Sahib, a fresh one is now given from this Scripture.

After this the baptised ones are imparted instruction about the conduct of the Khalsa to be henceforth practised by them. The neophytes are made to dine together in the same vessel in order to remove any idea of caste and subcaste.

The same procedure applies in the case of women. To set a different procedure for them would be a sacrilege against 'gurnat'.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਾਲ [amrit kal] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕੁੰਡਲੀ [amrit kūḍlī] See ਤੇਮਲ ਛੰਦ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 3.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਗਤਿ [amrit gatī] a matrk and varṇik metre characterized by a stanza of four lines, each line having 12 matras, ending in III combination.

Example:

sumatī mahā rikhī raghuvar.  
dūdabhi bajat dār dār.  
jag ki aśu dhunī ghar ghar.  
pur rahi dhunī surpur.—ramav.

2 Its second form is tvārit gatī which has four lines each structured as: III, ISI, III, 5.

Example:

sumatī mahā muni suniye,  
tan man śrī nīj guniye,  
man mäh hoy su kahīye,  
dhan sab apon lahiye.—ram cōdrīka.

3 In its third form there are ten characters in each line, fifth and tenth ones being guru. This characteristic applies to the second form as well.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਗੁਣ [amrit guṇ] adj salvation providing trait.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਘਟ [amrit ghaṭ] a pot of nectar. 2 a four line matrk metre, each line having 29 matras with pauses at the 16<sup>th</sup> and the subsequent 13<sup>th</sup> matra.

Example:

ram jana milī bhaya<sup>1</sup> anōda,  
harī nīkī kathā sunar,  
durmātī melo gai sabbh nīkalī,  
satsāgatī milī budhī par. ...—ram m 4

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ [amrit jal] n water, animated by the Guru's words, renders to the ceremony of the Khalsa the power of immortalising the recipient. 2 the name of God, 3 water of the sacred tank of Amritsar.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਰ [amrit dhar], ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਰਾ [amrit dhara] n unbroken concentration on God 2 as believed by the followers of Yog, flow of elixir in the forehead is caused with the force of pranayam (restraining breath). It is also known as amrit varuṇī (spiritual liquor) 3 a medicine prepared by mixing sap of parsley, mint and camphor taken in equal measures. It is a very good drug to cure ailments of the stomach.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ [amritdharī] adj (a Sikh) who has taken amrit by undergoing the baptismal ceremony. 2 a river of elixir. 3 a flow of elixir. 4 a melody sung in God's praise. 5 a spiritual discourse. See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧੁਨਿ [amrit dhunī], ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧੁਨਿ [amrit dhvani] Skt ਅਸ਼ੁਰ ਭਨਿ melodious singing of God's praise. 2 a matrk metre, having six lines, the first two lines forming a couplet, each of the remaining four lines having 24 matras each with a pause after every eighth syllable; the initial phrase comes at the end of the last line and the last phrase of the

<sup>1</sup>It is pronounced bhaya here.

couplet comes at the beginning of the third line. This form is used in heroic poetry as well.

Example:

thal thal dal khalbhal paryo,  
 loth ulatth polotth, /  
 jasvari ko phirat he, hathi hatth pramatth, - /  
 hatth prematthath, thakit na patthath,  
 thit jahi juthatth, /  
 thal thal guthatth, thirat na sathatth,  
 thar thar guthatth, /  
 thakat na kithatth, thir thir citthath,  
 bapu uplatthath, /  
 thuriyan matthath, thakat paritthath,  
 mal dal thal thal -GPS.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਨੀਰ [amrit nir] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਫਲ [amrit phal] *Skt* *n* a mango. 2 a custard apple. 3 a banana. 4 a grape. 5 a pear. 6 a pomegranate. 7 *adj* juicy fruit. "ban triṇ tribhavaṇ maulia amrit phal pai." -basāt var.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਬੂੰਦ [amrit bōd] *n* a drop of rain falling in a particular lunar mansion. 2 rain of God's name. "harī amrit bōd suhavaṇi milī sadhu pavīharu." -*baramaha majh*.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਰਾਇ [amrit rai], ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਰਾਏ [amrit ray] a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. He was the son of Chhailrai Bhatt of Lahore. At the instance of the Guru, he translated the court-chapter of Mahabharat into Hindi verse. Here is his translation:

manhar

jāhi or jāū atī adar tēhā te paū,  
 tere gun gan ko agau gane sēs ju,  
 hir cir mukta je dīn prātī dan det,  
 tīne dekh dekh abhīlakhōt dhāneṣ ju,  
 gunīn nīe gunī kavī amrit paḍheya tero,  
 jāb īne hero pyar kīe amreṣ ju,  
 śrī guru gobīd sīgh churnīdhī par bhāi,  
 kiratī tīhari tūmē kahīkē sōdes ju.  
 priya prem so sīgari hasy so vinod bhari  
 dīnan pē karuṇanusanī sukh dīno he,

kīne ari rūḍ mōḍ rōḍr ras bhāryo jhōḍ  
 phōḍn sudharan me bir ras kīno he,  
 dāk sun lāk bhāybhit sētru bam nīda  
 vikram prabāl adbhut ras līno he,  
 brāhmgyan sām ras amrit virajē sēda  
 śrī guru gobīd rai navo ras bhīno he.  
 prithme he jayo prithu ben nrip lē khīlayo  
 cum cum mukh dē dādhitī sukh dīno he,  
 bālī raj man bhāyo harīcād lē lādāyo  
 calan sīkhāyo kālī karaṇ prabīno he,  
 vikram paḍhāyo bhoj bhōḍn karāyo jag  
 dev pāhīrayo jag abhīlakh līno he,  
 śrī guru gobīd rai amrit sudrīṣṭī hī tē  
 lē to prātīpal chīṭīpal 'jās' kīno he.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ [amrit vela] *n* early morning comprising 90 minutes before the appearance of dawn. 2 time of salvation, heavenly time.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ [amrita] *Skt* ਅਸ਼੍ਰੁਤਾ *n* a creeper plant, gilo; *Menispermum glabrum*. 2 myrobalan. 3 fruit of piper longum, magh pipali. 4 dubb, *Panicum detylon*. 5 rasāt, a dried extract of the barbery root.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾਸ਼ੁ [amritāsu] *Skt* ਅਸ਼੍ਰੁਤਾਸ਼ੁ whose rays have amrit (nectar); the moon.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ ਮ੍ਰਿਤ [amrita mrit] *adj* which lends taste to elixir, quintessence of nectar. "amritamrit he." -japu.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤੇਸ਼ [amritēṣ] *n* god, the master of nectar. 2 Guru Gobind Singh.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤੇਦਭਵ [amritodbhav] *adj* born from nectar. 2 *n* Amritsar, the pilgrimage centre. See ਚ੍ਰਿਦਕਭਵ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਯੁ [amrityū] *adj* deathless, immortal.

ਅਯ [ay] *Skt* ਅਯੁ *vr* to go, run 2 *Skt* ਅਯੁਸ਼ *n* fire. 3 iron. "banhī hem ay parās sath." -GPS. 4 a weapon. "ay dharan he." -kalki.

ਅਯਾਸ [ayas] *Skt* ਅਯਾਸ਼ਸ਼ *n* opprobrium. 2 *adj* infamous, ignominious.

ਅਯਾਸਕਾਂਤ [ayaskāt] *Skt* ਅਯਾਸਕਾਨ੍ਤ *n* a magnet. See ਚੁੰਬਕ.

ਅਯਦਹਾ [aydoha] See ਅਜਦਹਾ.

ਅਧਨ [əyan] *Skt n* a house, home, place of residence. 2 a period of six months; the movement respectively of the sun to the north and the south of the equator.<sup>1</sup> 3 a route, path. 4 See ਐਨ.

ਅਧਾ [əyā] *A* ایا *adj* clear, wide, free from delusion or illusion.

ਅਧਾਸ [əyas] *Skt n* an endeavour, effort. 2 *adj* untiring. 3 *A* ایش *a* sensualist, philanderer.

ਅਧਾਕ [əyāc] *T* ایا *n* a cup, especially of wine. 2 *Skt* without a religious sacrifice.

ਅਧਾਚੀ [əyāci] *Skt* अघाचिन् *adj* who does not beg; contented.

ਅਧਾਨਪ [əyanap] *n* state of ignorance, stupidity.

ਅਧਾਨਾ [əyana] *adj* ignorant, unwise, stupid. "nahz ram ayana."—*asa kabir*. 2 *n* a child.

ਅਧਾਮ [əyam] *A* ايام *plural* of ਧੈਮ (day).

ਅਧਾਰਦਾਨਿਸ਼ [əyardanīṣ] See ਔਧਰਦਾਨਿਸ਼. 2 See ਔਧਰ.

ਅਧਾਲ [əyal] *P* ایا *n* the mane of a horse or a lion. 2 *A* ایا *n* family. 3 progeny. 4 one responsible for bringing up; a servant etc.

ਅਧਾਲੀ [əyālī] See ਅਜਾਲੀ.

ਅਧਿ [əyī] *Skt part* a polite word for addressing e! hel.

ਅਧੁਕਤ [əyukat] *Skt* अयुक्त *adj* unsuitable, unfit. 2 not joined, separate.

ਅਧੁਤ [əyut] *Skt n* ten thousand. "ayut barakh trete cit dharu."—*NP*.

ਅਧੁਧਾ [əyudhya] See ਅਯੋਧਾ.

ਅਯੋਐਐ [əyoə̃ə̃] a combination of vowels ਅ-ਏ-ਉ-ਅ: for practising children by rote learning. Similarly the Guru's dictum. "əyoə̃ə̃ sabh jog ara kakhc ghə̃ə̃ kal bhə̃ə̃."—*asa pə̃i m 3*.

ਅਯੋਗ [əyog] *Skt n* separation, difference. 2 a wrong time, bad time. 3 See ਅਯੋਗਤ.

ਅਯੋਗਤ [əyogy] *Skt adj* unsuitable, unfit.

<sup>1</sup>Summer solstice (from 10 Poh to 9 Harh) and winter solstice (from 10 Harh to 9 Poh).

unworthy, improper. 2 worthless, unintelligent.

ਅਯੋਧਨ [əyodhan] *Skt* अयोधन. *n* a battle, war. 2 a battlefield. 3 See ਅਯੋਧਨ.

ਅਯੋਧਤ [əyodhy] *adj* which cannot be won, which cannot be fought against.

ਅਯੋਧਾ [əyodhya]<sup>2</sup> a principal town of Kaushal country on the bank of Saryu river in Faizabad district of United Provinces. It is counted among the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. Ram Chandar was born here and it was for a long time the capital of the Suryavanshi kings. Balmik has written that it was founded by Manu and that it was 12 yojan long and 2 yojan wide. There are three gurdwaras in Ayodhya.

(a) Guru Nanak Dev's, gurdwara, not well-known now.

(b) Guru Teg Bahadur's gurdwara near Dashrath's memorial shrine on the bank of Saryu river

(c) a gurdwara near Vashishth kund where Guru Gobind Singh stayed for a while on his way from Patna to Punjab.

ਅਯੋਨਿ [əyonī] *adj* unborn, not liable to birth and death. 2 *n* God.

ਅਯੀ [əyī] *Skt pron* this.

ਅਯਯਾਰ [əyyar] *A* ایا *clever*, smart. 2 deceitful, its root is ਐਯ, (horse-trot).

ਅਰ [ar] *part* a conjunction; and. See ਅਰੁ. 2 *Skt* ਅਰ *n* the spoke of a wheel. 3 a corner. 4 moss, fungus. 5 some ignorant writers have used ਅਰ instead of ਅਜ in Sastarnammala. For example — "ਅਰ ਐਨੁਜਨਿਨੀ." (page 941) instead of "ਅਜ ਐਨੁਜਨਿਨੀ." 6 obstinacy, stubbornness. 7 obstruction, disturbance. "kih sikh ko karaj ar jax."—*GPS*.

ਅਰਥ [arath] *A* ارض *n* a throne. 2 God's throne 3 a paradise, the world of gods. "xudavād

<sup>2</sup>From Ayodhya. the word Avadh came into being for the areas extending beyond the city into the countryside.



baxsād o eš arāš.”—*jafar*. 4 the sky. 5 a roof, ceiling. 6 *Skt* अरस *adj* without sap, tasteless. 7 अर्षस् *n* piles.

ਅਰਸਹੁ ਕੁਰਸਹੁ [arās-hu kuras-hu], ਅਰਸ ਕੁਰਸ [aras kuras] See ਕੁਰਸ.

ਅਰਸਤੂ [arastu], ਅਰਸਤੂ [arastū] ۱ Aristotle G Aristoteles, one of the ancient philosophers of Greece, born in 384 BC at the new Greek settlement of Stagira. His father Nicomachus was the royal physician. Aristotle lost his parents while still young. At the age of 17, he reached the Greek capital Athens, became a pupil of Plato and received education there for 20 years. After the death of Plato, he left Athens and went to his friend Hermias who was an independent ruler of Attornius. Here he married Pythia, the sister of King Hermias. After some time Hermias got caught in the designs laid by the Persians, and Aristotle alongwith his wife went to Mitilini. After two years he was sent for by King Philippos<sup>1</sup> of Macedonia and appointed tutor of his son Alexander. Aristotle stayed at this honorable post for eight years. When Alexander left for Asia with the aim of conquering the world, Aristotle went to Athens where he taught philosophy at the Lycium for 13 years. He used to teach while walking around with his pupils, for which they came to be known as peripatetics.

Aristotle wrote celebrated treatises on different subjects. According to one writer he wrote 1000 treatises.<sup>2</sup> His books, accepted in Corpus Aristotelicum as authentic, prove that he was really a wonderful man. His books on logic, ethics, politics, economics, poetics, rhetoric, natural history of animals, physics,

<sup>1</sup>See ਫੈਲਵਸ.

<sup>2</sup>See Zeller's Aristotle and the Earlier Peripatetics Vol 1. P 49

metaphysics and other topics are the goals scholars aspire for. They decorate the libraries of rich persons.

In Europe, Aristotle is known as the master of the wise. His books have been translated in to almost all European languages, and students need to study them with diligence for selection to higher posts and positions in universities and academies. Aristotle died in 322 BC. at the age of 62 years. “bol arastū mātr vīcryo.”—*caritr* 217.

ਅਰਸਾ [arsa] ۱ ۱۱ n a period, time span, duration. 2 delay. 3 a plain, an open ground. ਅਰਸਾਤ [arsat] See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 12.

ਅਰਹਟ [arhat] *Skt* अरहत *n* a persian wheel; a circular appliance for lifting water from a well.

ਅਰਹਰ [arhar] *n* a type of grain/lentil.

ਅਰਹੱਤ [arhāt] See ਅਰੁੰਤ. “dhar arhāt dev ko rūpa.”—*arhāt*.

ਅਰਕ [arak] *Skt* अर्क *vr* to heat up, admire. 2 *Skt* अर्क *n* the sun. “kamal badan praci diat jzh ko vak arak parmana.”—*NP*. 3 ਅੱਕ. a wild plant, Calotropis. “arak jvas pat bīn bhāzu.”—*tulsi*. 4 Indar. 5 copper. 6 fire. 7 a pandit, scholar. 8 elder brother. 9 twelve (because the suns are believed to be twelve in number) 10 ۱ perspiration, sweat. 11 sap flowing from a pipe. 12 essence, quintessence.

ਅਰਕਾ ਲੁਤ [araksut], ਅਰਕਸ [arkaj] *n* son of the sun; Dharamraj; the god of death. 2 Saturday. 3 Karan. 4 Sugriv.

ਅਰਕ ਬਾਦਿਯਾ [arak badīyā] P ۱۱۱۱ *n* aniseed water. It has the same properties as aniseed. See ਸੈਂਦ.

ਅਰਕਾਨ [arkan] See ਧਰਕਾਨ.

ਅਰਕੀ [arki] *adj* pertaining to the sun; of the sun. 2 *n* son of the sun, Saturn. 3 Yam, the god of death. 4 See ਸੰਕਰਖਣ 3.

ਅਰਖਨ [arkhan] See ਅਖਰਖਣ. 2 *Skt* आर्षकम्, order

or gradation of saint-scholars.

**ਅਰਖੇਉ** [arkheu] *Skt* अर्खेय *n* the conduct of saint-scholars. "gurumukh as niras matī arkheu he."—BG ਅਰਖੇਯ ਮਤਿ.

**ਅਰਗਜਾ** [argaja] *n* a scented product prepared by mixing odorous substances for rubbing on the body so as to render it fragrant. "mrīg mad gora coa cādan kusum dāl sagal sugādhī ke argaja subas he."—BGK. 'Musk, gloss of musk, perfume, sandalwood, saffron and rose-petals are ingredients of argaja.'

**ਅਰਗਲ** [argal], **ਅਰਗਲਾ** [argala] *Skt* अर्गला *n* a wooden bolt attached to the inner side of a door to work as a locking system. 2 a click or pawl. 3 according to books on magic, the act of stopping by means of a charm or spell. See ਕੀਲ.

**ਅਰਗਾਈ** [argai] *Pkt* *n* silence. "jyō tag age ag argai."—NP. 'as an ignorant person gets mute in front of a metaphysician.'

**ਅਰਗਾਨਾ** [argana] *Pkt* *v* to get silent, become mute.

**ਅਰਗਾਰ** [argar], **ਅਰਗਾਰੰ** [aragarā] *adj* ਅਰਿ-ਭਾਨਕ. the destroyer of the enemy.

**ਅਰਘ** [aragh] *Skt* अर्घ *n* a libation, offering, worship. 2 price, cost. 3 water, milk, kusha (soft grass), curd, mustardseed, rice and barley, which are offered to the god. 4 the act of giving water to the god. 5 a pot made in the shape of cow's ear for offering water to the god. 6 a jewel. "aragh garabh arxp iriyan ko bhed na payo jar."—caritr 1. 'The secret of jewels (their exact spot in sea), what is there in the womb, the mystery of the king and the woman cannot be known'.

**ਅਰਘਾ** [argha] See ਅਰਘ 5.

**ਅਰਚ** [arac] *Skt* अर्च *vr* to worship, serve, honour, spruce, praise, establish.

**ਅਰਚਨ** [arcan], **ਅਰਚਾ** [arca] *Skt* अर्चन, अर्चा *n* worship. 2 respect. See ਅਰਚ *vr*. "puja arca

ahī na tori."—guj ravidas.

**ਅਰਚਾਰ** [arcar] *Skt* अर्चार् *adj* fit to be worshipped. 2 honourable; worthy of esteem. "agar dī ikk arcar pagar dī puja jāb kupp-hī."—paras. 'when honourable worship gives rise to anger'

**ਅਰਚਿ** [araci] *Skt* अर्चि *n* a ray. 2 a flame.

**ਅਰਚੇ ਕੀ ਥਰਿ** [arce ke gharī] in the company of worshippers. "arce ke gharī rahe udas, parce ke gharī karē nivas." ratanmala. 'Getting tired of worldly people, a spiritual person puts up with seekers of divine knowledge.'

**ਅਰਚੇਨ** [archen] *adj* ਅਰਿ-ਭਾਨਕ. destroyer of enemies. "archen ben mahā bali."—ben.

**ਅਰਜ** [araj] *Skt* अर्ज *vr* to produce, collect, earn, prepare, strive. 2 *اَرْج* *n* a request, supplication. "yak araj guphtam pes to."—ixlg m 1. 3 breadth. 4 *اَرْج* *P* longing, aspiration. "saca araju saci ardas."—asa m 1. 5 *اَرْج* *rate*. 6 price, value. 7 admiration.

**ਅਰਜਦਾਸੁ** [arajdas] *P* اَرْجِ دَاس *n* an application; a written request. See ਅਰਦਾਸ.

**ਅਰਜਨ** [arjan] *Skt* अर्जन *n* earning See ਅਰ੍ਜੁ *vr*. 2 collecting. "sri arjan arjan kari arjan band jis."—PP. 3 *Skt* अर्जुन. an evergreen hard wood tree also called jamala, flowering during March-April, also named *L. Terminalia Arjuna*. 4 middle brother of the Pandavas, who was an unrivalled archer of his era. According to the Mahabharat, he was born to Kunti as a result of her union with Indar. In the forty fourth chapter of Virat section, it is mentioned that he was named Arjun because of his transparent actions. In Dasam Granth, Arjun is mentioned as the twenty second incarnation:

katha briddh kas kārō vicarā?

baṭsvō arjan avtara.—nar

5 Sahasar Bahu, son of Kritviray, also called Sahasrarjun. He was a famous king of the Haihay dynasty. See ਸਹਸੁਰਾਹੁ and ਰੇਵੁਕਾ. 6 a white oleander. 7 a peacock. 8 Indar. 9 the

fifth Guru of the Sikhs, Arjan Dev, son of Guru Ramdas and Bibi Bhani, was born on 19 Vaisakh (vaisakh Vadi 7) Sammat 1620 (15 April 1563 AD) at Goindval. On 23 Harh Sammat 1636, he was married to Ganga Devi daughter of Kishan Chand of village Mau. She gave birth to their brave son Guru Hargobind.

Guru Arjan Sahib sat on the pontifical throne on 2 Assu Sammat 1638 (1 September 1581 AD) He preached the Sikh faith in a very effective manner and framed the rule for contributing one tenth of one's honourably earned income to the common cause. In Sammat 1645 he got Santokhsar tank paved, and during the same year founded Harimandir. In 1647 Sammat he got a bathing tank constructed at Taran Taran. In Sammat 1651, he established Kartarpur town in Jalandhar district. During Sammat 1659-60, he got Ramsar constructed and in Sammat 1661 he compiled Guru Granth Sahib. At the same time he installed the holy book in Harimandir and appointed Baba Buddha as its granthi.

For safeguarding the rules of Gurmata (the religious code) and teaching the Sikhs to be firm in their faith, he was martyred on the bank of Ravi river on Jeth Vadi 4 (2 Harh) Sammat 1663 (30 May 1606 AD). The sacred shrine raised over his cremation site is now a place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs.

The fifth Guru lived for 43 years 1 month and 15 days, out of which he remained at the helm for 24 years and nine months. The Bhat panegyrists sang,

"guru arjun sirī chātr apī pāramesārī diāu." and "murāṭī pāc pramāṇ purākhū guru arjunū pikh-hu nayan."—*savēye m 5 ke*. 'God himself spread a canopy over the head of Guru Arjun' and 'Look at Guru Arjan for the model of a man' 10 *adj* white, bright. 11 *clean*,

chaste.

Bhai Santokh Singh has combined the words arjan and arjun: So here, they are explicated together.

arjan<sup>1</sup> sunat su dasan ko dan det  
moh ke vidarbe ko vak sar arjan,<sup>2</sup>  
arjan<sup>3</sup> yas vistiran sātōkh sīgh  
jahā tahā janyat mano taru arjan,<sup>4</sup>  
arjan<sup>5</sup> bhae gan mokhpod lāe tin  
syamghan tan hoy tore yamalarjan,<sup>6</sup>  
arjan<sup>7</sup> janyojaz keto he vithar tero  
eso rup dhar at raj guru arjan.—GPS.

ਅਰਜਨ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [arjan satiguru] See ਅਰਜਨ 9.

ਅਰਜਨ ਪਿਤਾ [arjan pita] Arjun's father, Indar.

ਅਰਜਨੁ [arjanu] See ਅਰਜਨ

ਅਰਜ ਬੇਗੀ [araj begi] *P* عرض بگی *n* an officer during the Mughal rule who received petitions from the people and forwarded them to the king. "kharo arajbegi tis thane."—GPS.

In ladies' palace such an official was called Urda Begni

ਅਰਜਮੰਦ [arajmād] *P* ارجمند *adj* who petitions. 2 *good*. 3 *honoured, honourable*. 4 *respectable, honourable*.

ਅਰਜਾ [arja] See ਅਰਜਾ.

ਅਰਜਾ [arjā] *P* ارزان *adj* cheap.

ਅਰਜਾਧਿ [arjadhī], ਅਰਜਾਧੇ [arjadhe] *n* life, period or duration of being alive. "pāl khinī chijē arjadhe."—*asa m 5*.

ਅਰਜਾਨੀ [arjani], ਅਰਜਾਨੀ ਮਲ [arjani mal] son of Baba Mohri and grandson of Guru Amar Das, who after death was brought back to life by the Guru's blessing.

<sup>1</sup>arja (petitions).

<sup>2</sup>Arjun (one of the pādavs).

<sup>3</sup>white, bright.

<sup>4</sup>Arjun (tree).

<sup>5</sup>clean, whose conscience is clear

<sup>6</sup>See ਅਰਜਾਨ (pair of trees).

<sup>7</sup>width or expanse.

ਅਰਜਾਰੀ [ərjari] See ਅਰਜਾਰੀ. 2 *P* ارجاری *adj* afflicted with grief, grieved. "istri ərjari hoi maraṇ prayāt"—*JSBM*.

ਅਰਜੀ [ərji] *A* ارجی *n* an application, a petition. 2 *adj* apparent, visible. "kalika kal hi jiu ərji he."—*cāḍi 1*.

ਅਰਜੀਦਨ [ərjidan] *P* ارجیدن *v* to quote price; to evaluate.

ਅਰਜੁ [ərju] See ਅਰਜ.

ਅਰਜੁਨ [ərjun] See ਅਰਜਨ.

ਅਰਜੁਨਾਯੁਧ [ərjunayudh] *n* Arjun's weapon, the arrow.—*sanama*. 2 a bow, especially gādiv (Arjun's bow).

ਅਰਜੁਨੁ [ərjunu] See ਅਰਜਨ.

ਅਰਜੀਈ [ərjoi] *n* a request. See ਅਰਜ. "aviloko mam dīs ərjoi."—*GPS*.

ਅਰਜਿ ਉਰਜਿ ਕੇ [ərjhi urjhi ke] *adv* having been entangled. "ərjhi urjhi ke paximua."—*s kabir*.

ਅਰਝ [ərə] See ਅਰੁਣ. 2 *Skt* अर्ज *n* a wave, ripple. 3 flow. 4 a letter, an alphabet, a character.

ਅਰਝ [ərəv] *n* a body of water; sea. "ərəv bhav nas ko."—*NP*.

ਅਰਝਾ [ərə] *n* ਆਰਝਾ a (forest) dweller; a male buffalo. See ਅਰਝਾ 3. 2 *adj* wild.

ਅਰਝਿ [ərəhi], ਅਰਝੀ [ərhi] *Skt* *n* the sun. 2 a tree *L* Premna Spinosa. 3 a wooden contraption used to make fire for oblation. "methan gyan agni ko ərhi."—*GPS*. They would take two pieces of wood, one placed horizontally and the other fixed vertically in it. Then wrapping a cord around the horizontal one, they rotated it vigorously and the friction produced fire. This fire was considered pure in the Veds and its use in religious oblation was regarded as sublime. 4 In Shastarnam Mala, ਅਰਝੀ has been used for the hostile army.

ਅਰਝੇਸ [ərəes] See ਅਰੁਣੇਸ.

ਅਰਝੇਦਯ [ərəoday] See ਅਰੁਣੇਦਯ.

ਅਰਝਨ [ərəny] See ਅਰੰਨ.

ਅਰਥ [ərəth] *Skt* अर्थ *v* to beg, desire, explore, encircle. 2 *Skt* अर्थ *n* meaning, purport, sense. "dheryo ərəth jo sēbad mājhara, bar bar ur kərhu vicara."—*GPS*. 3 purpose, motive, aim. "puchia dhadhi sadi ke kitu ərəth tū aia?"—*var sri m* 4. "tirəth udəmu satiguru kia sabbh lok udhəṇ ərəth."—*tukha chāt m* 4. 4 wealth material. "ərəth dharam kam mokh ka data"—*bila m* 5. 5 a cause, reason. 6 five topics! speech, touch, sight, taste and smell. 7 a result, effect. 8 wealth, property, dignity. "ərəth drabu dekh kachu sāgr nahi calna."—*dhana m* 9. 9 *adj* ਅ-ਰਥ, without a chariot.

ਅਰਥ ਸਾਸਤਰ [ərəth sāstrə] *Skt* अर्थशास्त्र *n* science of wealth, or economics; study of skill and trade. 2 title of Chanikya's book on political economy. See ਸੈਨਾਪਤਿ and ਚਾਣਕਿਯ.

ਅਰਥ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ [ərəth citr] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ (B).

ਅਰਥਨਾ [ərəthna] *Skt* अर्थना. *v* to beg, ask for, solicit. "aen hin basnā nagan karət ərəthna jn."—*NP*.

ਅਰਥ ਪੁਰੋਲਿਕਾ [ərəth prahelika] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ and ਪੁਰੋਲਿਕਾ.

ਅਰਥ ਮੱਲ [ərəth mall] eldest son of Baba Mohri Ji, and grandson of Guru Amar Das. "təb-hi ərəth mal cal kar ayo."—*GPS*.

ਅਰਥ ਵਾਦ [ərəth vad] *Skt* अर्थवाद. *n* a motivating sentence, for example, describing comforts of heaven to persuade people to perform oblations and fire sacrifices, or mentioning the birth of a son or wealth as reward for austerities.

ਅਰਥਾਉ [ərəthau], ਅਰਥਾਇ [ərəthai] See ਅਰਥ and ਅਰਥਾਨਾ. *n* a principle; purpose, intent. "es sēbad ko jo ərəthave."—*srdhgosāṭx*. "isu pād jo ərəthai leṭ so guru hamara."—*gəu a m* 1. 2 *S* ਅਰਥਾਇ an example, a citation, an instance.

ਅਰਥਾਤ [ərəthat] *Skt* अर्थात् *part* that is, meaning, or, namely. 2 in reality; really.

ਅਰਥਾਤਰ ਨਾਸ [ərəthātar nyas] abandonment of

difference in meaning, a literary figure in which a common utterance is confirmed by a special phrase, or a special phrase is confirmed by a common one.

#### Example:

"nic uc hve jat hē, gurughar ki yahī riti."

"satiguru sāgatī le pati pati mit jat,  
dekho! mardana puy bhayo guru sāg te."

Look! Mardana became worthy of worship because of his being in the Guru's company. This is a common practice as regards the Guru's company, but Mardana's example or case is a special one of being worthy of worship. This is arthātar nyas.

sakāt sāgu nā kipe durhī jāie bhagī,  
basanu karo parsie tau kachu lage dagu.

—s kabir.

Here company of the worshipper of maya is a special case but blotch being caused by a black utensil is a common occurrence.

(b) a second form of arthātar nyas is to confirm a specific statement with its reference to a common one.

#### Example :

"sikkhan seva guru karē, vadīyan ki yahī riti."

"satiguru amār ne datu ki sahāri lat,  
vadē sada chima or nāmarta dhārāt hē."

ਅਰਥਾਨਾ [arthana] *v* to interpret; to tell the meaning of. 2 to understand the meaning of a sentence.

ਅਰਥਾਪੱਤੀ [arthapatti] *Skt* अर्थापत्ति *n* understanding the unsaid meaning; an instance of verification when one statement automatically proves another, as 'it rains' automatically proves that the sky is overcast. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ. 2 a figure of meaning in poetry. See ਕਾਵਯਾਰਥ ਪੱਤੀ.

ਅਰਥਾਵ [arthav] See ਅਰਥਾਉ and ਅਰਥਾਨਾ. 2 *n* a bodily gesture conveying a mental condition. 3 a feat, performance or show of skill. "sāstrā praharāt surān pe kar hathān ko arthav

dikhavē."—*kṛtsan*.

ਅਰਥਾਵਿੱਤਿ [arthavritti] See ਈਪਲ (d)

ਅਰਥੀ [arthī] *Skt* अर्थी *n* a bier; a hearse. 2 *Skt* अर्थिन्, *adjsuppliant*, petitioner. "jō ihu dhavē mara arthī."—*gau ā m* 5.

ਅਰਥੀਆ [arthia], ਅਰਥੀਯ [arthiy] See ਅਰਥੀ. 2 "raje khaṇ umrav ... sabbhī harī ke arthīe."—*var bīla m* 4. "jō arthiy padarthān darsan ko avē."—*GPS*.

ਅਰਥੇਉ [artheu] See ਅਰਥਾਉ. "gurumukh bhau bhagatī artheu."—*BG*

ਅਰਥ [arad] *Skt* अर्ध *vr* to beg; to go; to inflict pain; to kill.

ਅਰਦਨ [araden] *Skt* adj without teeth (ਰਦਨ), toothless. 2 *Skt* अर्दन *n* crushing, grinding. "namo sroṇvirjardani dhumrhātī."—*cāḍī* 2. "rakatbij sōbhādīk araden?"—*GPS*. 3 to kill; to destroy. 4 to bet, to crave.

ਅਰਦਲੀ [ardali] *E* orderly. *n* a batman, servant; one who carries out orders.

ਅਰਦਾਸ [ardas], ਅਰਦਾਸਿ [ardasi] *Skt* अर्ह (beg) आस (hope) *vr* to pray, request. 2 *P* اَرْدَاس *n* a request, supplication. "ardas bina jō kaj sidhavē."—*tanama*. "ardasi suni bhagat apune ki."—*sor m* 5. In the Sikh religion, ardas (prayer) is addressed only to the Creator and it is said after the recitation of scriptural texts or for the smooth completion of various mundane tasks. It is performed standing with both hands folded together. "sukh data bhe bhājno tīau agē kari ardasi."—*sri m* 5.

"ape jānē karē apī ape ānē rasi,  
tīse agē nanka khālī-ī kīcē ardasi."

—*maru var* 1 *m* 2.

"dūx kar jorī karāu ardasi."—*bher m* 5.

"tū thakur tum pahī ardasi,  
jū pīdū sabbh terī rasi,  
tum mat pīta ham barīk tere,  
tumrī kṛpā mahī sukh ghanere,  
koī nā jānē tumra ātū,

uce te uca bhāgvātu,  
sagāl samagri tumre sutri dhari,  
tum te hoī su agīakari,  
tumri gati miti tum hi jani,  
nanak das sādā kurbani.”—*sukhmanī*

**ਅਰਦਾਸੀਆ** [ardasia] *n* someone, generally a granthi, leading the Sikh supplicatory prayer. 2 one who performs a prayer.

**ਅਰਦਾਗ** [ardag] *Skt* अर्दिष्ट *adj* crushed, pulverised. 2 begged, asked for. “*deu sadhu sāgati ardagiō*.”—*sar m 5*.

**ਅਰਦਾਗਿਓ** [ardagiō] begged, supplicated, asked for. See **ਅਰਦ** and **ਅਰਦਾਗ**.

**ਅਰਦਿਤ** [ardit] crushed, trampled See **ਅਰਦਨ** 2. “*bhāṣit arditā aghā*.”—*datt*. 2 (something) asked for.

**ਅਰਧ** [aradh] *Skt* अधस् *part* under, below. See **ਅਰਧ** ਉਰਧ. 2 *Skt* अर्ध *adj* half. “*aradh sarir kaṭaie*.”—*śrī m 1*. 3 the middle, centre. “*adho uradh ardhā*.”—*japu*. 4 *Skt* अर्थ *worthy* of completion. 5 obtainable, procurable, fit to be had. “*aradh rījak sabh jagat ko*.”—*sanama*. 6 *Skt* आराध्य. adoration, adorable. See **ਅਰਧਿ**. 7 soul. See **ਅਰਧ** ਉਰਧ 4.

**ਅਰਧ ਉਰਧ** [aradh uradh] *Skt* अथः ਉਪ੍ਰੰ *this* and the next world. 2 the earth and the sky. “*aradh uradh dou tēhī nahl*.”—*gaur kabir*. 3 low and high. 4 creatures and God. “*tau aradh-hī uradh milia sukh pava*.”—*gaur kabir bavan*.

**ਅਰਧ ਸਰੀਰੀ** [aradh sariri] one's better half, wife. “*aradh sariri nari nā choḍē*.”—*asa kabir*. “*lok ved guṇ gyan vicc aradh sariri mokh duari*.”—*BG*

**ਅਰਧਸਿਰਾ** [aradhsira] *Skt* अर्धवर्धेदक. *A* २३ Hemicrania (headache in half the head) Its causes are : eating meals without vegetable dishes; eating before digesting the earlier meal; taking too much ice and liquor; excessive copulation, carrying heavy load on

the head, excessive menstrual discharge. Its symptoms are headache in half the head, severe headache, excessive palpitation of the heart, weakening of eyesight, and heaviness in the eyes. Its treatment comprises:

(1) Opium and gum of acacia tree should be rubbed into a paste which should be plastered over the temples and the aching half of the head.

(2) About one ratti of saffron should be roasted in purified butter and rubbed on the aching part.

(3) Purified butter and raw sugar mixed in warm milk should be taken.

(4) One should drink castor oil mixed in hot milk.

(5) Grains of rice which ripen in 60 days should be soaked and when dry should be finely ground and taken as snuff.

(6) Oil of costus species, warmed in hot water, should be applied as paste.

(7) Chebiotic myrobalan, buleric myrobalan, emblic myrobalan, wormwood and bark of margosa tree should be combined and thoroughly boiled in water with raw sugar mixed in it and taken as a drink.

(8) One should eat ten leaves of basil with hot milk.

(9) One should daub emblica ribes and black sesame seeds ground in water.

(10) One should drink water of raw coconut.

If hemicrania pain starts after sunrise, and increases as the sun goes up, but stops at sunset, it is called *suryavarat*. To cure this, two rattis of quinine and the same amount of burnt alum be ground together finely and taken with water at day-break, thrice after every two hours. “*aradhsira aru hridēsāghat*.”—*caritr 405*.



ਅਰਧ ਚੰਡੀ [arədh kōbhi] See ਚੰਡੀ 6.

ਅਰਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ [arədh chādr] *Skt* ਅਰੰ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ *n* the moon on the eighth day of the lunar month. 2 a kind of arrow with its tip shaped like a half-moon. "tarkas te sar karyo nīkasan aradh sucādrakar saman."—*GPS*. 3 a semi-moon-like mark on the peacock's feathers. 4 half-moon-like clasp of hand and thumb around the neck of some one being driven out of a place. 5 a symbol representing gemination. See ਅਧਿਕ. 6 a mark made by a nail pressed against a soft surface. ਅਰਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣੀ [arədh chādrayṇi] *n* goddess Durga who carries the sign of a semi-moon on her forehead. "nāmo aradh cādrayṇi cādrayṇi."—*cādrī* 2.

ਅਰਧਨ [ar dhan] See ਆਰਾਧਨ.

ਅਰਧ ਨਗਸਰੂਪੀ [arədh nagsarupi] See ਨਗ ਸਰੂਪੀ ਅਰਧ.

ਅਰਧ ਨਰਾਜ [arədh naraj] See ਨਰਾਜ ਅਰਧ.

ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ [arədh nariṣ], ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ [arədh nariṣvar] *Skt* ਅਰੰ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ *n* that form of Shiv in which his left side is that of a woman and right side that of a man. See ਵਾਮ ਮਾਰਗ.

ਅਰਧਨਾਰੀ ਨਟੇਸ਼ੁਰ [aradhnari nāṭeṣvar] per Vedic medicine, a cure for pain in half the body.

ਅਰਧ ਪਾਧਰੀ [arədh padhri] See ਪਾਧਰੀ ਅਰਧ.

ਅਰਧ ਭੂਜੰਗ [arədh bhujəṅg] See ਲੰਖਨਾਰੀ.

ਅਰਧਾਂਗ [ardhāṅg] See ਅਧਵੰਗ and ਅਰਧੰਗ.

ਅਰਧਾਂਗੀ [ardhāṅgī] *Skt* ਅਰਧਾਂਗਿਨੀ. See ਅਰਧ ਲਾਰੀ. 2 ਅਰਧਾਂਗੀ *n* Shiv. See ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ.

ਅਰਧਾੰਭ [ardhābh], ਅਰਧਾਂਭਾ [ardhābha] *adj* ਅੰਭ-ਆਰਾਧਤ worthy of worship by gods and ancestors. See ਅੰਭ "japī man ram namu ardhābha."—*prabha* m 4. 2 *Skt* ਅਰਧਾਂਭਾ *n* one who has assumed Parvati (Amba) in half his body; Shiv, Mahadev.

ਅਰਧਿ [aradhi] *Skt* ਆਰਾਧਤ *adj* worthy of worship. "aradhi kau ardhia."—*maru judev*

ਅਰਧਿਆ [ardhia] worshipped, adored. See ਅਰਧਨ, ਅਰਧਿ and ਚੰਦ ਸਤ.

ਅਰਧੀ [ardhi] a worshipper. See ਅਨਿਪਤ.

ਅਰਧੈ ਅਰਧ [ardho aradh] *adv* exactly half.

ਅਰਧੈ ਅਰਧਿ [ardho aradhi] *adv* half and half, in two equal parts, that is, in the centre or middle. "dutiā ardho aradhi samāia."—*ram* m 5. 'In dvapar, half the religion prevailed.' ਅਰਧੰਗ [ardhəṅg] *Skt* ਅਰਧੰਗ See ਅਧਵੰਗ. 2 *n* Shiv who has his body half male and half female. 3 *adj* half part, in two parts, bipartite. "ardhāṅg kare bhāṭ koṭī."—*caritr* 1.

ਅਰਧੰਗਕ [ardhəṅgak] *n* one who has made half his body female; Shiv; Rudar. "kardhō he anāṅg ardhāṅgak ke ātak te."—*caritr* 109.

ਅਰਧੰਗੀ [ardhəṅgī] *n* wife. 2 Shiv. "nacyo he ap tahi ardhəṅgī."—*caritr* 125.

ਅਰਨ [aran] See ਅਰੁਣ and ਅਰਨੜ. 2 *v* to take a firm stand; to clash. "nāhi aran ko aran dehige aran karhi ran aran saman."—*GPS*.

ਅਰਨਵ [arnav] See ਅਰਣਵ.

ਅਰਨਾ [arna] See ਅਰਨਾ. "hamre sōṅ tumaro arna."—*GPS*. "ari sō arke atx yuddh machayo."—*krisan* 2 to get entangled. "ario prem ki khorī."—*sar* m 5. 3 *n* a bison; a forest buffalo. "moh rahi jamuna khag 3 harjacc sabhe arna aru gēda."—*krisan*.

ਅਰਨੀ [arni] See ਅਰਣੀ.


ਅਰਨੌਲੀ [arnoli] This is a branch of the princely state founded by Bhai Bhagtu in Karnal. Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh's elder son Bhai Desu Singh established his state at Kaithal and the younger Sukkha Singh set up his separate state at Arnauli. The wealthy sardars of Suddhuval are also descendants of Sukkha Singh. See ਤਰਤੁ ਤਾਈ.

ਅਰਨੜ [arny] See ਅਰੰਨ

ਅਰਪਣ [arpan], ਅਰਪਨ [arpan] *Skt* ਅਪਣ an offering, a present, donation. "arapi sadhu kau apna jiu."—*sukhmani*. "arpiā tē sisu suthan gur pahī."—*gau chāt* m 5.

ਅਰਪੰਚ [arpāc] *n* something to which is made a

dedication of a tightened bowstring; a bow.  
"bhāhan ki arpāc kasi he."—*krīśan*.

ਅਰਬ [arab] *Skt* अर्ब *vr* to kill, murder; to go. 2 *A*  *n* a country to the west of India; a desert country across the Arabian Sea. Prophet Muhammad was born there and lived in Mecca. The principal religious place Kaaba is also in Mecca. Arabia is divided into five parts.

Tihamah, Hijaz, Najad, Aruz and Yemen.  
"mahadūn tab prabhū upraja, arab des ko kīno raja."—*VN*. 3 *adj* Arabian, of Arabia, such as an Arabian horse. 4 the Arabian sea. 5 *Skt* अर्बुद *n* ten crores, one hundred million.  
"bhāḍar darab arab kharab."—*ram pātal m 5*.

ਅਰਬਾ [arab-a] *A*  four. See ਅਰਬਾ ਨਾਸਰ.

ਅਰਬਦ [arbad] See ਅਰਬੁਦ. 2 *Skt* आरब्ध *adj* commenced, begun. "arbad narbad dhōdhukara."—*maru solhe m 1*. "There was utter darkness in the beginning." See ਨਰਬਦ.


ਅਰਬਨਿ [arabanī], ਅਰਬਨੀ [arabani] *n* an army or cavalry having Arabian horses; an Arab horse-cavalry.—*sanama*.

ਅਰਬਲ [arbal], ਅਰਬਲਾ [arbala] a short form for ਅਰਬਲਾ. age, life. "jīm dehī arbal chin."—*aj*. "mohī arbala nrīp kī janhu."—*caritr 305*.

ਅਰਬਲਾਰਿ [arbalarī] *n* the enemy of youth; old age, senility.—*sanama*.

ਅਰਬਲਾਰਿ ਅਰਿ [arbalarī arī] enemy of old age, amrit, ambrosia.—*sanama*.

ਅਰਬਾ [arba] See ਅਰਬਾ.

ਅਰਬਾ ਨਾਸਰ [arba nasar] *A*  four elements: fire, air, water and earth. "arba nasar ka tan he."—*JSBM*. "khak bad atis 3 ab ko relau he."—*akal*.<sup>2</sup>

ਅਰਬਿੰਦ [arbid] *Skt* अरविंद *n* something whose petals are spread like spokes of a wheel, or which bursts open during the day, a lotus. 2 a

<sup>1</sup>which human beings cannot state.

<sup>2</sup>In Gurbani and in Sanskrit akash, is the fifth element. Here translation of Arabic-Persian books is given.

stork, crane. 3 a poetic form. See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 17.

ਅਰਬੀ [arbi] *adj* Arabian horse. 2 an inhabitant of Arabia. 3 the language of Arabia, Arabic. 4 See ਅਰਬੀ.

ਅਰਬੁਦ [arbud] *Skt* अर्बुद *n* ten crores, one hundred million. 2 a mountain range in Rajputana (Rajasthan); Aravali. 3 Mount Abu. 4 a cloud. 5 per Vedic lore, a disease of the body; a tumour. 6 an eye-disease.


ਅਰਬੰਗ [arbang] See ਅਰਬੰਗ "kou ave arbang ab toko mar javal."—*NP*.

ਅਰਬਰਿ [arbarī] *n* the enemy of the Arabian horse, a tiger or lion.—*sanama*.

ਅਰਬ [arabh] *Skt* अर्ब *n* a child. 2 winter. 3 a student, learner.

ਅਰਬਕ [arbhak] *Skt* अर्बक *adj* small, young. 2 a child, lad. "arbhak rup sikkh hē sāsar madh."—*BGK*. 3 foolish, unwise. 4 weak, feeble.

ਅਰਮਨ [arman], ਅਰਮਨੀ [armani] See ਫਿਰਮਨ and ਫਿਰਮਨੀ.

ਅਰਮਨ [arman] *P*  *Skt* अर्भ-मन *n* a desire, wish, longing. "kari avaj ab au arman jīh."—*gurusobha*. 2 a regret, repentance. "rajan ko arman rāhe jag."—*GPS*.

ਅਰਾਨਾ [ar-rana] *v* to give a hoarse cry, give a shriek. 2 to challenge, roar. "sen katocin ki tabe gher lai ar-rai."—*VN*. "log pre ar-rai."—*caritr 23*.

ਅਰਲ ਬਰਲ [aral baral] *adj* ਅ-ਰਲ and ਫਿ-ਰਲ, topsy turvy, nonsense; absurd. 2 *n* a nonsensical talk. "osu aral baral muh-hu nikale."—*var sor m 4*.

ਅਰਲਾ [arla] *Skt* अरल *n* a variety of longish pumpkin. "bahu ajanu su arla mano."—*GPS*. 2 See ਅਰਗਲਾ.

ਅਰਲੀ [arli] See ਅਰਗਲਾ.

ਅਰਵਲ [arval] a sub-caste of Jats living mostly in Dera Gazi Khan.

ਅਰਵਲੀ [arvali] See ਅਰਬੁਦ 2.

ਅਰਦਾਬੀਨ [arvacin] *Skt* ਅਰਦਾਬੀਨ. *adj* new, modern.

ਅਰਦੀਦ [arvid] See ਅਰਦੀਦ.

ਅਰਦੀ [arvi] or ਅਰਦੀ *n* a variety of arum calocasia; it is like sweet potato which grows with autumn crops and is cooked like a vegetable; it has broad-leaves, which are used as disposable plates.

ਅਰਦਾਉਣਾ [arṭauna] See ਅਰਦਾਨਾ. "arṭave bīl-lave nīdak."—*asa m 5*.

ਅਰਦਾਖੇਲ [arṭakhol] *n* a contrivance to lock the gate of a cattle-shed. 2 a winding passage through which one has to pass by bending or twisting his body.

ਅਰਦੀ [arai] *n* ਰਦੀ a community mostly engaged in growing and selling green vegetables. Its members are also called Maliar in Pothohar and Dhani areas.

ਅਰਕ [arak] *A* عرک *n* a tree of Arabia, whose leaves are eaten by camels. 2 See ਦਿਰਕ.

ਅਰਕੀ [araki] *n* camel; the eater of leaves of the arak tree. 2 See ਦਿਰਕੀ.

ਅਰਗ [arag] *Skt* *adj* without ਰਾਗ (love), devoid of love. 2 without colour.

ਅਰਾਜੀ [araji] *A* اراجی *n* plural of ਅਰਜ (land), lands, fields. 2 cultivable field.

ਅਰਾਤੀ [arati] *Skt* ਅਰਾਤੀ *n* an enemy, foe. "ar sake nahī nīkaṭ arati."—*GPS*.

ਅਰਾਦਾ [arada] See ਦਿਰਾਦਾ. "jāg arada karat bulād."—*GPS*.

ਅਰਾਧ [aradh] See ਅਰਾਧਨ, ਆਰਾਧਨ and ਆਰਾਧਤ.

ਅਰਾਧਨ [aradhān], ਅਰਾਧਨਾ [aradhna] *Skt* ਅਰਾਧਨ *n* service, worship, devotion. "harī harī nam aradhna."—*maru 3 m 5*.

ਅਰਾਧਿ [aradhi] having worshipped. "tis-hi aradhi sādā sukh hoī."—*ram m 5*. 2 See ਆਰਾਧਤ.

ਅਰਾਨਾ [arana] *v* to give a loud cry, involve in. "ukhal kanh arai."—*krīṣṇ*.

ਅਰਾਪਉ [arapau] See ਅਰਾਪਨ.

ਅਰਾਪਨ [arapan] *Skt* ਅਪਣ *n* giving, entrusting,

offering. "hiu arapau."—*sar chāt m 5*. 'I offer my heart'.

ਅਰਾਮ [aram] a garden. See ਆਰਾਮ "bityo jēb ek jam kṛite aram bīkhe."—*GPS*. 'Three hours were spent having a walk in the garden'.

ਅਰਾਰ [arar] *adj* without bickering or dispute. 2 without a fight. 3 stubborn, obdurate.

ਅਰਾਲਕ [aralak], ਅਰਾਲਿਕ [aralik] *Skt* ਅਰਾਲਿਕ *adj* walking aslant. 2 *n* a cook. "ayas din aralik tai."—*NP*.

ਅਰਾਵਨ [aravan] *v* to entangle, hook. 2 *n* an obstruction, a hitch. 3 a hindrance, an obstacle. "mahā kuṭīl bahu pax aravan."—*NP*.

ਅਰਾਵਨੀ [aravni] *n* an obstacle, riddle. 2 an entanglement, obstruction.

ਅਰਿ [ari] *Skt* *n* an enemy, a foe. 2 a weapon.

ਅਰਿਓ [ario] got entangled. 2 got caught up. See ਅਰਨਾ. "ario prem kī khori."—*sar m 5*.

ਅਰਿਆਰ [ariar], ਅਰਿਆਰਾ [ariara] *adj* who resists, or contests. 2 stubborn, mulish. 3 ਅਰਿ of ਅਰਿ, an enemy of an enemy; a destroyer of the enemy. "ariar asi."—*sanama*.

ਅਰਿਸਟ [arīṣṭ], ਅਰਿਸ੍ਟ [arīṣṭ] *Skt* an obstruction. 2 a calamity, distress. 3 sorrow, agony. 4 a crow. 5 a margosa tree. 6 a demon whom Kṛṣṇ sent in the form of a bull to kill Kṛṣṇ but who himself got killed. He was called Vriṣṇabhasur. 7 a soapwart. 8 son of Viṣṇu born to the daughter of King Yajati. "tis te ek putr upjāva, nam arīṣṭ jēhī ko gava."—*GPS*. 9 *Dg* a mud house.

ਅਰਿਸ੍ਟਾਸੁਰ [arīṣṭasur] ਅਰਿਸ੍ਟ-ਅਸੁਰ See ਅਰਿਸ੍ਟ 6.

ਅਰਿਖੇਉ [arikheu] See ਅਰਖੇਉ.

ਅਰਿਜਨਨਿ [arījanani] See ਅਰਜਨਨਿ.

ਅਰਿਜਿਤ [arījit] See ਸੰਤ੍ਰਾਜਿਤ.

ਅਰਿੰਡ [arid] See ਏਰੰਡ.

ਅਰਿਣ [arin], ਅਰਿਣਰ [arīṇar] *Skt* ਕਰਣ *adj* who does not have any debt to pay; free of debt.

ਅਰਿਨੀ [arīṇi] See ਅਰਿਣ. 2 ਅਰਿ-ਅਨੀ an army of the enemy.—*sanama*.

**ਅਰਿੰਦ** [ərid] *n* an enemy. 2 a short form for ਅਰਿੰਦਮ (destroyer of enemy). "gamne arid su gubid ne chudai din."—GPS.

**ਅਰਿੰਦਮ** [aridam] *Skt* अरिन्दम *adj* who destroys the enemy. "sunat aridam tit ko gae."—GPS.

**ਅਰਿੰਦੇਵ** [aridev] See ਦੇਵ ਅਰਿ.

**ਅਰਿੰਦਾਰ** [ariyar] See ਅਰਿਅਰ.

**ਅਰਿੰਨ** [arill], **ਅਰਿੰਨਾ** [arilla] See ਅਰਿੰਨ.

**ਅਰੀ** [ari] See ਅਰੀ. 2 See ਅਰਿ. 3 See ਅਰੀ. "ari tē ka kari, kari kari ki riri. nāh nāh toko bhali, bhali nāh sō priti."—anonymous. 4 a vocative for a woman "ari bai! gobid namu mat visre."—guj trilocan.

**ਅਰੀਅਲ** [arial] See ਅਰੀਅਲ. "atī arial nahi calhi agare."—GPS.

**ਅਰੀਠਾ** [aritha] *Skt* अरिठ्ठा *n* a soap nut, seed pod.

**ਅਰੀਲ** [aril] See ਅਰੀਅਲ.

**ਅਰੁ** [aru] *part* and, as well as; a conjunction. "maia phas bādh nahi phare aru manu sūnz na luke."—asa kabir.

**ਅਰੁਚਿ** [aruchi] *Skt* lack of inclination; disinclination. 2 lassitude, hatred. 3 a disease in which hunger disappears. See ਅਰਿਚਟ.

**ਅਰੁਜ** [aruj] *adj* free from disease (ਰੁਜ); healthy.

**ਅਰੁਜਨਨਿ** [arujanani] *cpd* Chandarbhaga river; related to whom is the moon, who dispels disease.—sanama.

**ਅਰੁੰਘਨ** [arujhan] *v* to get entangled. 2 to ride. 3 to get busy, be involved.

**ਅਰੁਣ** [arun] *Skt* *n* sun's chariot. 2 sun's charioteer, son of Kashyap and Vinita and elder brother of Garur. He is a cripple in the lower part of the body, because his mother in her anxiety to see him had broken the egg while yet raw. Therefore he is also called ਅਨੁਰੁ. In the Purans, he is described as deep red in colour, and that the pre-dawn redness is his. Arun's wife is named Shyeni; Sampati and Jatayu are their sons. "karam kari arun pigula ri."—dhana

ਅਨ (without) ਊਰੁ (thighs), without thighs.

trilocan. 3 vermilion. 4 *adj* blood-red.

**ਅਰੁਣਕੁਰ** [aruncur] *Skt* *n* one having a red plume; a rooster. "aruncur ko tan sasi bhayo."—sanama. 'The moon turned a cock.'

**ਅਰੁਣ ਭਾਰਿਣੀ** [arun barini] *cpd* Sarasvati river with red (ਅਰੁਣ) water (ਭਾਰਿ).—sanama.

**ਅਰੁਣਾ** [aruna] a tributary of Sarasvati which joins the latter near Pehoa. 2 a madder. 3 a potable red weed; colai; deracea. 4 seed of Abrus precatorius. 5 a red coloured cow. 6 *Skt* अरुणा worship. "ghati pac la aruna kark."—NP.

**ਅਰੁਣੇਸ਼** [arunes] *n* Arun's master, the sun.

**ਅਰੁਣੋਦਧਿ** [arunodadhi] *n* Red Sea separating Egypt and Arabia.

**ਅਰੁਣੋਦਯ** [arunoday] *n* the sunrise; the time when the sun appears; the redness before sunrise; dawn, morning. See ਅਰੁਣ.

**ਅਰੁੰਧਤੀ** [arudhati] *Skt* अरुन्धती *n* daughter of saint Karadam and wife of ascetic Vashishth. 2 a small star seen near the Great Bear; according to the Purans, one who cannot see Arundhati star dies within 40 days. 3 tip of the tongue.

**ਅਰੁੱਧ** [aruddh] *adj* ਅ (not) ਰੁੱਧ (busy), unobstructed.

**ਅਰੁਨ** [arun] See ਅਰੁਣ.

**ਅਰੁਨ ਭਾਰਿਨਿ** [arun barinin] See ਅਰੁਣ ਭਾਰਿਣੀ. the land of Sarasvati river (Arun Barini).—sanama.

**ਅਰੁਜ** [aruj] اړج *n* rise; progress; increase. 2 height, elevation. 3 See ਊਰੁਜ 2.

**ਅਰੁੰਘਨ** [arujhan] *n* a complication, tangle. 2 an obstruction, impediment. 3 *v* to be busy with something, be involved. "sah s3g krm bak arujhe."—GPS.

**ਅਰੁਧ** [arudh] See ਅਰੁਤ and ਅਰੁਧ.

**ਅਰੁਪ** [arup] *adj* formless, shapeless. 2 ill-shaped, ugly.

**ਅਰੁਪਾ** [arupa] a varṇik metre, also called kariṇa, characterized by four lines, each line being

organised as ISS, S.

Example:

sābe jāge, bhramā bhagē,  
hathā tyage pagā lage.—ramav.

2 If we double the length of the verses, and organise the structure as ISS, S, ISS, S then it is known as suddhga.

Example:

jape joi tāt soi.  
bhramā khoi nr̥bhe hoi. ...

ਅਗੂਤ [arut], ਅਗੂਤਾ [aruta] *adj* mounted, ascended.

2 firm, steady. "manu caltau bhāro aruta."  
—*jet m 4*. 3 *S* ਅਗੂਤ a python, dragon.

ਅਗੂਤੀ [aruti] *n* a heap of garbage, waste and animal manure.

ਅਏ [are] *part* a vocative for addressing a man of lower rank than one's own. "he!" "o".

ਅਏਕ [arek] *adj* of ਅਠਿ (enemy), of the enemy. "pataka tuk tak arek."—*cāḍi 2*. 2 ਅਠਿ-ਏਕ many an enemy; enemies. "arek su mar mar pukar hi."—*cāḍi 2*.

ਅਏਖ [arekh] *adj* without a line, without direction, sea animals and products lying haphazardly; formless. "arekh hr."—*japu*. 2 ਅਏਖ which cannot be written.

ਅਏਫੁ [arenu] *adj* without ਚੋਫੁ (dust), gritless. 2 *n* god; according to the Purans, gods do not put their feet on the earth and this raises no dust. 3 the sky.

ਅਏਲ [arel] *adj* not pushed, without a push; stationary. See ਚੋਲ.

ਅਏਰ [aret], ਅਏਲ [arel] *adj* who opposes, who fights. "dal sō aret dhae turag nacyke."  
—*krisan*. 2 obstinate.

ਅਏਹਨ [arohan] See ਅਰੋਹਣ.

ਅਏਕ [arok] *adj* without let; unrestrained, impetuous.

ਅਏਗ [arog] *adj* free from disease; healthy.

ਅਏਗਤ [arogat] *adj* not sick; healthy. "arogat bhae sarira."—*vaḍ chāt m 4*.

ਅਏਗਤਾ [arogta] *n* absence of disease, sound health.

ਅਏਗੀ [arogi] *Skt* ਅਰੋਗਿਨ੍ *adj* not sick; hale and hearty, healthy.

ਅਏਗਰ [arogy] See ਅਰੋਗ. "arogyā maharogyā."  
—*sahas m 5*.

ਅਏਧਨ [arodhan] *Skt* ਅਰੁਧਨ *v* to stop, impede; to encircle. "ros arodhan krurbrite."—*akal*.

ਅਏਪਨ [aropan], ਅਏਪਨਾ [aropna] See ਅਰੋਪਨ.

ਅਰੋਰਾ [arora], ਅਰੋਤਾ [arota] a trading community risen from Khatri, so named because of having migrated from village Aror in Rohri sub-division of Sakkhar district of Sindh.<sup>1</sup>

2 *Dg* a fighter, brave warrior.

ਅਰੰਗ [arāṅg] *adj* colourless. 2 of bad or poor colour.

ਅਰੰਜ [arāj] *adj* free from sorrow, grief or anger; happy, glad. "arājul aradhe."—*akal*. 'who renders free from grief those who worship (God)'. 2 colourless, See ਚੰਜ.

ਅਰੰਜਿਤ [arājīt] See ਸਤ੍ਰੰਜਿਤ. 2 not coloured or dyed. See ਚੰਜਲ.

ਅਰੰਜੁਲ [arājul] See ਅਰੰਜ 1.

ਅਰੰਡ [arād] See ਏਰੰਡ. 2 *adj* who is not a widow; happily married, her husband being alive.

ਅਰੰਤ [arāt] See ਅਰੁੰਤ. 2 ਅਰੰਤ, who sticks and stays, opposes, or encounters. See ਅਭਲਾ.

ਅਰੰਨ [arān], ਅਰੰਨਰ [arāny] *Skt* ਅਰਞਯ *n* a forest.

ਅਰੰਨਕ [arānyak] See ਅਰਨਕ.

ਅਰੰਭ [arābh] See ਅਰੰਭ.

ਅਰੁ [arh]<sup>2</sup> ਗੁਰ੍ਹਿ *v* to worship, respect, be capable.

2 *Skt* ਗੁਰ੍ਹਿ worthy of worship *adj* 3 capable, fit.

4 *n* the Creator. 5 Indar. 6 price, cost.

7 worship. 8 gold. 9 speed.

ਅਰੁਣਾ [arhṇa] *Skt* ਅਰੁਣਿ *n* worship, adoration. 2 capability, intelligence, sagacity.

ਅਰੁਤ [arhat], ਅਰੁੰਤ [arhāt] *Skt* ਅਰਹੰਤ *adj* worthy of worship. 2 *n* Jin, god of the Jains. 3 Buddhist

<sup>1</sup>The remains of this village are now five miles southeast of Rohri in Sakkhar district.

<sup>2</sup>See ਅਰੁ

sage who has attained nirvan or liberation through knowledge.

**ਅਰਥਾਰਾ** [aryara] See ਅਰਿਅਰਾ.

**ਅਲ** [al] *Skt* अल् *vr* to spruce; to adorn; to push aside; to forbid; to warn; to be powerful; to worship. 2 अल् *part* complete, entire. "hoa oh al jagat me."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 3 *Skt* अल *n* poison. See अलुਮਲ. 4 a scorpion's sting. 5 orpiment. 6 a lock of hair. 7 See अलि. 8 *S* an obstacle; a hindrance, disruption.

**ਅਲਵੀਰੀ** [alauti] *Skt* अलिम्पक *n* a tree, *Bassia latifolia* or *Madhuca indica*, mahua, bearing sweet yellow flowers used for making country liquor also named mahua.<sup>1</sup> "alauh ka jse bhata breda jini pia tini jania."—*gau kabir*. 'Only he who has taken mahua drink, knows the exhilaration it brings.' See ਝਰੇਡਾ.

**ਅਲਸ** [alas] *Skt* adj slothful, lazy, lacking in zeal.

**ਅਲਸਹਰ** [alas-har] *n* a remover of sloth; amrit, nectar.—*sanama*.

**ਅਲਸਾਉਣਾ** [alsauṇa], **ਅਲਸਾਨਾ** [alsana] *v* to feel sloth; to get lethargic. 2 to be dull or drowsy. "nam japet gobid nahṭ alsae."—*asa chāt m 5*.

**ਅਲਸੀ** [alsi] *Skt* अलसी *n* linseed; flax seed, its plant and fruit. In the Purans, Vishnu's complexion is described like that of a linseed flower.<sup>2</sup> Linseed oil is used in paints and its powder is employed in bandaging boils. Many people eat balls of linseed flour mixed with butter and sugar. This is believed to relieve lumbar pain. Its Latin name is *Linum usitatissimum*.

**ਅਲਸੇਟ** [alset] *n* a complexity, complication. 2 an accusation, stigma.

**ਅਲਸੁ** [alast] *A* اَلَسْتُ This word appears in one of the lines of Quran where it means 'God asked Adam's progeny, "Am I not your God?" They

<sup>1</sup>Traditional scholars by alauti mean sugar

<sup>2</sup>rosy with tinge of blue.

replied "Yes, why not". In Bhai Nand Lal's works this word means 'We are engrossed in our resolve to believe in God as our nurturer and sustainer'.

اترچ کر باز دل سے اعم  
ایں قاعدہ زہد و انشا عم —digo.

**ਅਲਹ** [alah] adj invisible. "alah lahou tau kra kahau."—*gau kabir bavan 2 A* الله *n* God. "alah ram jivau tere nai."—*prabha kabir*.

**ਅਲਹਾਦਾ** [alahada] *A* اَلْهَادَ adj separate, different, apart.

**ਅਲਹਮਦ** [alahmad] *A* اَلْهَمْد *n* the name of the opening clause of Quran which commences with this word, literally meaning praise. This clause is recited for the soul of the dead, and also during namaz (Muslim prayer).


**ਅਲਹਿ** [alahi], **ਅਲਹੁ** [alahu] See ਅਲਹ. "alahu ek masit basat he."—*prabha kabir*.

**ਅਲਕ** [alak] *n* a strand of hair falling on or along the cheek; a lock. 2 on the Himalayas, a beautiful city according to Megh Dut. See ਅਲਕਾ 2.

**ਅਲਕ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ** [alak cukaṇi] *v* to spoil or remove decoration, pull hair; its transformation is ਅਲਖ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ. See ਅਲਖ.

**ਅਲਕ ਨੰਦਾ** [alak nāda] a stream in Garhwal which joins with the Ganga forty miles upward Lachman Jhula near Devprayag. Vaishnavites believe that Ganga fell from paradise on Shiv's head at this spot. 2 a virgin girl.

**ਅਲਕ ਫੁਜੰਗੀ** [alak bhujāgi] adj whose locks of hair are like snakes. 2 *n* Shiv, who instead of strands of hair has snakes hanging from his head.

**ਅਲਕਾ** [alka] *Skt* *n* a ten year old girl. 2 Kuber's city said to be in the Himalayas. 3 fat. 4 a gaṇṭik metre also called kusum vicitra. It has four lines, each line having this arrangement:  11, 13, 11, 13.

Example:

catpat sṇā khātpat bhaje,



jhaṭpaṭ juhyo lakh rāṇ raje,

saṭpaṭ bhaye aṭpaṭ surā,

jhaṭpaṭ bīsrī ghaṭpaṭ hurā.—*raṇav.*

**ਅਲਕਾਉਣਾ** [alkauna] to be or feel lazy, lethargic or sluggish. "nam let alkaia."—*asa m 5*. "apne kaj kau kiū alkaie?"—*sor m 5*.

**ਅਲਕਾਧਿਪ** [alkadhīp], **ਅਲਕਾਧਿਪਤਿ** [alkadhīpatī], **ਅਲਕਾਪਤਿ** [alkapātī] *n* master of the city of Alkapuri, Kuber, and treasurer of gods. See **ਭੁਬੇਰ**.

**ਅਲਕਾਬ** [alkab] *A* **اَلْكَب** *n* plural of **ਲਕਾਬ**, titles; distinctive appellations.

**ਅਲਕਾਮ** [alkam] See **ਅਲ** and **ਕਾਮ**. *adj* complete work; whose all desires have been fulfilled.

**ਅਲਕਿਸ** [alkis], **ਅਲਕਿੰਦ੍ਰ** [alkidr], **ਅਲਕੇਸ** [alkes] *n* ਅਲਕਾ-ਈਸ਼, ਅਲਕਾ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ. master of Alkapuri, Kuber. "alkis ke jagdis."—*caritr 224*.

**ਅਲਖ** [alakh] *Skt* ਅਲਕੜ. *adj* invisible, imperceptible. "agam agocar alakh apara."—*bīla m 1*. 2 without sign or symbol, indefinable. 3 yogis' term for mutual politeness.

**ਅਲਖ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ** [alakh cukaunī] See **ਅਲਖ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ**.

**ਅਲਖ ਜਗਾਉਣਾ** [alakh jagauna] *v* to give a loud call to draw attention of people for alms. 2 to beg by giving a loud call, 'alakh'!

**ਅਲਖੁ** [alakhū] See **ਅਲਖ**.

**ਅਲਗ** [alag], **ਅਲਗਊ** [algau] *adj* ਅ-ਲਗੁ which is not attached or engaged; uncommon, strange, rare. "algau joī madhukarau."—*var maru 1 m 1*. See **ਅਸੁਖਰਊ**.

**ਅਲਗਾਸ** [algayas] *A* **اَلْغَايَا** *n* a loud call or cry for justice.

**ਅਲਗਜ਼** [algaz] *A* **اَلْغَزْ** *adj* careless, negligent; without desire. 2 lazy, sluggish. 3 selfish.

**ਅਲਗੋ** [algo] See **ਅਲਗਊ**.

**ਅਲਗੋਜ਼ਾ** [algoza] *P* **اَلْغَوْزَا** *n* a kind of musical instrument made of wood. It gives out a musical sound when wind is blown into it. It is popular in the Western Punjab. It is a pipe blown at the top keeping it vertical, not

horizontal like the flute.

**ਅਲੱਛ** [alachh] See **ਅਲਖ**. 2 without blemish. "rih riḥ acchra alacch sur ko brē."—*kalki 3* **ਅਲਕੜ** indescribable, invisible. See **ਲਕੜ**.

**ਅਲਜ਼** [alaj] *adj* shameless; brazen faced. "alaj asubh subh karam kamavan."—*NP*.

**ਅਲਤਾ** [alta] *Skt* **ਅਲਤ੍ਰੁ** *n* a red dye prepared from lac used on marital occasions and during the Holi festival. "alta gān ābir gulā."—*GPS*.

**ਅਲਤਾਫ** [altaf] *A* **اَلْتَف** plural of **ਨਤਾਫ**, kindnesses. "be adab xalist az altafe rabb."—*jīdgi*.

**ਅਲੱਧ** [aladdh] *adj* ਅ-ਲਧਧ. rare, scarce, uncommon. 2 not found.

**ਅਲਪ** [alap] *Skt* **ਅਲਪ** *adj* a little, petty. "alap sukh avit cācal."—*sahas m 5*. 2 ਅਲਿਪ੍ਤ unsmearcd, unaffected. "alap mara jal kamal rāhtā."—*sahas m 5*. "rahit bīkar alap mara te."—*sar m 5*. 3 a literary figure meant to suggest rather than describe.

Example of alap :

"nome satiguru de prāṭṭān dī  
sikkhā jād sudh paī,  
bhayo rumāc tūtīā tēnā,  
nenā chahībar lai."

The bodies of the Sikhs are inferior to their minds which cannot subsume them. "kākan kari hē chap sou hē dhal dhalat."—*hanu*. Sita's arm is more delicately described than the ring. **ਅਲਪਹੀਅਹੁ** [alpahiau], **ਅਲਪਹੀਆ** [alpahia] *adj* unconnected, unengrossed. "lep nahī alpahiau."—*jēt m 5*. 2 feeble heart. 3 feeble hearted.

**ਅਲਪਗ** [alpāg], **ਅਲਪਗੜ** [alpāgy] *Skt* **ਅਲਪਗ** *adj* having little knowledge, ignorant.

**ਅਲਪਟੀ** [alpatī] *n* a pouch in a soldier's belt containing gun powder or cartridges.

**ਅਲਪ ਪ੍ਰਣ** [alap pran] *Skt* *n* unspirited sounds, the pronunciation of which needs little force; soft sounds k, g, ḡ, c, j, ḡ, t, ḡ, ṇ, d, n, p, b, m, y, r, l, and v; against them are mahapran

sounds (aspirated sounds) kh, gh, ch, jh, [h, dh, th, dh, ph, bh, and r. 2 adj feeble.

ਅਲਪ ਬੁੱਧਿ [əlap buddhi], ਅਲਪ ਮਤਿ [əlap mati] adj of little intelligence; unintelligent, foolish.

ਅਲ ਪਲਲ [əl palal] *n* a false show, an ostentation. 2 an insubstantial action. See ਅਲ and ਪਲਲ. "gali əl pəlalā."—*gāu var 2 m 5*.

ਅਲਪਾ [alpa] See ਮੰਗਾ.

ਅਲਪਾਇ [əlapaɪ] adj unengrossed, unconnected. See ਅਲਿਪਾਇ.

ਅਲਪਾਚਾਰੀ [əlapaharī] *Skt* अल्पाहारिन् adj who eats less, detached, alone.

ਅਲਪਾਤਾ [əlapata] *Skt* अलिप्त adj detached, alone. See ਅਲਿਪਤਾ.

ਅਲਪਾਰੀ [əlaparī] See ਅਲਿਪਾਰੀ.

ਅਲਫ [əlaf] 1 الف *n* the first letter of Persian and Arabic alphabet. 2 indicator of figure one in arithmetic. See ਅਲਫਤ. 3 abbreviated name of Allah (God). 4 indicating Monday in astrology and astronomy. 5 a horse standing straight on hind legs.

ਅਲਫ ਖਾਨ [əlaf xan] Alifkhan, an army commander of Aurangzeb, who fought against Guru Gobind Singh at Nadaun in Sammat 1747. This battle is mentioned in Chapter IX of Vichitar Natak. 2 another Mughal army chief. See ਸੈਫ ਖਾਨ.

ਅਲਫਾ [alpha] See ਅਲਫੀ.

ਅਲਫਾਜ [əlfaj] 1 الفاء *n* plural of ਲਫਜ਼.

ਅਲਫੀ [əlphi] 1 الفی adj upright like the letter əlaf. 2 *n* a long gown without arms worn by holy men; a khafaru It symbolises the oneness of God.

ਅਲਬੈਰਾ [əlbəttə] 1 البتة part of course, no doubt, without doubt. 2 yes. 3 but.

ਅਲਬਾਲ [əlbəl] See ਅਲਬਾਲ.

ਅਲਬਾਲਿਤ [əlbəlit] *Skt* अलबलित adj surrounded, encircled. "bal rəhə əlbəlit jal."—*NP*. See ਅਲਬਾਲ.

ਅਲਬੇਲਾ [əlbela] adj carefree, having no worry.

2 foppish, crooked.

ਅਲਭ [ələbh], ਅਲਭੁ [ələbhu], ਅਲਭਤ [ələbhy] adj not obtainable, rare. "Isu jag mahi nam əlabhu he."—*var sor m 3*.

ਅਲਮ [əlam] adj suffering, afflicted. 2 A ألم a standard. 3 adj standing upright. 4 raised. "samser əlam kine dhae səbhi sɪpaha."—*əlah*. 5 See ਅਲੰ.

ਅਲਮਸਤ [əlmast] 1 ألمست *adj* inebriated, drunk. 2 carfree, lost in love. "hərrəsə pive əlmasət matvara."—*asa m 5*. 3 a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev and Baba Shri Chand, known also as Kamalia and Godria. Almast was born in the house of a Gaurh Brahman in Sammat 1610. Balu Hasana was his younger brother. After becoming a follower of Baba Gurditta, he became the head of a sub-sect of Udasis. Guru Hargobind went to Nanakmatta to the aid of Almast.

pun əlmasət sədhu ko dhir,

dekarɪ bhale guru bar bir.—*GPS*.

This pious person died at Nanakmata in Sammat 1700. See ਚੁੰਦਾਸੀ.

ਅਲਮ ਬਰਕਸ਼ੀਦਨ [əlam bərkəʃidan] 1 ألم برکشدن *v* to raise a spear high. 2 to raise a flag.

ਅਲਮਲ [əlməl] poison and dirt. See ਅਲ and ਮਲ. "əlməl khai sɪrɪ chai pai."—*var asa*. 'Ghoris disgraced themselves by indulging in drink and dirt.'

ਅਲਮਾਸ [əlmas] 1 ألماس *n* a diamond, a hard substance.

ਅਲਮਾਰੀ [əlmari] 1 Pg almerio or almirah *n* a chest of drawers.

ਅਲਮੋਰਾ [əlmora], ਅਲਮੋਰਾ [əlmora] a city and capital of Kumaon region of the United Provinces. It was the capital of the kings of Chand dynasty in the sixteenth century. The British occupied it in 1815 AD. There is a story in the third chapter of the second half of Janamsakhi and Guru Nanak Prakash that

a king had captured Bhai Bala for offering him as a sacrifice to goddess Chandi. He was the ruler of this place. Guru Nanak Dev preached the name of God to the king and the people of Almora and made them his disciples. There used to be a gurdwara here and the people were devoted to Guru Nanak Dev. Due to the negligence of Sikh preachers, the gurdwara as well as the Sikh faith have vanished away from this region.

**ਅਲਰਕ** [alarak] *Skr* अलरक son of Madalsa and king Kuvalyashv' (Ritdhvaj). He was a great spiritual scholar also known as Bhumishth. See **ਕੁਵਲਯਾਸ਼ਵ** and **ਮੈਦਾਲਸਾ**. 2 a mad dog, rabid dog. 3 rabies, hydrophobia. 4 a white-coloured coral tree. See **ਮੈਦਾਰ**.

**ਅਲਲ** [alal] *Skr* अ-लल adj not playful or brisk; firm, resolute. "cau al-lia."—BG 2 See **ਅਲਲ**.

**ਅਲਲਾਚੀਨ** [al-lacin] *Skr* n a sea adjoining China. 2 per Janamsakhi, a mountain on the Chinese sea coast. 3 Bhai Santokh Singh has described the anal bird as al-lachin. "al-lacin b'rag j'ih thanā."—NP. See **ਅਨਲ** 4.

**ਅਲਵਾਨ** [alvan] *A* اِلْوَان n a woollen sheet, a mantle of Pashmina wool. **ਅਲਵਾਨ** is a plural of **ਲੋਨ** (colour). Alvan used to be multi-coloured, hence this name. In the Western Punjab it is called **ਹਲਵਾਨ** which is red-coloured.

**ਅਲਵ** [alar] See **ਅਲੁਰ**.

**ਅਲਾ** [ala] *A* اَلَا n God "soi lagz sacu jisu tū dehr ala."—asa m 5.

**ਅਲਾਵੀ** [alau] *Skr* आलाप n a statement, speech, conversation. "manmukh phika alau."—sor m 3. See **ਅਲਾਪ**.

**ਅਲਾਵੀਤਾ** [alauna] See **ਅਲਾਪਨਾ**. "kahe pharid saheliho! sahu alaesi."—suhi meaning that 'With God's call shall reach the message.'

**ਅਲਾਉਦੀਨ** [alauddin] *A* اَلْأُوْدِيْن adj who uplifts

<sup>1</sup>He was king of Priththanpur (Jhusi).

religion. 2 king of the Khilji dynasty who ruled at Delhi from Sammat 1353 to 1373. He got the dome-like gate near Qutab Minar built in Delhi in 1310 AD.

Kings bearing this name of Sayyad and Bahmani dynasties have also been there in Gaur and Bengal.

**ਅਲਾਇਆ** [alaya] adj said, spoken. 2 sung.

**ਅਲਾਸ** [alas] *n* See **ਉਲਾਸ**. 2 *Skr* a disease of the tongue.

**ਅਲਾਸੀ** [alasi] adj आ-लसी. a female performer especially of lasy dance. "jula jayāti alasi anādi."—cādi 2. See **ਲਾਸ**.

**ਅਲਾਹ** [alah] adj without gain or profit; profitless. 2 *n* Allah, God. "alah pakāpak he."—tālāg kabir. "bhagatī nirali alah di."—asa a m 3.

**ਅਲਾਹਾਣ** [alahāṇ], **ਅਲਾਹਣਾ** [alahṇa] *v* to say, speak, utter. 2 to sing; to dilate upon the tunes. 3 to praise, sing praise.

**ਅਲਾਹਣੀ** [alahṇī] *n* a song of praise especially for the dead. See Guru Nanak Dev's instructive hymn under the title of Alahini commencing, "dhānu sirāda saca patsīsaḥu."

**ਅਲਾਹਾਬਾਦ** [alahabad] See **ਪੁਨਾਬ**.

**ਅਲਾਹਿ** [alahī] See **ਅਲਾਹ**.

**ਅਲਾਕਾ** [alaka] *A* اَلَاكَ relation, connection. 2 See **ਟਿਲਕਾ**.

**ਅਲਾਤ** [alat] *Skr* अलात *n* a spark, flame, firebrand. 2 an ember, a burning coal.

**ਅਲਾਤ ਚਕ੍ਰ** [alat cakra] *n* red circle created in the air by whirling a firebrand. "cakra alat ki bat baghuran."—cādi 1 2 According to music, a dance in which the dancer whirls with the right arm extended.

**ਅਲਾਨੀਯਹ** [alaniyah] *A* اَلَانِيْء adv openly, publically.

**ਅਲਾਪ** [alap] See **ਅਲਾਪ**.

**ਅਲਾਪੀ** [alapi] *Skr* आलापिन् adj a singer of the prelude.

**ਅਲਾਮ** [alam] *A* اَلَمْ adj knowing all, omniscient.

2 a highly knowledgeable scholar; a savant. "kī akal əlamē."—*japu* "kī əlaməsc.—*gyan*.  
**ਅਲਾਮਤ** [əlamət] *A* علامت *n* a characteristic.  
 2 mark, spot.  
**ਅਲਾਮੀ** [əlamī] *A* علمي *adj* very clever, expert in war tactics. "rakhas bade əlamī bhājī na jāndē."—*cādi* 3. 2 See **ਅੰਬੁਲਦਸ਼ਨ**.  
**ਅਲਾਲਤ** [əlalət] *A* علة illness, sickness, indisposition.  
**ਅਲਾਵਣ** [əlavən], **ਅਲਾਵਨ** [əlavən] *Skt* आलपन *v* to deliver a discourse. "mukh əlavən thoṭhṛa."—*maru var* 2 *m* 5. "nəhī tum kije kachu əlavən."—*GPS*.  
**ਅਲਾਵਾ** [əlava] *A* علاوه *adv* besides, in addition to, without that.  
**ਅਲਿ** [əli] *Skt* न a large black bee, bumblebee. "jese əli kāmā bīn rāhī nā sākē."—*ase m* 4. 2 Indian cuckoo, 3 wine. 4 See **ਅਲੀ**.  
**ਅਲਿਕ** [əlik] *Skt* आलिक *n* a forehead, brow. 2 See **ਅਲਕਾ**.  
**ਅਲਿਕਿਸ** [əlikis] Mount Kuber. See **ਅਲਕੋਸ਼**.  
**ਅਲਿਖ** [əlikh] See **ਅਲੋਖ**.  
**ਅਲਿਗਨ** [əligən] See **ਅਲਿਗਨ**. "cəhīt əligən śrī kartara."—*NP*.  
**ਅਲਿਨਿ** [əlini], **ਅਲਿਨੀ** [əlini] *Skt* अलिनि *n* a female black bee. "kāmā bādēn tē nīkasi nā əlini girā."—*NP*.  
**ਅਲਿਪ** [əlip], **ਅਲਿਪਤ** [əlipat] *Skt* अलिप *adj* unsmeared, undaubed. "jō əlip rāhe mān māhī."—*sar m* 5. "əlipat bōdhan rāhīt kartā."—*bīha chēt m* 5.  
**ਅਲਿਪਤ ਗੁਪਾ** [əlipat gupha] *n* pure conscience. 2 a clear head. 3 a scholar's family-life. "əlipat gupha māhī rāh-hī nīrārē."—*ram a m* 1.  
**ਅਲਿਪਤਾ** [əlipatā] unsmeared, pure. See **ਅਲਿਪਤ**.  
**ਅਲਿ ਪਨਾਚ** [əli panāc] *n* whose bowstring consists of black bees, Kamdev; god of love. "jānu əli panāc kach tanu kacha."—*rāghu*.  
**ਅਲਿਪਨਾ** [əlipna] *adj* unengrossed, unsullied, unattached, pure. "nānək ṭhakur sādā

alipna."—*bavan*.  
**ਅਲਿਪਾਇ** [əlipai], **ਅਲਿਪਤ** [əlipat], **ਅਲਿਪਤਾ** [əlipatā], **ਅਲਿਪਾਰੀ** [əlipari] *adj* unattached, unsullied, pure. "brāhmgīani əliparī."—*maru m* 5. "jīu jēl kāmā əlipari."—*sar m* 5. "ghaṭī ghaṭī purān hē əlipatā."—*sar chēt m* 5. "alipat ardhi."—*paras*. one who worships Brahma.  
**ਅਲਿਫ** [əlif] See **ਅਲਫ**.  
**ਅਲਿਫ ਖਾਨ** [əlif xan] See **ਅਲਫ ਖਾਨ**.  
**ਅਲਿਲ** [əli] See **ਅਨਲ** 4.  
**ਅਲੀ** [əli] *Skt* आली *n* a female friend. "kāvī syam kāhē sāg rādhe əli."—*kṛṣṇa*. 2 a row, line, class. 3 *Skt* अलिनी a black bee. "əli əl gūjāt əli əl gūjāt hē."—*asa chēt m* 5. 4 a bumble bee. 5 *A* لي husband of prophet Muhammad's daughter Fatima. See **ਅਲੀਆ**.  
**ਅਲੀਆ** [əliā] *Skt* अलीक *adj* who lies. 2 *n* untruth. "jagat rāhē nā əliā bhakhe."—*ram beṇī* 'should be on guard, and not tell a lie'.  
**ਅਲੀ ਖੋਰ** [əli xer] a village in Patiala state tehsil Barnala, thana Mansa. It is three miles away from Bhandar. Guru Teg Bahadur visited this place. A gurdwara is there to which the state donates Rs. 25 per year. The railway station is 11 miles away from Mansa.  
**ਅਲਿਕ** [əlik] *adj* without a line; undistinguished. "əlik hē."—*japu* 2 *Skt* a lie, falsehood. 3 *A* علي very intelligent.  
**ਅਲੀਨ** [əlin], **ਅਲੀਨਾ** [əliṇa], **ਅਲੀਨ** [əlin] *adj* unengrossed, separate, extraordinary, peculiar. 2 engrossed, absorbed, rapt. "puja car pākṥḍ əliṇa."—*BG*.  
**ਅਲੀ ਬਖਸ਼** [əli bəkhəʃ] an officer in Shahjahan's army who was killed by Bhai Nanu during the battle of Hargobindpur.  
**ਅਲੀਮ** [əlim] *A* عالم *adj* knowledgeable, wise, scholarly.  
**ਅਲੀ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ** [əli muhāmad] an army commander of Saharanpur. Leaving the city undefended,

he escaped in Sammat 1767 on hearing that Dal Khalsa was coming to attack him.

ਭੁਲੀਲ [əlu:l] 1 علیل *adj* sick, indisposed. See ਅਲਾਲਤ.

ਅਲੀਵਣ [əlivən], ਅਲੀਵਣਾ [əlivnə] *v* to be rapt, absorbed, or engrossed. "səhrj əlivnə."—BG  
ਅਲੀਵਾਲ [əlivāl] a village on the bank of Satluj in tehsil Jagraon of district Ludhiana where a battle took place between the Sikhs and the British on 28 January 1846.

ਅਲੀਭ [əluṛ] See ਅਲੀਭ.

ਅਲੁਮਲੁ [əlumalu] See ਅਲ 3.

ਅਲੁਹਾ [əluha] *adj* unburnt, unscorched. 2 new. 3 young. "ali ənup subes əluhan."—səloh

ਅਲੁਚਾ [əluca] See ਅਲੁਚਾ. 2 *adj* not villainous; good, gentle.

ਅਲੁਣਾ [əluṇa], ਅਲੁਣੀ [əluṇi] *adj* without salt. 2 uninteresting, insipid, dull. "sɪl jog əluṇi cəti."—var ram m 3. 3 inglorious, inelegant. "phɪt əluṇi deh."—var brha m 5.

ਅਲੁਣੀ ਸਿਲਾ [əluṇi sɪla] See ਸਿਲਾ ਅਲੁਣੀ.

ਅਲੁਦਾ [əluda] See ਅਲੁਦਾ.

ਅਲੁਫਾ [əluɸa] 1 عوز *n* pay, salary. 2 stipend.

ਅਲੁਰ [əluɾ], ਅਲੁਰਾ [əlura] a town in Nellore district of Madras. "nam əlura tāko sohe."—cərrɪr 339.

ਅਲੁਲ ਜਲੁਲ [əlu:l jəlu:l] *S* unmethodical, rude or foolish talk.

ਅਲੁਲਾ [əlula] *Pkt n* a ripple, wave. 2 a bubble. 3 sudden bursting into fire, combustion. 4 *adj* unflickering, not frivolous, calm. "raj ke dharam əlule."—əkai. 5 not crippled, able-bodied.

ਅਲੇ [əle] *part* "are!" a vocative 2 *smf* indicating a vocative verb as in "təjiale səsarə" and "pekhiale dharam rao."—sri trɪlocan

ਅਲੇਸ [əles] *adj* without viscosity, not sticky. 2 unattached, unengrossed, without company. 3 See ਲੇਸ.

ਅਲੇਖ [əlekh] *adj* which cannot be written.

"əlekh he."—japu. 2 अलख, अलख. invisible. 3 Yogis shout əlekh when asking for alms. It was with this call that Ravan approached Sita. "bhekh əlekh ucar ke ravan."—ramav. 'Ravan in disguise saying əlekh approached Sita'. 4 unaccountable "tāte jənam əlekhe."—asa kabir. 5 who has no fate recorded on his forehead; free from bonds of Karma "əlekh hari."—əkai. "God without any bonds."

ਅਲੇਖੀ [əlekhi] See ਅਲੇਖ.

ਅਲੇਪ [əlep] *adj* unattached, unengrossed, unsullied.

ਅਲੇਲ [əlel] *n* a line. 2 a current, a stream. "čuṭi hē sis pe sɾən əlelē."—kalki. 3 *adj* adolescent, inexperienced.

ਅਲੋਅ [əloa] Look, see ! See ਅਲੋਅਨ and ਅਲੋਇਨ. 2 full of wonder. "məgər pachē kəchu nə sɪjhe ehu pədəm əloa."—dhana m 1. 'It is a rare posture.'

ਅਲੋਅਨ [əloən] *Skt* अवलोकन. *n* the act of seeing, looking.

ਅਲੋਇ [əloɪ] See ਅਲੋਇਨ. 2 *Skt* अलौकिक *adj* strange. 3 *adv* having seen, after seeing.

ਅਲੋਇਅਰਾ [əloɪərə] *adj* seen. "nen əloɪərə hətɪ janiərə."—ram chət m 5.

ਅਲੋਇਅਸ [əloɪə] saw. See ਅਲੋਇਨ.

ਅਲੋਇਨ [əloɪn] *n* seeing, beholding. "ənəd rup səbh nen əloɪa."—asa m 1. "dusər nahi əloɪc."—dev m 5

ਅਲੋਈਏ [əloɪe] Let us see. See ਅਲੋਇਨ.

ਅਲੋਹ [əloh] *adj* without iron i.e. without a weapon. "gəyo kən birə su yāte əlohə."—VN. 'Who is that valiant who has not suffered the weapon of death?'

ਅਲੋਕ [əlok] *Skt* अलोक. *n* light, a miracle. 2 a glimpse, look. "sūdər bədən əlok."—sar surdas. 3 *Skt* अलोक *adj* not within sight; invisible. "əlok he."—japu. 4 *n* desolate, lonely. 5 the other world. "lok əlok gavar duranənɪ."—ramav. 'O, evil faced Kekai, you

- have lost both the worlds'. 6 *Skt* ਅਲੋਕਤ. unworldly, strange.
- ਅਲੋਕਨ [alokan] *Skt* ਅਲੋਕਨ *v* to see; to peep. "it ut dah dis alokan."—*ram ruti m 5*.
- ਅਲੋਗ [alog], ਅਲੋਗਨੀ [alogni], ਅਲੋਗੀ [alogi] *adj* not of this world; strange, uncanny. 2 untouched, unattached, unengrossed. "surag pavitra mirat pavitra, parat pavitr alogni."—*ram m 5*. "nanak log alogi ri sakhu."—*asavri m 5*.
- ਅਲੋਨਾ [alona] *adj* See ਅਲੂਣਾ.
- ਅਲੋਪ [alop] *Skt* ਲੋਪ *adj* invisible, hidden. "hoi alop bhavani devā raj de."—*cādi 3*. 2 ਅ not (ਲੋਪ) secret; evident, manifest.
- ਅਲੋਲ [alol] *adj* not ਲੋਲ (frivolous or frolicsome); serious, settled.
- ਅਲੋਚਣਾ [alovṇa], ਅਲੋਚਨ [alovan] *v* to see, behold, observe, watch. "nen alovau sadhjanō."—*gau a m 5*. "ṭarī baharī iku nen alovna."—*var guj 4 m 5*.
- ਅਲੋਕਿਕ [alokik] *adj* not of this world; other worldly, unworldly. 2 strange, wonderful.
- ਅਲੰ [alā] *Skt* अलम् *part* all, entire. 2 only. 3 able, capable. 4 *n* an ornament.
- ਅਲੰਕ [alāk] short form for ਅਲੰਕਾਰ. 2 ਅਲੰਕ upto Lanka (Ceylon). 3 the celestial sphere, firmament, sky. "selhī dābat el parat alāk per."—*GPS*.
- ਅਲੰਕਾਰ [alākar] *Skt* अलङ्कार *n* an ornament. "alākar mīx thelī hoi he."—*dhana m 5*. 2 literary figure of speech which adds to the beauty of a poetic expression without obvious ornamentation.<sup>1</sup> This is of two kinds:  
     śabdālākar or ornamentation of words as in a rhyme and alliteration, and arthālākar or ornamentation of meaning such as a simile, metaphor, allegory. Where these two types are merged together, it becomes ubhyālākar or a double-edged ornament. In this book they
- have been shown in the alphabetical order.
- ਅਲੰਕੀ [alāki], ਅਲੰਕੇ [alāke] *Skt* अलङ्कृत *adj* adorned, ornate. "alākar alāke."—*mapu*. 'An ornament was adorned'.
- ਅਲੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ [alākrit] See ਅਲੰਕੀ. "alākritā sudehyā."—*VN*.
- ਅਲੰਖ [alākh] *adj* what cannot be written. 2 what cannot be seen, invisible, imperceptible. "sacē sabadī alākh."—*sava m 3*.
- ਅਲੰਗ [alāg] *adj* unattached, unengrossed. 2 *Pkt* *n* direction, side 3 *adj* without lameness. See ਲੰਗ.
- ਅਲੰਘ [alāgh], ਅਲੰਘਤ [alāghy] *adj* impassable; difficult to cross.
- ਅਲੰਬ [alāb] *Skt* अलंब *n* a support, stay, shelter. 2 a refuge.
- ਅਲੰਬਨ [alāban], ਅਲੰਬਨੁ. [alābanu] *Skt* अलंबन *n* stay, support. "hasat alābanu dehu prābhu."—*gau m 5*. 2 See ਅਲੰਬਨ
- ਅਲੰਬੁਝਾ [alābūṣa] See ਲਾਹੜਾ.
- ਅਲੁਭ [alhar] *adj* unthinking, thoughtless. 2 ignorant. 3 inexperienced. 5 ਅਲਭ.
- ਅੱਲ [all] *Skt* अलङ्ਗ or अलङ्ग *n* a longish variety of pumpkin; a gourd. 2 *A Jī* sub-caste. See ਅਲ. name of a dynasty.
- ਅੱਲਾ [alla] *adj* not fully ripe. 2 *n* God. See ਅਲਾ.
- ਅੱਲਾਸਾਹ [allasah], ਅੱਲਾਧਾਰ [allayar] a Pathan trader of horses in Delhi and Lahore. Bhai Paro Parmahans of Dalla village met him one day on the bank of Beas and impelled him to see Guru Amar Das. Not only did he turn a Sikh but also became extremely pious. The third Guru assigned him the duty of preaching Sikhism.
- ਅਭ [av] *Skt* अच् *vr* to protect (the word ਉਐ evolved from this root); to please; to go about; to be loved; to satisfy, to understand, to enter; to wish; to adopt. 2 *Skt* ਉਪ a prefix indicating determination, disrespect, dearth, fail, etc. See ਅਭਾਹਨ, ਅਭਗੁਣ, ਅਭਤਰਣ etc.

<sup>1</sup>अलङ्करोतीति अलङ्कार.



ਅਵਾਇਆ [avaiya], ਅਵਾਈਆ [avaia] *adj* who comes or arrives. "yadu bir ke dham avaiya."—*krisan*.

ਅਵਸ [avas] *Skt* ਅਵਸ *adj* helpless, powerless. 2 See ਅਵਸਰ. 3 ਭਵਸੁ *n* help, aid. 4 grace, kindness, beneficence.

ਅਵਸਥਾ [avastha] *Skt* ਅਵਸਥਾ *n* condition, state, circumstance. 2 age. 3 four conditions: wakefulness, dreaming, profound sleep and state of blessedness. 4 stages of age: childhood, youth and old age.

ਅਵਸਰ [avsar] *Skt* *n* a chance, an opportunity, occasion. 2 leisure, recess, respite. 3 rain. 4 a poetic embellishment describing timely execution of work as the right use of time.

Example:

jab lagu jara rogu nahi aia,  
jab lagu kali grasi nahi karia,  
jab lagu bikal bhai nahi bani,  
bhaji lehi re man! sarigpani,  
ab na bhajai bhajai kab bhaj?  
ave atu, na bhajia jai.—*bher kabir*.  
kal karata ab-hi kar, ab karta su ita,  
pache kachu na hoiga jab siri ave kal.

—s kabir.

ਅਵਸਰਪਿਣੀ [avsarpini] See ਊਤ ਸਰਪਿਣੀ.

ਅਵਸਨ [avsan] *Skt* *n* ਔਸਨ sense, wit, presence of mind, "avsan ke diviya ho."—*akal*. "satrun ke avsan gae chut."—*krisan*. 2 *Skt* rest, repose. 3 limit, extent. 4 death. 5 end, conclusion. 6 evening, sunset.

ਅਵਸਾਰੀ [avsari] *adj* worthless. 2 unappreciated. "vanaspati rahe ujat idar avsari."—*BG*. 3 *Skt* अपसरित् which decreases, or comes to an end, come to end.

ਅਵਸੇਖ [avsekh] *Skt* ਅਵਸੇਖ *adj* remainder, balance. 2 *n* end, a conclusion.

ਅਵਸੇਚਨ [avsecan] *Skt* *n* watering, irrigating. 2 getting wet with sweat, perspiring profusely. 3 extracting blood from the body; phlebotomy.

ਅਵਸਥਾ [avastha] See ਅਵਸਥਾ.

ਅਵਸਥਾ ਚਤੁਰਸ਼ਯ [avastha catuṣṭay] *n* four stages of life: childhood, boyhood, youth and old age. 2 See ਅਵਸਥਾ and ਚਾਰ ਅਵਸਥਾ.

ਅਵਸਥਾ ਤ੍ਰਯ [avastha tray] three states: waking, dreaming and deep dreamfree sleep.

ਅਵਸਥਾ ਦ੍ਵਯ [avastha dvay] two states, prosperity and poverty. 2 knowledge and ignorance. 3 pain and pleasure, etc.

ਅਵਸਥਿਤਿ [avasthiti] *Skt* *n* a halt, stop.

ਅਵਸ਼ਯ [avasy] *Skt* *part* surely, certainly; without doubt.

ਅਵਸ਼ਯਕ [avasyak] *adj* necessary. See ਆਵਸ਼ਯਕ.

ਅਵਸ਼ਯਕਤਾ [avasyakta] necessity. See ਆਵਸ਼ਯਕਤਾ.

ਅਵਹਾਰ [avhar] See ਅਉਹਾਰ.

ਅਵਹਿਤ [avhit] *Skt* *adj* alert, attentive.

ਅਵਹਿੱਥ [avahitth], ਅਵਹਿੱਥਾ [avahittha] *Skt* अवहਿੱਥਾ *n* poetic device of cleverly hiding, joy because of modesty and fear.

ਅਵਹੇਰਣ [avheran] *v* to see, look at, behold. 2 to insult. See ਅਉਹੇਰਨ. 3 See ਅਵਹੇਲਨ.

ਅਵਹੇਲਨ [avhelen] *Skt* *n* an insult, a disrespect. 2 disobedience, contravention of order. "avhelen nahi tin ko kije."—*NP*.

ਅਵਕਾਸ਼ [avkas] *Skt* *n* a place, post. 2 the sky. 3 a distance, space, gap. 4 leisure, respite.

ਅਵਕੀਰਣ [avkiran] *Skt* ਅਵਕੀਰਣ *adj* spread. 2 scattered. 3 extended. "nar avkiran jhikahā."—*GPS*.

ਅਵਖਾਦ [avkhaḍ], ਅਵਖਾਦੁ [avkhaḍu], ਅਵਖਾਧ [avkhaḍh], ਅਵਖਾਧੁ [avkhaḍhu] *Skt* औषध *n* a medicine, drug. See ਅਉਖਾਦ. "hari hari namu avkhaḍu mukhipara."—*sor m* 5. "avkhaḍh sabhe kitian, nidak ka daru nahi."—*var gau* / *m* 5. "rog mitē hari avkhaḍhu lai."—*sukhmani*.

ਅਵਗਣ [avgan] See ਅਵਗੁਣ. "gunah vasi avgan nase."—*asa chit m* 1. 2 *Skt* to insult.

ਅਵਗਣਿ [avganī] *adv* because of faults and foibles. "avganī muṭhe coṭa khahi."—*asa m* 3.

**ਅਵਗਣਿਆਰਿ** [əvgaɳiari] *adj* having demerits, sinful, vicious. "kamaṇi kamaṇi na avai khoṭi əvgaɳiari."—*sri am* 1. 2 insulting, degrading. See ਅਵਗਣ 2.

**ਅਵਗਟ** [əvgat] *Skt adj* known. 2 fallen, apostate. 3 *Skt* ਅਵਿਗਤ *adj* unknown. "vahguru jo əvgat he us di gatī səbād kar lakhde hen."—*JSBM*. "əvgat lila satguru kerī."—*GPS*. 4 indestructible. 5 *Skt* ਅਵਤਰੁ *invis*ible, formless. 6 *n* Kamdev, god of love. 7 the Creator. 8 soul.

**ਅਵਗਤਿ** [əvgati] *Skt n* intellect, understanding. 2 fall (as against rise) "teri gatī əvgati nahī janī."—*basāt m* 1. 'Your rise and fall is beyond comprehension.' 3 low speed.

**ਅਵਗਤਿ ਬਾਣਿ** [əvgati baɳi], **ਅਵਗਤਿ ਬਾਨਿ** [əvgati baɳi] speech of the unspeaking One; God's unsaid utterance. 2 immortal word meditated upon with complete concentration. "əvgati baɳi choṭi mṛtīmāḍalī tau pache pachutaṇa."—*sri beṇi*.

**ਅਵਗਨ** [əvgan] See ਅਵਗੁਣ. "əvgan kaṭi kie prabh apune."—*prabh m* 5. 2 *Skt* ਅਵਗਣ *n* counting, reckoning. "ira pīgla sukhman bāde e əvgan kat jāhi?"—*gau kabir*. 'Where do they go (after death)?'

**ਅਵਗਨਹਾਰਾ** [əvganhara], **ਅਵਗਨੀਆਰ** [əvganiar], **ਅਵਗਨੀਆਰਾ** [əvganiara] *adj* having faults or demerits; vicious, sinful. "əvganiare pathar bhare"—*kan m* 4.

**ਅਵਗਮ** [əvgam] *Skt n* sure knowledge, factual information.

**ਅਵਗਾਹਨ** [əvgahan], **ਅਵਗਾਹਨੁ** [əvgahanu] *Skt n* a bath taken by dipping in water; an ablution by immersion. "bhāṭi bhāṭi ban ban əvgahe."—*majh m* 5. 2 churning. 3 an investigation, search. "sagal dev hare əvgaṭi."—*sukhmani*.

**ਅਵਗਿਆ** [əvagiā] See ਅਵਗਣਾ. "jo jo karē əvagiā jan ki hori gata tat char."—*dhana m* 5.

**ਅਵਗੁਣ** [əvguṇ] opposite of virtue; a fault, vice. 2 a sin. 3 a crime.

**ਅਵਗੁਣਿ** [əvguṇi] because of demerit, due to vices.

**ਅਵਗੁਣੀਆਰਾ** [əvguṇiara], **ਅਵਗੁਣੀਆਰੀ** [əvguṇiari] *adj* vicious, devoid of virtue, "əvguṇiari kāt visari."—*dhana chāt m* 1.

**ਅਵਗੁਣੀ** [əvguṇi] *adj* having faults; accused, criminal. 2 full of drawbacks. "əvguṇi bharpur he."—*oṅkar*. 3 with or because of demerits.

**ਅਵਗੁਣੁ** [əvguṇu] See ਅਵਗੁਣ. "guṇu əvguṇu mera kichu na bicaria."—*vaḍ chāt m* 5.

**ਅਵਗੁਨ** [əvgun], **ਅਵਗੁਨੀ** [əvguni] See ਅਵਗੁਣ and ਅਵਗੁਣੀ.

**ਅਵਗੁਨੀਆਰਾ** [əvguniara] *adj* having a flaw, "əvguniare manse bhalo na kahī he kor."—*s kabir*.

**ਅਵਗਣਾ** [əvagya] *Skt* अवगा *n* an insult. 2 a defeat, setback, reverse. 3 disobedience. 4 a literary figure of meaning, used for renouncing or denouncing even a good thing by mentioning some of its demerits. This is also known as *tiraskar* (lit. reproach).

Example:

kīṭ hī kamī nā dhaulhar  
jitu harī bisrae, ...  
jāi jāu ehu badpana  
maia lāptae, ...  
eso rajū nā kīṭe kajī  
jitu nahī triptae, ...  
paṭ paṭōbaru bīrthia jīh rāci lobhae.  
—*suhu m* 5.

va sone ko jāriye jāśō tuṭi kan.—*vṛid*.

**ਅਵਘਾਟ** [əvghaṭ], **ਅਵਘਾਟ** [əvghaṭ] *adj* a difficult way, rough path. "īk əvghaṭ ghaṭi ram kī."—*s kabir*. 2 difficult, inaccessible. "əvghaṭ galiā bhūiā."—*maru m* 4. "əvghaṭ utar sarovar majan karē."—*BGK*. "əvghaṭ sarvārī nāve."—*asa a m* 1. 3 See ਘਟਿ ਅਵਘਟਿ.

ਅਵਧਾਤ [əvghat] *Skt* *n* an injury, a wound, concussion.

ਅਵਚਨੀਯ [əvachniy] *Skt* *adj* unspeakable, unutterable, beyond words. 2 not fit to be spoken.

ਅਵਚਿੰਨ [əvchin] *Skt* ਅਵਚਿੰਨ *adj* separated, parted. 2 without an attribute; an adjective or epithet. 3 See ਅਵਚਿਨ and ਅਵਿਚਿੰਨ.

ਅਵਚੇਦ [əvched] *Skt* ਅਵਚੇਦ *n* a secret, separation, a difference. 2 a division, partition. 3 an investigation, a scrutiny, critical research.

ਅਵਚੇਦਕ [əvchedak] *Skt* ਅਵਚੇਦਕ *adj* who divides, or separates. 2 who investigates.

ਅਵਚੇਦਯ [əvchedy] *Skt* ਅਵਚੇਦਯ *adj* differentiable.

ਅਵਚੰਨ [əvchən] *Skt* ਅਵਚੰਨ *adj* covered. 2 spread.

ਅਵਚਰ [əvjhar] See ਅਵਿਚਰ. 2 *adj* which does not drop or fall off, infallible.

ਅਵਚੇਰਾ [əvjhera] *n* a dispute, controversy. 2 an enigma, a complication. "citr bacitr ihē avjhera."—*gau kabir bavan*.

ਅਵਟ [əvat], ਅਵਟਣ [əvaṭan], ਅਵਟਨ [əvaṭan], ਅਵਟਣ [əvaṭṭan] *v* to boil on constant low heat. "sām nurhi ki avatṭhō."—*krisān*. 2 to melt, mould. "kanak avat sāce jenu dhara."—*dīlip*. 3 *n* heat of fire. "sāhe avatṭan agg da."—*BG*.

ਅਵਟੇਸ [əvneṣ] *Skt* ਅਵਟੇਸ *n* the master of the earth, a king. "avneṣ anin sudharhige."—*kalki*.

ਅਵਤ [əvat] See ਅਵਰਤ.

ਅਵਤਰ [əvtar] *adj* without a son; childless. 2 *Skt* ਅਵਤਰਣ *n* going across, crossing. 3 imitation. 4 a ladder. 5 birth; assumption of body.

ਅਵਤਰਕ [əvtarak] *Skt* ਅਵਤਰਕ. *n* lack of estimation or guess. "kahā tarak avtarak."—*akāl*.

ਅਵਤਰਣ [əvtaṛaṇ], ਅਵਤਰਨਾ [əvtarna] See ਅਵਤਰ 2 and 5.

ਅਵਤਰਿ [əvtari] *adv* having been born, having

taken birth. "avtarī aī kahā tum kina."—*suhi kabir*.

ਅਵਤਰਿਓ [əvtariy], ਅਵਤਰਯੋ [əvtaryo] took birth, was born. "nanak kulī nīmalo avtariy."—*savrye m 3 ke*.

ਅਵਤਾ [əvata] *adj* ਅਵਤਾ caught in a vortex. 2 *S* ਅਵਤਾ. opposite, contrary, reverse. "phirhi avata loī."—*gau var 2 m 5*. 3 wayward, crude. 4 headstrong.

ਅਵਤਾਰ [əvtaṛ] *Skt* *n* birth, especially human, "manukha avtar durlabh."—*asa ravdas*. 2 taking birth, being born. 3 descending. 4 birth of a god in bodily form. See ਚੌਥੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ and ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ. "avtar na janhi 5t, pārmesār parbrahm biāt."—*ram m 5*. 5 a four line matrik metre, each line having 23 matras with two pauses at the 13<sup>th</sup> and subsequent 10<sup>th</sup> matra, the last two matras being laghu and guru. This metre is found in Dasam Granth where the writer has erroneously given it the title of a couplet by mistake as:

"aethan mukh le krisn tih, upar soi gae, dhar tabe bij lok sabh, god uthar lae."

—*krisān*.

ਅਵਤਾਰੀ [əvtari] who takes birth. 2 who descends. 3 in taking birth. "krisānu sada avtari rudha."—*vaḍ m 3*.

ਅਵਤਾਰੀਸਵਤਾਰ [əvtarisavtar] *adj* ਅਵਤਾਰ-ਈਸ-ਅਵਤਾਰ chief incarnation. "avtarisavtar dhara ke bhar utarān."—*kalki*.

ਅਵਤੀਸ [əvtīs] *Skt* *n* an ornament. 2 a crown. 3 a bridegroom. 4 a king. 5 a knoll on a high mountain. 6 a pinnacle of a temple.

ਅਵਦ [əvad] See ਅਵਦਨ. 2 *adj* ਅਵਸਰ which cannot be described.

ਅਵਦਾਤ [əvdat] *Skt* *adj* white. 2 clean. 3 beautiful. 4 superb, grand. "bās-hi viprikt tahr avdat."—*GPS*.

ਅਵਦਾਨ [əvdan] *Skt* *n* a virtuous action, meritorious work. 2 good moral character.

3 refutation, demolition.

ਅਵਦਯ [avady] *Skt* adj criticised, condemnable.

2 sinful, mean, vile.

ਅਵਧ [avadh] *n* Koshal country. 2 a principal town of Koshal, Ayodhya. 3 See ਅਵਧਿ. "dīn dīn avadh ghaṭatu he."—*sri kabir*. 4 See ਅਵਧਰ.

ਅਵਧਾਨ [avdhan] *Skt n* concentration of mind, meditation. 2 attention, vigilance. 3 pregnancy, conception. "tāko pāṭi mērgayo jāb tāhi rahyo avdhan."—*caritr 15*.

ਅਵਧਿ [avadhī] *Skt n* boundary, border. 2 appointed time. 3 age. 4 time of death

ਅਵਧਿਸ [avdhis] *n* ਅਵਧ-ਦੀਸ਼. king of Avadh, Dashrath. "avdhis gaj-hīge."—*ramav*.

ਅਵਧੂਤ [avdhut] *Skt adj* made to tremble, exorcised. 2 destroyed. 3 *n* a person freed from vices through exorcism; a sadhu, saint. 4 a renouncer, a recluse, an ascetic. See ਅਵਿਧੂ.

ਅਵਧੂਤਾਨੀ [avdhutani] a female saint, renouncer or recluse. They rub ashes on their bodies and wear robes of monks. The first female monk was Ganga Giri after whom the sect started. They are initiated only by nuns because monks cannot initiate them. The nuns do not have the right to sit in a line formed by the monks.

ਅਵਧੇਸ [avdhes], ਅਵਧੇਸਰ [avdhesar] king of Avadh, Dasharath. 2 Lord Ram Chandar.

ਅਵਧਰ [avadhy] *Skt adj* not fit to be slaughtered. See ਅਥਧਰ.

ਅਵਨ [avan] *Skt n* protection, defence. 2 the act of pleasing some one.

ਅਵਨਤ [avnat] *Skt adj* bent, humble. 2 fallen, outcaste.

ਅਵਨਤਿ [avnati] *Skt n* humility, bowing. 2 fall, downfall, degeneration.

ਅਵਨਿ [avanī] *Skt n* the earth; land, ground, soil

ਅਵਨਿ ਸੁਤਾ [avanī suta], ਅਵਨਿ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ [avanī kumari], ਅਵਨਿ ਕੰਨਯਾ [avanī kanya] *n* born of

the earth, Sita. See ਸੀਤਾ.

ਅਵਨਿਪ [avnip], ਅਵਨਿਪਾਲ [avanipal], ਅਵਨੀਸ [avnīs], ਅਵਨੀਸ਼ੁਰ [avnīsvar], ਅਵਨੀਪ [avnīp], ਅਵਨੇਸ [avnes], ਅਵਨੇਬਰ [avnābar] *n* the master of the earth, its nourisher, God and husband: a king. "sunat ris-hī bheje avnip."—*GPS*. "kābar jyō jarkābar ki dhiḡ tayō avnābar tīr suhae."—*aj*.

ਅਵਮਾਨ [avman] *Skt n* a disregard, an insult

ਅਵਯਵ [avyav] *Skt n* a limb. 2 a part, segment.

ਅਵਰ [avar] *Skt adj* not grand; low, mean.

2 inferior. "ridhī sidhī avra sad."—*japu*.

3 close, contiguous. 4 *Skt* ਅਪਰ first 5 last,

previous. 6 second. "jhur marhī dohagnī

jxnī avri laga nehu."—*var mala m 2*. 7 who

opposes; who contends.

ਅਵਰਣ [avarāṇ] *Skt* ਅਵਣ. *n* a slander. 2 *adj*

colourless. 3 outcaste. 4 beyond words and

letters. 5 ਅਵਰਯ indescribable. 6 See ਅਵਰਣ.

ਅਵਰਤ [avrat] *Skt adj* devoid of love. 2 separate.

3 static. 4 See ਅਵਰਣ. 5 See ਅਵਰਤ.

ਅਵਰਤਾਏਥਹ [avarataethah] *Skt* ਆਵਰਥਿਥਾ say again and again. "avarataethah sudh acharnah."—*sahas m 5*.

ਅਵਰਦਾ [avarda] *n* age, life. "harī dhīat sagal avarda."—*majh m 5*. "hau hau karat bihar avarda."—*sorath m 5*. 2 See ਅਵਰਦ. 3 See ਅਵਰਦਾ.

ਅਵਰਨ [avran] See ਅਵਰਣ. 2 *adj* ਅਮਰ-ਨ, not immortal; mortal. "kī rhu man avran sādā avinasi."—*malar m 3*. 'Is this conscience mortal, or ever indestructible?'

ਅਵਰਿ [avarī] part other, another. "avarī niraphal kama."—*suhi m 1*.

ਅਵਰੀਤ [avrit], ਅਵਰੀਤਾ [avrita] *adj* ਅ-ਵ੍ਰਿਤ not covered; free from the defect of cover or screen; whose veil of ignorance is removed. "hau bālihari sajna mita avrita."—*suhi chāt m 1*. 2 contrary custom. 3 opposite motion, reverse routine.

ਅਵਰੁ [əvaru] *part* and, other, another. "kahe prabhū avaru, avaru kichu kujē."—*bīṭā a m 4*. 2 *pron* stranger, other than self. "avar updese apī nā karē."—*sukhmani*. 3 See ਅਵਰ.

ਅਵਰੇਖਨ [əvrekhan], ਅਵਰੇਖਨਾ [əvrekhnā] *v* to engrave, carve, draw. 2 to write. 3 to see, watch. 4 to guess, estimate. "rajan mahī raja avrekha."—*raghu*.

ਅਵਰੇਖ [əvrev] *Skt n* a zig-zag gait. 2 an ironical statement; which conveys an oblique meaning.

ਅਵਰੋਹਣ [əvrohaṇ] *Skt n* a descent, fall. 2 going downward, descending.

ਅਵਰੋਹੀ [əvrohi] *Skt* अवरोहि *n* a musical tone in which tunes are set in descending pitch. 2 *adj* descending.

ਅਵਰੋਧ [əvrodh] *Skt n* an obstacle, impediment. 2 an encirclement, a siege.

ਅਵਰੰਗ [əvrāṅ] emperor Aurangzeb. See ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ. "avrāṅ kur karyo bad bada."—*GPS*.

ਅਵਲ [əval] *A* أول *n* origin, beginning. 2 *adj* first, topmost, foremost.

ਅਵਲਾ [əvla] See ਅਵਲਾ 2 See ਅਵੱਲਾ.

ਅਵਲਿ [əvali] *adv* in the beginning. "əvali alah nur upāīa."—*prabh kabir*. 2 See ਅਵਲਿ.

ਅਵਲੀ [əvli] *Skt* अवलि *n* a multitude, crowd, group. 2 line, row, file. "əvli su hiraṇ ki jati si."—*NP*.

ਅਵਲੇਹਨ [əvlehan] *Skt n* lapping with tongue. 2 a thing to be lapped.

ਅਵਲੋਕਿਨ [əvloṛn], ਅਵਲੋਕਨ [əvlokan] *Skt* अवलोकन *seeing, viewing*. "karī kirpa prabhū nadarī avlokan."—*asa m 5*. "əvlokya brāham bharām sab chutkya."—*savrye m 4 ke*. 2 an inspection, a scrutiny.

ਅਵਲੰਬ [əvlāb] *Skt n* a support, prop, basis.

ਅਵਲੰਬਨ [əvlāban] *v* to support, adopt.

ਅਵੱਲਾ [əvalla] *adj* slanted. 2 irate.

ਅਵਾ [əva] *n* آوا *a brick kiln*. "det jare jese it əva pē."—*cādi 1*.

ਅਵਾਇਲ [əvail] *A* اول *adj* plural of ਅਵੱਲ first,

initial. 2 old, ancient. 3 habits or ways of childhood. See ਆਵਾਇਲ.

ਅਵਾਈ [əvai] *n* arrival 2 vagrancy. 3 *adj* unfortunate. "manmukh ram nā jape əvai."—*maru solhe m 1*. 4 fruitless, in vain. "manmukh pacc əvai he."—*maru solhe m 1*. "chādī, əvai karhī jū bat."—*NP*.

ਅਵਾਸ [əvas] *adj* without clothes, naked. 2 *Skt* अवस *n* a house, home, residence.

ਅਵਾਸਾ [əvasa] See ਅਵਾਸ 2 *adj* without clothes, naked.

ਅਵਾਸੀ [əvasi] *n* a yawn; it is a sign of indolence and sleep. It is written in Mishkat that a sneeze comes with divine grace and a yawn with divine anger. One who does not cover his mouth with hand during a yawn is laughed at by Satan. In Sikhism there is no question of good or bad; a yawn is a natural activity of the body. See ਊਥਾਸੀ.

ਅਵਾਹਨ [əvahan] *adj* without a carriage or conveyance. "kavan gupha jitu rahr əvahan."—*sīdhgosaī*. 'Where is the cave in which a soul settles after giving up the conveyance of life?' 2 See ਅਵਾਹਨ.

ਅਵਾਕ [əvak] *adj* who does not speak; silent, mute, dumb.

ਅਵਾਚ [əvac] *adj* silent. 2 *Skt* अवच *adj* not worthy of being uttered. 2 not fit to speak to; low, mean.

ਅਵਾਚੀ [əvacī] *Skt n* south direction. "kahū lakhya harī əvacī dīsa mahī, kahū pēchah ko sis nīvayo."—*akāl*. 'Some (Hindus) see you in the south and some (Muslims) bow their heads to the west (Kaaba)'. 2 a dumb person, mute. 3 a woman with a downcast face. 4 goddess Bhavani.

ਅਵਾਜ [əvaj] See ਅਵਾਜ.

ਅਵਾਜਾਚ [əvajar] See ਅਵਾਜਾਚ.

ਅਵਾਤਰ [əvātar] *Skt* अवतार *adj* inner, interior, internal.

ਅਵਾਧ [avady] *Skt* adj unstoppable. 2 without hindrance, unobstructed, unhindered.

ਅਵਾਨ [avan] *P* ਐਵਾਨ *n* a house, building. "lut line avanḥ."—*VN*. 2 a Muslim caste living in an abundant number in Jehlum district and along the Indus river. 3 *Skt* dry fruit. 4 breathing, respiration.

ਅਵਾਧ [avay] *Skt* ਅਵਾਧਿਤ *adj* unstoppable, irremovable.

ਅਵਾਰ [avar] *Pkt* *n* delay. 2 *Skt* nearside bank; nearside. 3 ਅਵਾਧਿਤ which cannot be obstructed, unstoppable. 4 This word has also been used in place of ਅੰਬਾਰ. "chapran ke jahī ude avare."—*cāṣitr* 93.

ਅਵਾਰ ਪਾਰ [avar par] near and far banks. 2 this and the next world. 3 *Skt* a sea having two coasts.

ਅਵਾਰਾ [avara] *adj* unrestrained, stray. 2 *P* , , , *adj* lazy, worthless. 3 ruined.

ਅਵਿ [avi] See ਅਭਿ.

ਅਵਿਅਕਤ [aviakat] *Skt* ਅਵਿਅਕਤ *adj* without body, formless. 2 *n* God. 3 soul. 4 Kamdev, Cupid.

ਅਵਿਅਵਰ [aviavar] *adj* or unable to conceive. 2 barren, sterile. "aviavar na viavai."—*BG*

ਅਵਿਭਿਤ [avihit] *Skt* *adj* arbitrary, unnatural, prohibited.

ਅਵਿਕਤ [avikat] See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ. 2 *Skt* अविकृत unchanged, unadulterated; original, real. "avikatam abhūgē."—*gyan*.

ਅਵਿਕਲ [avikal] *Skt* *adj* unbewildered, calm, unflustered.

ਅਵਿਕਲਪ [avikalap] *Skt* ਅਵਿਕਲਪ *adv* without doubt, surely, without a alternative. 2 definite.

ਅਵਿਖਾਦ [avikhad] *Skt* ਅਵਿਖਾਦ. *adj* who is never demoralised; ever in high-spirits. 2 without lethargy. 3 without bafflement.

ਅਵਿਗ [avig] See ਅਵਿਗਤ.

ਅਵਿਗ [avig] *adj* without a bend; straight. "navam avig ju sudha bese."—*GPS*.

ਅਵਿਗਤ [avigat], ਅਵਿਗਤੁ [avigatu] *Skt* *adj*

which cannot be narrated, indescribable. 2 ਅਵਿਨਾਸ਼ੀ indestructible, ever-existent. "tatū avigatu dhīaza."—*guj a m 1*. 3 See ਅਵਗਤ. 4 See ਗਤਿ ਅਵਿਗਤਿ. 5 See ਵਿਗਤ.

ਅਵਿਗਤ [avigy] *Skt* ਅਵਿਗਤ *adj* who does not possess full knowledge; ignorant.

ਅਵਿਗਤਾ [avigyata] *Skt* ਅਵਿਗਤਾ *n* ignorance, naivety, simplicity.

ਅਵਿਘਟ [avighat] See ਅਵਘਟ.

ਅਵਿਚਲ [avical] See ਅਭਿਚਲ.

ਅਵਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ [avical nagar] See ਅਭਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਅਵਿਚਾਰ [avicar] See ਅਭਿਚਾਰ.

ਅਵਿਚਾਰੀ [avicari] *adj* unthinking, thoughtless.

ਅਵਿਚਿੰਨ [avichin] *Skt* ਅਵਿਚਿੰਨ *adj* not separate, continuous, unbreakable.

ਅਵਿਜਾਤ [avijat], ਅਵਿਜਾਤਾ [avijata] *adj* belonging to a low caste. "tumra jan jati avijata hari japiu."—*basāt m 4*. 2 not well-known, unknown.

ਅਵਿਜਾਤਿ [avijati] *n* a low-caste. 2 not casteless, well-born, of gentle blood.

ਅਵਿਤ [avit] *Pkt* *n* without a body; Kamdev, Cupid. "alap sukh avit cācal."—*sahas m 5*.

2 *Skt* *adj* protected 3 without money, poor, penniless.

ਅਵਿਦ [avid], ਅਵਿਦ [avid] *Skt* ਅਵਿਦ *adj* without knowledge, ignorant, foolish. 2 See ਅਵਿਦਤ.

ਅਵਿਦਾ [avida] *adj* who comes and stays. "ōg ōg me avida."—*gyan*.

ਅਵਿਦਾਤ [avidat] See ਅਵਦਾਤ.

ਅਵਿਦਿਆ [avidia] See ਅਭਿਦਿਆ.

ਅਵਿਦਿਤ [avidit] *adj* not revealed, not manifest, hidden.

ਅਵਿਦਤ [avidy] *Skt* *adj* uneducated, illiterate.

ਅਵਿਦਤਾ [avidya] *Skt* *n* ignorance, foolishness. 2 state of human life which entangles the soul in ignorance.

ਅਵਿਧ [avidh] See ਅਵਿਧ.

ਅਵਿਧ [aviddh] *adj* not pierced.

ਅਵਿਨਾਧ [avinay] *Skt* *n* lack of decorum or good



behaviour, impertinence, crassness, obtuseness.  
**ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ** [avinasi] *adj* indestructible, immortal.  
 "harigun suriahi avinasi."—*suhi chāt m 5*.  
 'Let us listen to the virtues of the impershable  
 god.' 2 *n* God, the Eternal. 3 Vishnu. "krudhke  
 yuddh kiyo bahu cādi, na eto kiyo madhu  
 sō avinasi."—*cādi 1*.

**ਅਵਿਨੈ** [avine] See **ਅਵਿਨਾਸ**.

**ਅਵਿਰਥਾ** [avirtha] See **ਅਵਿਰਥਾ**.

**ਅਵਿਰਲ** [aviral] *Skt adj* without interstice;  
 dense, thick. 2 without a gap.

**ਅਵਿਰੀਤਾ** [avirita] See **ਅਵਰੀਤਾ**.

**ਅਵਿਲੋਕਿ** [avilok], **ਅਵਿਲੋਕਿਨ** [avilokin], **ਅਵਿਲੋਕਨ**  
 [avilokan] See **ਅਵਲੋਕਨ** 1. "avilokan punah  
 punah karau jan ka darsar."—*suhi m 5*. 2 See  
**ਅਵਲੋਕਨ** 2. "sastra bed puran aviloko."—*dev*  
*m 5*

**ਅਵਿਲੰਬ** [avilāb] *Skt* अविलम्ब *adv* without delay,  
 soon, at once. 2 *Skt* अवलम्ब *n* a basis, prop.  
 "tere nam avilāb bahut jan udhre."—*gūd*  
*namdev*.

**ਅਵਿਵੇਕ** [avivek] See **ਅਵਿਵੇਕ**.

**ਅਵਿਵੇਕੀ** [aviveki] See **ਅਵਿਵੇਕੀ**.

**ਅਵੀਚਾਰੀ** [avicari] *adj* devoid of prudence,  
 discriminate. "ham din murakh avicari."  
 —*malar m 3*.

**ਅਵੇਸ** [aves] See **ਅਵੇਸ**.

**ਅਵੇਸਿਆ** [avesia] *Skt* आवेसित. *adj* entered,  
 settled. "sabad avesia."—*BG*

**ਅਵੇਸਾ** [avesta] See **ਉਸਤਾ**.

**ਅਵੇਹਾ** [aveha] *adv* like this, of this kind, such.

**ਅਵੇਰ** [aver] See **ਅਵੇਰ**.

**ਅਵੇਰ ਸਵੇਰ** [aver savor] See **ਅਵੇਰ ਸਵੇਰ**.

**ਅਵੇਦਿਕ** [avedik] *Skt adj* not provided in the  
 Veds.

**ਅਵੇਯਾ** [aveya] *adj* (one) who comes, the arriving  
 (one).

**ਅਵੇਯੰ** [aveyā] See **ਅਵਤਲਾ**.

**ਅਵੇਵ** [avev] a limb, See **ਅਵਤਲਾ** 1. "sut avev sabh  
 dekhān lagi."—*NP*.

**ਅਵੇਰਾ** [avera] *adj* crooked. 2 perverse, devious.  
 3 obstinate.

**ਅਵੇਜ** [avoj] *adj* अव-छत्र protector of force,  
 conservator of strength or splendour.  
 "avojast."—*gyan*.

**ਅਵੰਤਿਕਾ** [avātika], **ਅਵੰਤੀ** [avāti] *Skt* अवन्तिका a  
 town on the bank of Avanti (Shipra) river in  
 Gwalior state of central India. It is also named  
 Vishala and Ujjain. It is counted among the  
 seven Puris (cities) of the Hindus. "ajudhya  
 gomti avātika kīdar himdhar he."—*BGK*.  
 2 where river Avanti (Shipra) flows, Malwa.

**ਅਵਯਕਤ** [avyakt] See **ਅਵਿਅਕਤ**.

**ਅਵਯਯ** [avyay] *Skt adj* which does not  
 deteriorate but remains unaffected. "suddh  
 viapak avyay sou."—*NP*. 2 *n* the Creator.  
 3 in grammar, a word that does not change its  
 form, like ਐਹ, ਫਿਰ, and ਆਦਿ. 4 a miser; a  
 niggard, who does not spend money.

**ਅਵਯਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [avyakrit] *Skt* अव्यक्त *adj* not liable  
 to change, in constant state. 2 hidden, not  
 visible. 3 in Vedant, ignorance is the cause  
 of the world. "jis agyan vikhe ih khēt hē  
 tis hi ko avyakrit kahē."—*GPS*. 4 according  
 to Sankhy philosophy, material cause of the  
 universe.

**ਅਵਯਪਤਿ** [avyapatī] *Skt* अव्यपत्ति *n* opposite of  
 ਵਯਪਤੀ. 2 a defect of the symbol, when it is  
 not applicable to the whole but only to a part.  
 For example, when we define cow as a brown  
 quadruped, this definition does not apply to  
 a reddish brown, white or white-spotted cow.

**ਅਵ੍ਰਣ** [avran] *Skt adj* without a wound or tumour,  
 blameless. 2 spotless.

**ਅਵਲ** [avval] See **ਅਵਲ**.

**ਅਤ** [at] *n* stubbornness, obstinacy. "im at  
 hīdun kī jāb tūjī."—*GPS*. 2 obstruction.  
 3 interruption.

**ਅਤਕ** [atak] See **ਅਟਕ**.

**ਅਤਲਾ** [atala] *n* a place of shelter. "upban lehu

artala larbe."—GPS.

ਅਰਦਲ [ardal] *n* the job or post of an orderly, a group of peons, despatch riders. 2 attendance upon some officer as the "mē ap di ardāl vīcc hā."

ਅਰਦਲੀ [ardali] an orderly. See ਅਰਦਲੀ.

ਅਰਨਾ [arna] *v* to get stuck, stay. 2 to fight. 3 to oppose. "gurmukh sīu manmukh arē."—var majh m 2.

ਅਰਬ [arab] *adj* obstinate, obdurate, stubborn.

ਅਰਬਾਈ [arbai] *n* obstinacy, stubbornness.

ਅਰਬੰਗ [arbag] See ਅਰਬ.

ਅਰਾ [ara] *suf* added to words, it indicates triviality; its form is only ra also. See ਕੁਪਦੇਸ਼ਕ, ਆਪਣਾ, ਸਿਖਾ, ਜਲੀਅਤ, etc.

ਅਰਿਆ [aria] a vocative of endearment for a male addressee, its feminine equivalent being ਅਰੀਏ. 2 See ਅਰਨਾ.

ਅਰਿਆਵਾ [ariara] *adj* stubborn. 2 opposing. 3 belligerent.

ਅਰਿਲ [aril], ਅਰਿਲ (aril) a four-line matrik metre, each line having 16 matras and ending with an Sll arrangement.

Example:

"dolat jāhī tēhī purakh apavān,  
lagat kat-hī dharam ko dāvan,  
arh-hī chad anarath batavāt,  
dharam karam cit ek nā lavāt."—kalki.

2 In the second form of aril, each line has sixteen matras in lss combination.

Example:

guru nanak sikhya mān dharo,  
gurujan ki riti nā visaro,  
kahī kār vak kadī nahī haro,  
saty dharam jōg me pācharo.

3 The third form of aril has 21 matras in each line with pauses at 11<sup>th</sup> matra in lsl combination and subsequent 10<sup>th</sup> matra in sls combination respectively. It is also called "cādrayān."

Example:

"vidya se anurag, rēn dīn kījīye,  
nīśakti anusar, sabbhīn sukh dījīye,  
svarath kē vās hoy, nā pārhānī karo,  
prabhuta ar dhān mān, ride me nā dharo."

4 The fourth form of aril has 21 matras per line, each ending in sls combination with pauses at 11<sup>th</sup> and subsequent 10<sup>th</sup> matra, with the proviso that the fourth line begins with a vocative like ho! hāhā! which are not counted among matras. This is also called "cābola."

Example:

"sūnē gūg jō yāhī, sū rāsna pavai,  
sūnē muḥ cit lāī, caturta avai,  
dukh darad bhō nīkāt, nā tīn nār kē rāhe,  
ho ! jō yāki ik bar, cōpāi kō kēhe."

—bentī cōpāi de st.

ਅਰੀ [ari] *n* stubbornness, obstinacy.

ਅਰੀਅਲ [arial] *adj* stubborn, obstinate.

ਅਰੀਏ [arie] a vocative for female addressee showing familiarity.

ਅਰੁਹਾ [aruha] a four-line varnik metre, also called sāyukta with each line organised as lS, lS, lS, S.

Example:

"saj sen bhart cālē tēhā,  
raṇ bal bir māde jāhā,  
bahu bhāt bir sāgharhī,  
sar ogh progh praharēhī."—ramav.

ਅਰੋਕਣ [arokan] *n* a support, stay, an obstacle.

ਅਰੰਗ [arag] *adj* obstinate, stubborn. 2 entangled in limbs. "kī arāgasc."—gyan. 3 curved. 4 contentious.

ਅ [a] *Sk* part from all sides. "a samudr l phīn dūhai."—dilip. 2 to, upto, unto. 3 *prep* which preceding a verb denotes profusion as in ਆਵੀਖਨ, ਆਗਮਨ, ਆਨਮਨ, ਆਰੋਹਣ, etc. 4 in Punjabi, it replaces terminal 'h' of Persian words as in ਪਰਦਾ for ਪਰਦਹ.

ਅ [ā] *Sk* part expressing wonder. 2 yes. 3 *P*

𑂔𑂱 *pron* he, she, that. "na riṣk dasat ā kase."—*var majh m 1*. 'No one (but God) controls the wherewithal of living creatures.' 4 time, occasion. 5 a moment, an instant.

ਆਉ [au] See ਆਉਣਾ. "au sāt mit piare."—*majh m 5*. 2 *Skr* आउ *n* age, duration of life.

ਆਉਖਾ [aukha] *Skr* आयुष *n* age, life-span.

ਆਉਂਢੀ [auḍhi] See ਔਂਢੀ.

ਆਉਣਾ [auṇa] *Skr* आगमन *advent*.

ਆਉ ਭੈਠ [au beth], ਆਉ ਭਗਤ [au bagat] *n* welcome, reception. "au beth adar sēb thai."—*sor m 5*

ਆਉਲ [aul] *Skr* ओल *n* placenta, foetal membrane. 2 See ਆਲ.

ਆਉਲਾ [aula] *Skr* आमलक *n* a kind of myrobalan tree and its fruit; (*L. Emblic myrobalan*). It is sour in taste and is used in pickles and preserves; its effect is cold and dry and is constipative; it cures diseases of stomach and liver, and strengthens muscles of heart, eyes and brain; it stops nosebleeding. It is a component of triphala (lit. three fruits), the other two being chebidic myrobalan and the Bellerie myrobalan. It is good for inflammation of gall bladder and gonorrhoea.

ਆਉਲੀ [auli] *n* fate, predestination, destiny. 2 *Skr* आमलकी *a* kind of small-sized myrobalan; forest myrobalan.

ਆਉ [au] See ਆਉ. 2 will come. 3 some one to come, the awaited one.

ਆਅੰਗ [a-āg] See ਆ and ਅੰਗ.

ਆਇ [ai] *n* age. 2 *adv* having come. "ai milu gursikh, ai milu."—*triāg m 4*. 3 one coming, arriving, that is, taking birth. "ai nā jai thir sādā."—*eri a m 5*. 4 See ਆਯ.

ਆਇਉ [aiu] came, arrived. 2 *Skr* आय *n* profit. "jēdev aiu tās saphuṣ."—*guj* 'evidently gains from him.'

ਆਇਅਤਾ [aiata] *adj* one arrived. "ghari aiare sajna"—*sohi chāt m 1*.

ਆਇਆ [aia] *adj* arrived, came. 2 was born, took birth. 3 *n* birth. "aiatin ka saphalubhā he ikmanī jini dhiaia."—*vād alahāni m 1*.

ਆਇਸ [ais] *Skr* आस *adj* of iron or steel. 2 *n* an armour, a helmet. 3 steel. "ais pati pithi."—*sanama* 'king of armour, Indar, and the earth of his father Kashyap.' 4 *Skr* आस *n* command.

ਆਇਸੁ [aisu] order. See ਆਇਸ 4.

ਆਇਤ [ait] *Skr* आदित *n* the sun. 2 Sunday. 3 See ਆਯਤ.

ਆਇਤਨ [aitan] See ਆਯਤਨ.

ਆਇਦਾ [aida] *P* آید *f* future.

ਆਇਧ [aidh] See ਆਧਧ.

ਆਇਬੋ [aibo] *v* to come. "na kachu aibo na kachu jāibo."—*dhana pipa*. 2 to take birth.

ਆਇਤਾ [aita] See ਆਇਤਾ. 2 *n* the letter ਅ. "aire api kare jini chodi."—*asa pati m 1*.

ਆਇਤਿਆਂ [aitiā] *adv* on arrival, after those who came. "je me hoda varā mīta aitiā."—*s farid*.

ਆਈ [ai] *n* death. "ai nā meṭan ko samrath."—*oṣkar*. 2 age, life-span. 3 aymata, goddess Durga; a temple of a goddess of this name at Baibhilara in Rajputana is famous. See ਆਈ ਪੰਥ. 4 wealth or illusion. "ai puta ihu jagu sara."—*bila thiti m 1*. 5 past tense of ਆਉਣ. 6 future tense ਆਉਣ. "ihu vela kāt ai"—*gau kabir*. 7 *S* mother. 8 a calamity. 9 *Dg* a rope for tying an elephant

ਆਈਨ [ain] *P* آين *n* management, administration, government. 2 law, rules.

ਆਈਨਾ [aina] *P* آینه *n* a mirror. In ancient times a well-rubbed piece of iron (ahan) was used for this purpose, hence this name.

ਆਈਪੁਤਾ [aiputa] See ਆਈ and ਆਈ ਪੰਥ. 2 creation of the material world, maya. "aiputa ihu jagu sara."—*bila thiti m 1*

ਆਈਪੰਥ [aipēth] a radical wing of shakits, The worshippers of Shiv and power, opposed to

dakṣiṇ maraḡ. See ਅਰਧਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ and ਵਾਅਚਕ. See ਆਈ 3. 2 one of the twelve sects of yogis which is more liberal in its dealings with other sects.

ਆਈਪੈਥੀ [aipēthi] a worshipper of mother Ay (iron, weapon, fire). 2 Gorakhpantḥ yogis who are worshippers of shakti (power). 3 See ਆਈ ਪੈਥ 2. "aipēthi sagal jamaṭi."—japu 'befriending all is to be an ai pēthi.'

ਆਸ [as] Skt आस् v to sit; to be present; to be; to forsake. 2 Skt आशा n hope, expectation, desire, longing. "as anit trag-hu tarāḡ."—sukhmanī 3 direction, side. "tat khel jīh as."—NP. 4 Skt आसज़. mouth. "namo as ase namo bak bāke."—japu 5 a face. 6 Skt आस, food, meals. 7 Skt आस, ash. See ਏ ash. 8 a seat. 9 a bow. 10 soon, quickly. "kalu ko bulaṭ raṭ lin tab as he."—NP. See ਆਸਦਿਤੀ. 11 P آ a millstone. See ਆਸਮਾਨ. 12 P آ an essence extracted by boiling some object, as the essence of barley.

ਆਸ ਆਸੈ [as ase] See ਆਸ 4.

ਆਸਕ [asak] آ Skt आसकु adj who loves. "nanak asak kāḡhie sad-hi rāhe samāṭ."—var asa m 2. 2 Skt an eater, a guzzler. See ਆਸ 6.

ਆਸਕਤ [askat] Skt आसकु. adj who loves, rapt, engrossed. "bikhe ras stu askat muṛe."—kan m 5. 2 Skt आसकु powerful, mighty.

ਆਸਕਾਰ [aṣkar] P آ Skt آ apparent, manifest, obvious; its pronunciation as ਆਸਕਾਰ is also correct.

ਆਸਕੀ [aski] P آ n love, state of being in love. "eh kīnehi aski duḡe laḡe jaṭ."—var asa m 2.

ਆਸਕੁ [asaku] See ਆਸਕ.

ਆਸਕੇ [aṣke] part bravo! well done! S ਆਸਕੀਨ.

ਆਸ ਕੋਰ [as kor] queen of Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala. She carried on the administration during the reign of her husband and during the minority of her son Maharaja Karam

Singh. She was very religious, brave and judicious by nature.

ਆਸਚਰਯ [aṣcaray] See ਅਸਚਰਜ and ਅਚਰਜ.

ਆਸਣ [asaṇ] Skt आसन n a place, state, seat; an act of sitting. 2 a cloth spread to sit upon. 3 third stage of yog during which the practitioner assumes his sitting posture. In yog shastar 84 postures have been taken from various movements of animals, birds and positionings of some other objects. Four of them are considered paramount. They are:

(a) siddhasan: keeping left heel under the rectum and right heel under the phallus.

(b) padmasan: placing of left foot on the right thigh and the right foot on the left thigh and catching with the right hand extended from behind the back, the big toe of the right foot and catching the big toe of the left foot with the left hand and keeping the chin away from the chest, by a width of four fingers to concentrate the gaze on the tip of one's nose.

(c) sīhasan: sitting with ankles placed tightly under the rectum and the phallus, and placing both hands on the knees fixing the gaze on the tip of the nose.

(d) bhadrasan: catching the big toes while keeping the posture of padmasan. "jog sīdh asaṇ caurasīh ebhi karī karī rahīa."—sor a m 5. 4 Skt आसन jaw.

ਆਸਤ [asat] See ਅਸਿ. 2 ਅਸਿਕ. adj a believer in God and in the other world. 3 n west. "ude nahī asat."—maru solhe m 1. 4 a weapon, a missile. "asat dhare nīhare."—gyan.

ਆਸਤਕ [astak] See ਅਸਤਿਕ.

ਆਸਤਰ [astar], ਆਸਤਰਣ [astarən], ਆਸਤਰਨ [asataran] آستر-आسترण n a bedstead; a bed for a newly married couple. "astarən bār bisad vīsala."—GPS. 2 a warm covering for an elephant.

ਆਸਤੀ [astā] P آ n a place. 2 a door. 3 a

hermitage.

ਆਸਤਿ [asati] See ਅਸਿ. 2 short form of ਅਸਿਕ. 3 ਅਸਿਕ existence. See ਨਾਸਿ.

ਆਸਤਿਕ [astik] *Skt* अस्तिक *adj* who believes in the existence of the Creator and of the other world; a theist.

ਆਸਤਿਕਤਾ [astikta], ਆਸਤਿਕਤਾ [astiky] *n* theism; firm belief in the Creator and in the hereafter, Theist.

ਆਸਤੀਕ [astik] *Skt* आसीक a sage who was the son of sage Jaratkar and Mansa, sister of Vasuki, cobra. During a śarapmedh (killing of snakes) ritual, he saved the tribe of his mother, the Takshak and Anant snakes. "āryo astikā mahā vipr siddhā."—jānmejāy. See ਮਨਸਾ.

ਆਸਤੀਨ [astin] *P* آستين *n* the sleeve of a shirt, coat.

ਆਸਤੇ [aste] See ਆਹਿਸਤਾ.

ਆਸਥਾਈ [asthai] See ਅਸਥਾਈ 4 – 5.

ਆਸਨ [asan] See ਆਸਣ. "nivli karam asan caurasāh in mohi sāti nā ave jiv."—majh m 5. 2 a saddle. "asan ne bag gahī bālvād visesa."—GPS. 3 *Skt* आसन thunderbolt of Indar, lightning. 4 Indar. 5 one who serves meals.

ਆਸਨਕਸ਼ੁਨ [asanaksūn] *adj* who sits in perfect mental tranquillity. "asanaksūn anbhikar rāg."—datt

ਆਸਨਾ [asna] *Skt n* state, stage, situation. 2 See ਅਸਨਾਇ.

ਆਸਨਾਈ [asnai] See ਅਸਨਾਈ.

ਆਸਨਿ [asani] on or in a seat. "priā ai base grih asani."—mala m 5.

ਆਸਨਿਵਾਸ [asnivas] *adj* home of all hopes; whom people trust for the fulfilment of their hopes. See ਆਸਾ ਨਿਵਾਸ.

ਆਸਨੀ [asni] *n* lust, hope. "prabhu puran asni mere mana."—asa m 5. 2 See ਆਸੀਨ. 3 See ਆਸੰਨ.

ਆਸਪਦ [aspad] *Skt* आस्पद *n* a place, spot. 2 a position, rank. 3 reputation, honour. 4 work,

function.

ਆਸਪਾਸ [aspas] near about, around, in the vicinity. "as pas ghan tursi ka birva."—gau kabir.

ਆਸ ਪਿਆਸ [as piās] *n* strong hope, intense desire.

ਆਸਪੁਰਨਾ [aspurna], ਆਸਪੁਰਨਾ [aspurna] *n* caste goddess of Chauhan Rajputs who believe her to be the fulfiller for all desires. 2 service of the spiritual guide. 3 spiritual knowledge of self.

ਆਸਫੁਲ ਦੋਲਾ [asphul dola] See ਅਸਦ ਖਾਨ.

ਆਸਮਾਨ [asman] See ਅਸਮਾਨ.

ਆਸਮਾਨ ਖਾਨ [asman xan] son-in-law of Painde Khan who stole Baba Gurditta's hawk, and together with Painde Khan fought against Guru Hargobind at Kartarpur in Sammat 1691. He was killed by Baba Gurditta in this battle

ਆਸਮਾਨ ਚਰ [asman car] *n* a rambler of the sky, bird. 2 an arrow.—sonama.

ਆਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ [asmudr] *adv* up to the sea. "asmudr b phiri duhai."—GPS.

ਆਸਮਤ [asmāt] *Skt* आ-समत. *adv* on all sides, all around. 2 with full ceremony, very properly.

ਆਸਯ [asay] *n* an aim, object, intention. 2 a longing, wish.

ਆਸਰ [asar] *Skt* आश्रय *n* a prop, basis, stay. 2 an asylum, a resort, refuge. "jih asar ia bhavjal tarṇa."—bavan. "ih asar puran bhae kam."—guru m 5.

ਆਸਰਮ [asram] See ਆਸ਼੍ਰਮ.

ਆਸਰਾ [asra] See ਅਸਰ.

ਆਸਵ [asav] *Skt n* life breath. 2 a type of wine not extracted through distillation but prepared by fermentation, like somras and toddy.

ਆਸਵੀ [asri] *n* a hope, desire, an expectation. "nanak asri nibahī."—var jēt.

ਆਸਾ [asa] *Skt* आसा *n* a desire to have, hope. "asa karta jagu mua."—var guj I m 3. 2 a

direction, side. "tum nahī avo tab it asa." —NP. "magan mane mahī citvau asa nenhu tar tuhari."—keda m 5.

3 a musical measure in its own right, sung in the early morning. Guru Angad Dev started the daily routine of singing Asa di Var in the presence of Guru Nanak Dev. Guru Arjan Dev added to it twenty four stanzas composed by the fourth Guru, one stanza to each balladic measure. Now it is daily sung in the gurdwaras. "gāz rābāi asa var."—GPS.

In Sikh way of life, Asa is also sung in the course of evening prayer. In this measure, all notes are pure.<sup>1</sup> gādhār measure may be added to Asa in descending but not in ascending tone. The descending tone of Asa comprises sa, re, ma, pa, dha, ni, sa, and ascending tone has re, sa, ni, dha, pa, ma, ga, re, sa, in that order.<sup>2</sup>

Among the Rags in Guru Granth Sahib Asa is the fourth in order.<sup>3</sup> 4 aim, intention, purport. See ਅਸਾਭ. "tā babe us dā asa jāṇia." —JSBB. 5 A لُ a club, heavy stick. "asa haṭh kīṭab kacch."—BG "manse marī nivarīhu asa."—maru solhe m 5. 'Killing or eradicating of desire is hope.'<sup>4</sup>

ਅਸਾਇ [asai] Skt असाय n an object, a purport, meaning. "purān asai."—bīla m 5.

ਅਸਾਇਸ [asais] See ਅਸਾਧਸ.

ਅਸਾਇਤੀ [asaiti] adj hopeful, expectant. 2 A اَسَايِي adj grieving (women). "asaiti as kī as purāic."—phunhe m 5. 'Fulfil the hope of the sorrowful'.

<sup>1</sup>For various notes See ਸੁਰ and ਠਠ.

<sup>2</sup>In view of differences in different places, singers join Asa with rishabh and dhāivat soft also.

<sup>3</sup>Many writers have considered Asa as a subordinate sub-measure of Megh and the time of its rendition as sunrise.

<sup>4</sup>Muslim hermits also, like monks of Dandi sect, consider holding a club as their denominational sign.

ਅਸਾਈ [asai] n hope, expectation. "mān māhī citvau esi asai."—asa m 5.

ਅਸਾਸੀ [asas-hī] See ਅਸਾਸਨ. 2 See P اَسَاسِي. 3 to praise. 4 to raise, lift.

ਅਸਾਸਨ [asasan] Skt आसन्न n an assurance, a consolation. 2 support, succour. "sidh sadhak asas-hī."—saveye m 3 ke. "chīā darsan asase."—saveye m 3 ke.

ਅਸਾ ਸਿੰਘ [asa sīgh] a clerk of Guru Gobind Singh. Once, in order to help a poor Sikh, he sent a demand draft for Rs. 500 to another Sikh. That Sikh made the payment. When the demand draft was presented to the Guru, he enquired why it was sent without his order. Asa Singh got frightened and fled during the night, and sent the following couplet to the Guru:

"mukh kara mero kārē karat na pērupkar,  
tīs ko mē phīr kārōgi pālā is dārbar."

This meant that the offence was of the clerk's pen which now says, 'if my face was not blackened for a good deed for another's good, then I would have in turn blackened the face of the clerk'. The Guru was pleased at Asa Singh's note and he called the latter back and reinstated him in the same job.

ਅਸਾਸੀ [asase] See ਅਸਾਸਨ.

ਅਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ [asa dī var] written at the end of Asa measure in Guru Granth Sahib, it is a composition in saloks and balladic stanzas, by Guru Nanak Dev, though it also includes a few saloks of Guru Angad Dev. Since olden times it is sung early in the morning. Guru Arjan Dev also included in it 24 stanzas of Guru Ram Das to correspond to each balladic stanza, and taught the Sikhs to sing them. See ਚਾਰ ਚੌਕੀਆਂ. "pāryō bhog jāb asavar."—GPS.

ਅਸਾਧ [asadh], ਅਸਾਧਿਓ [asadhio] incurable. See ਅਸਾਧ. "dirāgh rog māia asadhio."—gāu thīti m 5.



ਆਸਾਨ [asan] *P* آسان *adj* easy.

ਆਸਾ ਨਿਵਾਸ [asa nivas] See ਆਸ ਨਿਵਾਸ. "guru amardas asa nivas." -*saveye m 3 ke*

ਆਸਾਬੰਧ [asabādh], ਆਸਾਬੰਧੂ [asabādhū] *adj* tied down because of hope, hopeful, expectant.

ਆਸਾਮ [asam] a country north east of Bengal and south of the Himalayas, mostly covered with forests, mines, rivers and streams. It was visited by Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Teg Bahadur. It was also known as Kamrup in the past.

ਆਸਾ ਮਨਸਾ [asa mānsa] hope and desire to acquire things. "asa mānsa dou binasot." -*asa m 1.*

ਆਸਾਯਾਸ [asayaṣ] *P* آسایش *n* comfort; a happy state; this word is derived from the root ਆਸੁਯਨ.

ਆਸਾਰ [asar] *Skt n* a severe downpour or shower; rain. 2 *Dg* clouds. 3 *A* آسار plural of ਅਸਰ, signs, indicators. 4 a trait. 5 breadth, width.

ਆਸਾਵਰੀ [asavri] This is a complete<sup>1</sup> musical measure, one of the ten arrangements of musical notes or modulations of Indian music. It is sung for three hours of the day from the sunrise onward. It has three soft notes of gādhār, dhēvāt and nīṣad, the remaining being pure (See ਸਵਰ and ਟਾਟ) In asavari, dhēvāt is basic but gādhār is only supporting, the remaining ones are all basic notes. During the ascent nīṣad and gādhār are not used but all notes are applicable during the descent; five notes sa, re, ma, pa and dha figure in the ascent but seven notes sa, ni, dha, pa, ma, ga and re are used in the descent. Owing to the difference of place and opinion among most musicologists, many have accepted asavari singing in bherav and bhervi measures. In Guru Granth Sahib, asavri has been combined with asa measure also.

<sup>1</sup>Arohi has five and Avrohi seven tunes.

ਆਸਾ ਵਾਰ [asa var] See ਆਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ.

ਆਸਾਵੰਤ [asavānt] *Skt* आशावन्त *adj* hopeful, desirous.

ਆਸਾਵੰਤੀ [asavānti] See ਆਸਾਵੰਤ. "asavānti as gusai, puric." -*var jet*

ਆਸਾਰ [asaṛ] *Skt* आसार *n* the month of Harh. See ਅਖਤ. "asaṛ suhāda tisu lage jisū manī haricaran nivasu." -*majh baramaha.*

ਆਸਾਰਾ [asaṛa] See ਆਸਾਰ.

ਆਸਾਰੀ [asaṛī] during the month of Harh.

ਆਸਾਰੂ [asaṛū] See ਅਖਤ and ਆਸਾਰ.

ਆਸਿਖ [asikh], ਆਸਿਖਾ [asikhā] *Skt* आसिख *n* a blessing, benediction.

ਆਸੀ [asi] *A* آسي *adj* who sins, or is an evil doer, or a criminal.

ਆਸੀਸ [asis] See ਆਸਿਖ. "puta, mata kī asis." -*gūj m 5.*

ਆਸੀਨ [asin] *Skt* adj sitting, seated. "sagal manorath puran asina." -*bīla m 5.* 2 situated.

ਆਸੀਨਾ [asina] See ਆਸੀਨ.

ਆਸੀਰ [asir] *Skt* आसिर् a blessing. 2 See ਅਸੀਰ.

ਆਸੀਰਵਾਚਨ [asirvācan], ਆਸੀਰਵਾਦ [asirvad] *Skt n* a blessing, benediction. See ਆਸਿਖ.

ਆਸੁ [asu] *Skt* आसु *adv* at once, promptly. "asu hu tichan le oer an harī." -*krīsan.* 2 See ਅਸੁ.

ਆਂਸੁ [āsu] *n* a tear, tears.

ਆਸੁਗ [asug] *adj* quick-footed. 2 *n* wind. 3 an arrow. 4 light.

ਆਸੁਤੋਖ [asutokh] *Skt* आसुतोख *adj* easy to please. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. 3 Shiv according to the Purans.

ਆਸੁਫਤਾਹ [asuftah] *P* آسفتاھ *adj* upset, perplexed. Its root is ਆਸੁਫਤਨ.

ਆਸੁਫਤਨ [asuftan] *P* آسفتان *v* to be distraught, bewildered or deeply agitated.

ਆਸੁਰ [asur], ਆਸੁਰੀ [asuri] *adj* concerning a demon, of a demon. 2 *n* an ogress, a giantess. "suri asuri kī nri rīh rāhīt purnarī." -*cārītr* 2. 3 See ਆਸੁਰੀ 2.

ਆਸੁਰੀ ਸੰਪਤਿ [asuri sāpatī], ਆਸੁਰੀ ਸੰਪਦਾ [asuri sāpada] *Skt* आसुरी सम्पत् *n* wealth or glory earned

through demonic means. 2 excess of foul actions like lust, anger, etc.

ਆਸੁਰੇਸ [asures] king of demons. See ਅਸੁਰੇਸ. "asures kopa hākarī."—cādi 2.

ਆਸੁ [asu] soon, quickly. See ਅਸੁ 1. "gaman tayar bhāe kayō asu."—NP.

ਆਸੁ [āsu] *n* tears.

ਆਸੁਣੀ [asunī] *n* hope, desire, wish. "vatī asunī bānī."—s fārid. 'having tied the luggage of countless hopes'. 2 *adjan* unrealizable hope.

ਆਸੁਦਨ [asudan] *P* آسودن *v* to be comfortable, be prosperous.

ਆਸੁਦਾ [asuda] *P* آسودا *adjan* comfort, prosperous. 2 happy. 3 living in comfort. "gaj baji asude karkē"—GPS.

ਆਸੇਬ [aseb] *P* آسب *n* a distress, suffering. 2 a shock, trauma, blow. 3 the shadow of an evil spirit; its entry in the body or the mind.

ਆਸੈ [ase] See ਅਸਰ.

ਆਸੇਕ [asok] See ਅਸੇਕ. 2 ਅ (from all sides), ਸੋਕ (grief); excessive sadness.

ਆਸੇਨ [ason] an unlucky omen. See ਸੇਨ.

ਆਸੰਕਾ [asāka] *Skt* आसङ्का *n* a doubt, worry, suspicion. 2 fear, dread.

ਆਸੰਜਨ [asājan] *Skt* आसङ्जन *n* binding and connecting. 2 hanging, suspending. See ਸੰਜ and ਸੰਜਨ.

ਆਸੰਨ [asān] *Skt* आसन्न *adj* sitting near 2 *adv* near, close by.

ਆਸੰਭਾਉ [asābhau] *adj* who has not been born, birthless. "asābhau udvīau."—saveye *m* 5 *ke*. 'The birthless has appeared.' 2 See ਅਸੰਭਵ.

ਆਸੁਰਜ [asuraj] See ਅਸੁਰਜ.

ਆਸ੍ਤਿਕ [astik], ਆਸ੍ਤਿਕਤਾ [astikta] See ਅਸਤਿਕ and ਅਸਤਿਕਤਾ.

ਆਸ੍ਤਿਕ [astik] See ਅਸਤਿਕ.

ਆਸਤ [asy] See ਅਸ 4.

ਆਸ੍ਰਮ [asram] *Skt* आश्रम *n* a place to live, residence. "caran kamal guru asram dia."—brīa *m* 5. 2 four stages of life according to

Hinduism: brāhmacarī, grīhasth, vanprasth and sanyas. "car varan car asram hāī, jo harī dhīave so pardhanu."—gōd *m* 4. See ਚਾਰ ਆਸ੍ਰਮ.

ਆਸ੍ਰਮਾਈ [asrmai] See ਆਸ੍ਰਮ. "kamal bigse madhu asrmai."—sri *m* 5. 'Lotus blooms and honey drips.'

ਆਸ੍ਰਮੀ [asramī] *adj* who lives in a hermitage. 2 who lives through the four-stages of life.

ਆਸ੍ਰਯ [asray] See ਅਸਰ. "tat asrayō nanak."—sahas *m* 5.

ਆਸ੍ਰਵ [asrav] *Skt* *n* flow, current. 2 *n* a dripping, falling in drops.

ਆਸ੍ਰਿਯ [asrich], ਆਸ੍ਰਿਤ [asrit] *Skt* ਆਸ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* staying on support, dependent. 2 *n* a servant, an attendant.

ਆਸ੍ਰਿ [astre] ਆਸ੍ਰਯ. See ਅਸਰ.

ਆਸ੍ਰਾਸਨ [asvasan] See ਅਸਾਸਨ. "asvasan yut sikh ucar."—GPS.

ਆਸ੍ਰਵ [asvad], ਆਸ੍ਰਾਦਨ [asvadan] *n* savour, taste. 2 tasting, sucking, relishing.

ਆਹ [ah] *v* is. "jin kau dhuri likhia ah."—gāu var 1 *m* 4. 2 *n* a desire, an inclination, wish. "jogi joti sidh harī ahe."—gāu *m* 5. 3 *part* a word indicating grief and surprise, ah. 4 *pron* this, that.

ਆਹਟ [ahat] *Pkt* a noise caused by someone's arrival, sound of footsteps. 2 a battlefield. "aṭh pahīr ahat bikhe juddh bhayo bikrar."—caritr 97

ਆਹਣ [ahāṇ] *n* locust. See ਆਹਨ 1.

ਆਹਤ [ahāt] *adj* injured, wounded, beaten up. See ਅਨਾਹਤ.

ਆਹਨ [ahan] See ਆਹਣ "ahan manīd brīd ae dāl."—GPS. 2 *P* آهن *n* iron, steel. 3 a sword.

ਆਹਨਗਰ [ahangar] *n* an ironsmith, blacksmith.

ਆਹਨੀ [ahni] *adj* made of iron. See ਆਹਨ.

ਆਹਮ [aham] See ਅਹਮ. 2 See ਆਹਣ.

ਆਹਮੇ ਸਾਮਣੇ [ahmo samṇe] See ਆਮੇ ਸਾਮਣੇ. "ac ahmo samṇe bheṛ pīa karara."—jōgnama

ਆਹਰ [ahar] *n* an impulse to be active, effort.

2 an endeavour, attempt. "sevak kr thakur hi ka ahar jiu."—*majh m 5*. "ahar sabht kard phire aharu iku na hoI."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

3 *Skt* a sigh, deep breath indicating grief.

4 *adj* who collects.

ਆਹਰਣ [aharṇ] *Skt n* snatching. 2 stealing.

3 taking away. *Pkt* ਆਹਰੋ.

ਆਹਰਮਨ [aharman] See ਆਹਰਮਨ.

ਆਹਰਿ [aharī] with zeal. "ja ahari hari jiu paria."—*sodar*. 'whereas the Almighty is exerting zealously.'

ਆਹਰੀ [ahri] *adj* energetic, vigorous.

ਆਹਰੁ [aharu] See ਆਹਰ.

ਆਹਰੁ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ [ahlu valia] See ਆਹਰੁ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

2 *adj* connected with Ahluvalia misl.

3 belonging to the house of Sadda Singh. See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ

ਆਹਰੁ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [ahlu vahā di misal] Sadda Singh of Ahlu village, 5 kos east of Lahore, was a celebrated prosperous Sikh. He established the Ahluvalia house. In his family was born Jassa Singh in 1718 AD whom Navab Kapur Singh brought up as a son. Mata Sundari blessed him and bestowed upon him the mace of Guru Hargobind (which is now in Akal Bunga). The misl grew a lot under Jassa Singh as a confederate branch of the rising Sikh power. First of all it was he who conquered Lahore, founded the Khalsa state and issued his own currency. Now Kapurthala state belongs to this misl. See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ and ਜੱਸਾ ਸਿੰਘ

ਆਹਵ [ahav] *Skt n* a battle, war 2 fire oblation.

3 a challenge or call to battle, shout.

ਆਹਾ [aha] *v* is. "hari sātjana pahī aha."—*dev m 5*. 2 was. (past tense of ਹੈ). "talvādi vic vasda aha."—*JSBB*. 3 *part* a word indicating surprise and grief. oh! vah!

ਆਹਾਰ [ahar], ਆਹਾਰੁ [aharu] *n* See ਆਹਰ. "jā

ka aharu jā."—*var ram 1 m 2*. "det sāgal ahare jiu."—*majh m 5*. '(God)'.

ਆਹਾਰਾ [ahara] *adj* thoroughly estimated or measured. "agam āgocar bešt etola, he nahī kichu ahara."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'There is nothing which has not been measured by the Almighty'.

ਆਹਿ [ahi] *v* is. "sadhūsāgati bekūjhe ahi."—*gau kabir*. "jalī thālī ramais ahio."—*sor m 5*. See ਆਹ. 2 *adv* having desired (ah). "nanak ahi soraṇī prabhu aho."—*asa m 5*.

ਆਹਿਓ [ahio], ਆਹਿਆ [ahia] *adj* desired, wanted, needed. "ahio tumra dhora."—*guj m 5*. "eko suami ahia jiu."—*majh m 5*. 2 See ਆਹਿ. 3 ਆਹੈ. is. "jat kēt pekhau ahio."—*kan m 5*.

ਆਹਿਸਤਾ [ahista] *P* آهسته *adv* slowly, gradually.

ਆਹੀ [ahī] is. See ਆਹ and ਆਹਿ. "punarpi jānam na ahi."—*gau m 3*. "nanak ghāṭī ghāṭī ahi."—*asa m 5*. 2 desired, wanted (for feminine object) "me ahi or tuhari."—*gau majh m 5*. 3 may want, may need. "jis sāg lage prāṇ tise kau ahie."—*phunhe m 5*. 4 *S* is. 5 a hardship, calamity.

ਆਹੀਏ [ahie] let us desire, let us seek. See ਆਹਿ and ਆਹੀ.

ਆਹੁ [ahu] See ਆਹ. 2 short form of ਆਹੁਤ. (called, summoned)

ਆਹੁਕ [ahuk] See ਊਕੁਸੇਨ.

ਆਹੁਟ [ahut], ਆਹੁਡ [ahud] *Dg n* a battle, war. 2 tiredness, fatigue.

ਆਹੁਤਿ [ahuti] *Skt n* calling (invoking) god. 2 an oblation to gods, pouring purified butter in fire by addressing the deity. 3 fire, sacrifice, material needed for this ritual.

ਆਹੁਤਨਾ [ahutna], ਆਹੁਤਨਾ [ahutna] *v* to bend, spring at, pounce at. "ahure jōg."—*ramav*.

ਆਹੁ [ahu] *P* آه *n* a deer, buck. "dādan dur ahu caṣam."—*sāloh*. 'teeth like jewels and eyes like those of a deer.' 2 an appeal.

3 asthma. 4 *Skt* a summoner. 5 the summoned.  
ਅਹੁ ਖੁਤਨ [ahu xutan] deer of Khutan (in China). See ਖੁਤਨ.

ਅਹੂਤ [ahut] *Skt* adj was called, was summoned; sent for. "gəyo beg kalu ahuta."—*NP*.

ਅਹੇ [ahe] See ਅਹ, ਅਹਾ and ਅਹਿ. "he host ahe."—*maru m* 5. 'is, shall be and was.' "nanak saraṁ ahe."—*asa m* 5.

ਅਹੈ [ahē] See ਅਹ and ਅਹਿ. "jogi jəti sɪdh hət ahe"—*gau m* 5. 'Jogis desire to realise God'.

ਅਹੋ [aho] See ਅਹ and ਅਹਾ. "tū aho kerhe kām."—*s fərid*. 2 part yes; that is right. 3 or, else. 4 otherwise.

ਅਹੰਕ [ahāg] *P* اَهْ ن a desire. 2 a resolve, an aim. 3 time, occasion. 4 a prelude to singing.

ਅਹੁਨ [ahvan] *Skt* n a call, summon, invitation. 2 an invitation letter. 3 a name. 4 an edict.

ਅਕ [ak] n ਅਕ a wild plant, calotropis procine. "dhan jəbən ak ki chata."—*dhana chāt m* 1. 2 *P* اَهْ a trouble, a conflict. 3 a vice, fault, demerit. 4 *A* اَهْ adj disloyal. 5 disobedient.

ਅਕ [āk] See ਅਕ. 2 *S* a weight;  $1/16^{\text{th}}$  of a seer, a Chhatank. 3 an anna, a coin,  $1/16^{\text{th}}$  of a rupee.

ਅਕਸ [ākas] *P* اَكْس pron that person, that man.

ਅਕਟਰਲੋਨੀ [aktərloṇi] Sir David Ochterloney, son of a noble American. He came to India and made himself prominent with his bravery and prudence. He was a general in the Bengal army. In October 1804 AD, he allied himself with general Lake and drove out Jasvant Rao Holkar from Delhi. The British appointed him to oversee British-Sikh relations, and on several occasions he entered into correspondence with Maharaja Ranjit Singh. On the occasion of the marriage of Prince Kharak Singh in 1812, he was Maharaja's guest at Lahore. He died at Meerut on 15 July 1825 at the age of 68 years.

ਅਕਥ [akath] See ਅਕਥ. "nanak akath ki katha

suṇae."—*maru m* 1.

ਅਕਬਤ [akbat] *A* اَكْبَت n the next world, the hereafter. 2 the end, finis. See ਅਕਬ.

ਅਕਰ [akar] See ਅਕਰ. 2 *Skt* n a mine. 3 treasure. 4 a store, stock. 5 a caste, class. 6 adj good, superior. 7 more, excessive

ਅਕਰਖ [akərah] *Skt* ਅਕਰ n a sense organ. 2 a test, touchstone. 3 a magnet 4 attraction. "jəb akərah kərat ho kəb-hū, tum me mīlat dehdhər səbh-hū."—*cəpəi*. "cīṭi sas akərahke."—*sahas m* 5. "jəha trīkha man tūjhu akərahke."—*sukhmani*.

ਅਕਰਖਣ [akərkhaṇ] *Skt* ਅਕਰਣ n attraction, pull. 2 act of ploughing.

ਅਕਲ [akal] *Skt* ਅਕਲ adj perplexed, confounded. "hau akal bīkal bhāi bīn dekhe."—*bīla a m* 4. 2 *A* اَكْل adj wise, intelligent. "kī akal əlame."—*jəpu*. 3 a carpenter Sikh of village Vadeghar who was the maternal grandfather of Bhai Rup Chand. "akal kahē tahz ko namu, man me gurumat ko vīzaramu."—*GPS*. See ਰੂਪਰੰਦ ਰਾਈ. 4 a spiritually awakened devotee of Guru Arjan Dev from Sultanpur.

ਅਕਲ [ākal] *Dg* n a branded and cauterized bull set free, a stud bull.

ਅਕਰ [akar] n pride, arrogance. 2 rigidity. 3 a village seven kos north of Patiala in Sirhind tehsil and under Musepur police station visited by Guru Teg Bahadur. There is only one platform and no building where the Guru stayed. The priest is a Nirmala Sikh. It is two miles north of Kauli railway station.

ਅਕਾ [aka] *T* اَك n a master, an owner.

ਅਕਾਸ [akas] See ਅਕਾਸ. 2 all-pervasive God. 3 space, the sky, paradise, heavenly spheres. "tre guṇ mohe mohīa akas."—*asa m* 5. 4 the sun, the moon, and other planets which emit light or shine. See ਗਗਨ ਅਕਾਸ. 5 pride, conceit. "uparī carāṇ talc akas."—*ram m* 5. 'Humility is superior to pride'.

ਅਕਾਸ਼ ਕੁਸੁਮ [akāṣ kuṣum] *n* a flower of the sky. 2 impossibility, improbability.

ਅਕਾਸ਼ ਗੰਗਾ [akāṣ gāṅgā] *n* a celestial river, named māḍakīnī mentioned in Purans which flows in the sky. In Punjabi it is known as 'bachelors' road.' a galaxy called the Milky Way. *P* گنگان.

ਅਕਾਸ਼ ਵਰ [akāṣ car] *n* birds. 2 an arrow. -*śanama*. 3 a god. 4 a star, planet. 5 an aircraft, a balloon, etc. 6 *adj* who wanders in the sky.

ਅਕਾਸ਼ ਬਾਣੀ [akāṣ baṇī] *n* a celestial utterance. 2 according to Sikhism, a divinely inspired idea or speech of a spiritually awakened person.

ਅਕਾਸ਼ਿ [akāṣi] in the sky. See ਅਕਾਸ਼.

ਅਕਾਸ਼ੀ [akāṣī] *adj* concerning the sky; celestial, heavenly.

ਅਕਾਸ਼ੁ [akāṣu] See ਅਕਾਸ਼.

ਅਕਾਕਸ਼ [akākṣa], ਅਕਾਖਿਆ [akākhyā], ਅਕਾਖਣਾ [akākhyā] *Skt* अकांक्षा *n* a desire, wish. 2 the need of one word for expressing the meaning of another word, as for example in the phrase "Read this lesson", the lesson is the need of reading or in "Go there", there or that place is the need (akākṣa) of going.

ਅਕਾਰ [akar] *Skt* *n* a form, structure, semblance, "hukmī hovanī akar." -*japu*. 2 stature, bulk, figure. 3 composition, construction. 4 a mark, sign.

ਅਕਾਰ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ [akar citr] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ 3.

ਅਕਾਰੁ [akaru] *adj* having a shape, form or figure. "soi gupāt soi akaru." -*asa m* 5. 2 *n* a form, shape.

ਅਕਿ [ākī] *P* اكي *pron* that, which, he, who.

ਅਕਿਲ [akīl] See ਅਕਲ.

ਅਕਿਲ ਦਾਸ [akīl das] a priest of the Hindali sect who assisted Lahore officials to apprehend many Sikhs.

ਅਕੀ [akī] *A* اكي *adj* defiant, rebellious. "aki mārhi āpharī." -*maru m* 1.

ਅਕੁਚਨ [akūcan] *Skt* आकुञ्चन *n* contraction, shrivelling, shrinkage, constriction. See ਕੁਚਨ.

ਅਕੁਲ [akul] *Skt* *adj* diffused, pervasive. "rāmāia akul ri bai." -*guj namdev*. 2 ਅ-ਕੁਲ, without a pedigree or lineage. 3 without birth. "amar hoī sād akul rāhe." -*prabhā namdev*. 4 *n* God. "akul ke ghārī jauge." -*ram namdev*. 5 perplexed, confounded. "śokakul rodan ko kina." -*GPS*.

ਅਕੁਰਮਣ [akuramāṇ] *Skt* *n* an attack, assault. 2 crossing the limit.

ਅਕੁਰਤ [akrāt] *Skt* *adj* surrounded. 2 spread, expansive 3 assaulted, attacked. 4 helpless. "jāb hot dharanī bharakrāt." -*rudr*. 'helpless under pressure'. See ਭਾਰਾਕੁਰਤ.

ਅਕੁਰਿਤਿ [akuriti] *Skt* आकृति *n* a shape, form. 2 stature, structure. 3 an idol, image.

ਅਕੁਸ਼ੇਪ [akṣep] *Skt* आक्षेप *n* the act of throwing. 2 a taint blemish, stigma. 3 a literal figure of meaning (irony) having self-abuse in the utterance.

#### Example:

"kābir roṛa hoīrāhu baṭ ka tājī mān ka ābhimanu, esa koī dasu hoī tāhī mile bhagvanu. kābir roṛa hua tā kīa bhōia? pāthī kōu dukhu der, esa tera dasu hē jīu dharnī māhī kheh. kābir, kheh hui tāu kīa bhōia? jō uḍī lage āg, harījanu esa cahīe jīu panī sārḃāg. kābir, panī hua tā kīa bhōia? sira tata hoī, harījanu esa cahīe jēsa hārī hī hoī." -*s kābir*.

(b) a second form of Akṣhep or irony is where utterance appears legally sound, but is intended to reject the ideas;

#### Example:

"bhāg phīm māḍīra chāko rāho māst dīn rat, in sevān te turāt hī nār vīdeh hvejat."

4 an irony, a sarcasm, sneer.

ਅਖ [akh] See ਅਖ. 2 See ਅਖਿ. 3 See ਅਖਣਾ.

ਅਖਿ [ākhi] *Skt* अक्षि *n* an eye. "tāb te kōu ākh

tare nahī anyo.”—ramav

ਆਖਣ [akhan], ਆਖਣਾ [akhna] *v* to say, speak, tell. “akhən vala kīa vecara.”—asa *m* 1

ਆਖਣਿ [akhaṇi] *n* something said or spoken of. “akhənī akhe bāke sabhukoi.”—asa *m* 3. 2 *n* a statement explanation. “akhənī aukha saca nau.”—sodar.

ਆਖਣੁ [akhaṇu] *v* to say, utter, speak, tell. “akhənu sunna teri bāni.”—bher *m* 1. 2 *n* a speech, an utterance.

ਆਖਣਾ [axta] *P* آخا *adj* castrated, sterilised. axtan means to pull, axta thus means whose testicles have been castrated.

ਆਖਨ [akhan] See ਆਖਣ. 2 *adv* every moment, always.

ਆਖਯ [akhay] *Skt* ਆਖਯਾ *n* a name. “bhavbhādhān ke am ko akhay bhekhaj car”—*NP*. ‘The four characters of the name Vahguru are a medicine against the disease of worldly bondage’.

ਆਖਰ [akhar] *Skt* ਅਖਰ a letter of the alphabet, a character. “kine ram nam ik akhar.”—sukhmāni. 2 *A* آخر *adj* last, ultimate. 3 *n* the end, a finish. 4 a result, consequence, outcome.

ਆਖਾਉਣਾ [akhauna] *v* to be called, named or described. “pāḍit akhae bahut rahī.”—var *ram* 2, *m* 5.

ਆਖਾਣ [akhaṇ] *Skt* ਆਖਾਣਨ *n* a tale, story. 2 a description, explication.

ਆਖਰ ਮੰਡਲੀ [akhar māḍli] *n* a theatre, stage. “akhar māḍli dharaṇī sabai.”—ram *m* 5. 2 a group of actors

ਆਖਾਰਾ [akhara] See ਆਖਾਣਾ. “rasxmāḍal kīno akhara.”—suhi *partal* *m* 5.

ਆਖਾੜ [akhar] *Skt* ਆਸਾੜ. *n* Harh, a summer month in which occurs the full moon in the mansion of purabakhara.

ਆਖਾੜਾ [akhaṛa] See ਆਖਾੜਾ. “rācanu kīna iku akhaṛa.”—maru *solhe* *m* 5. “gurumati sabhi rās bhogda vāḍa akhaṛa.”—var *maru* 2 *m* 5.

ਆਖਿ [akhi] *n* mouth, which is used to utter everything. “akhənu akhi nā rājia.”—var *majh* *m* 2. 2 *adj* mentionable, utterable, fit to be talked about. “akhi nā japē akhi.”—var *sar* *m* 1. ‘The mentionable one (God) is not visible to the eye’. 3 *n* an eye. See Example 2. 4 *adv* having said. “māda kīse nā akhi jhagra pavna.”—vāḍ *chāt* *m* 1. 5 See ਆਖਰ.

ਆਖਿਰ [akhir] at last, in the end. See ਆਖਰ 2. “akhir brāphtam.”—tīlāg *m* 1.

ਆਖੀ [akhi] See ਆਖਣ. 2 *n* an eye. 3 with or by means of eyes. “dekhia gurmukhi akhi.”—var *sri* *m* 4. “gurmukh hove ta akhi sujhe.”—maru *solhe* *m* 3.

ਆਖੀਓਰ [akhiphor] *n* a wink, a moment, an instant.

ਆਖੀਓਰਿ [akhiphori] *adv* in an instant, instantly. “udharsī akhiphori.”—guj *m* 5.

ਆਖੀਰ [akhir] See ਅਖੀਰ.

ਆਖੁ [akhu] *Skt* *n* a digging animal. 2 a rat, mouse. 3 a mole, porcupine, etc.

ਆਖੁੜਨਾ [akhuṛna] See ਆਖੁੜਨਾ.

ਆਖੁ [akhu], ਆਖੁ [akhū] *adj* who says. 2 fit for saying, mentionable. “akhū akhā sādā sādā.”—var *sar* *m* 1. 3 See ਆਖੁ.

ਆਖੁਟ [akhuṭ], ਆਖੁਟਾ [akhuṭa] See ਆਖੁਟ. “bahut khajane meri palē porra omol lal akhuṭa.”—sar *m* 5.

ਆਖੇਟ [akhet], ਆਖੇਟਕ [akhetak] *Skt* *n* hunting, game, chase

ਆਖੇਟੀ [akheti] *Skt* आखेटि *adj* who hunts; who chases wild animals.

ਆਖੇਪ [akhep] See ਆਖੇਪ.

ਆਖੇਰ [akher], ਆਖੇਰ ਬਿਰਤਿ [akher birati], ਆਖੇੜ [akher], ਆਖੇੜ ਬਿਰਤਿ [akher birati] See ਆਖੇਟ. *n* hunting as a means of livelihood or profession. 2 interest in or practice of hunting. “akher birati bahari aīo dhai.”—bher *m* 5. “akher birati rajan ki lila.”—gāu *m* 5.

ਆਖੇ [akhe] name. See ਆਖਣ. “nanak akhe guru



ko kãhe"—var ram / m / and "vaje pavanu akhe sabh jãr."—dhana m / . 'The airstream striking (the throat and the palate) reminds of Him.'

ਅਖੰਡਨ [akhāḍā] See ਅਖੰਡਨ 2.

ਅਖੜ [akhy] *Skt* ਅਖੜਾ a name, noun. 2 good reputation, prestige, renown.

ਅਖੜਾ [akhyar] a letter, a character. See ਅਖਰ. "kine ram nam ik akhyar."—sukhmani

ਅਖੜਾ [akhya] See ਅਖੜ.

ਅਖੜਾਇਕਾ [akhyāika] *Skt* ਅਖੜਾਇਕਾ. n a story, tale, fable.

ਅਖੜਾਨ [akhyān] *Skt* n a story, tale. 2 history, chronicle.

ਅਖੜੋਦ [axvōd] See ਅਖੜੋਦ.

ਅਗ [ag] n sugarcane; the top portion of certain tall grasses like sorghum etc. 2 fire, "ag lagau tih dhāulharī jih nahi harī ko nau."—s kabir. 3 an order, command. See ਅਗਿ. 4 adv in front, ahead. "pon ke gūn te ag calyo."—krisan. 5 *Skt* n a crime, sin.

ਅਗਸਰ [agasat] See ਅਗਸਤ. 2 *Skt* ਅਗਸਤ adj connected with the sage Agast. 3 of Agastya's sub-caste. 4 n the southern direction.

ਅਗਹ [agah] *Skt* ਅਗੁਹ n persistence, obstinacy. 2 adv forward, in front. 3 adj second, other. "dos det agah kau ḍha."—bavan

ਅਗਜ [agaj] See ਅਗਜ. 2 *Skt* ਅਗੁਜ n elder brother. 3 a principal officer, leader. 4 Brahman.

ਅਗਤ [agat] *Skt* adj arrived. 2 n a guest.

ਅਗਨ [agan] See ਅਗਨਿ. 2 See ਅਗਣਿਤ. 3 See ਅਗਨ.

ਅਗਨ [āgan] *Skt* ਅਘਾਣਾ a compound, courtyard.

ਅਗਨਤ [aganat], ਅਗਨਤਾ [aganta] adj countless, innumerable. "parbrahmaneso aganta."—bavan

ਅਗਨਿ [āganī], ਅਗਨਿ [āganī] in the courtyard. "sobha mere āganī."—bīla m 5. "āganī sukh basna"—phunhe m 5. 'living comfortably in the compound'. "gharī āganī nā sukhāi."—sri beṇī. 2 See ਅਗਨਿ.

ਅਗਨੇਤਾ [aganeta] countless. See ਅਗਨਤ. 2 a fire-carrier.

ਅਗਮ [agam] *Skt* n arrival, coming. "man cau bhāia prabhu agam sunīa."—anādu 2 future "āgua jānu agam kanh jānāe."—krisan. 3 Ved. 4 Shastar. 5 Tantar Shastar, book of charms and mystical formulae which has seven parts. creation, dissolution, worship of gods, practice of mystical formulae, performance of sacrifices and repetition of the name of some deity with a definite aim and contemplation. "agam nīgam kōhc jānu nanak sab dekhe lok sabāia."—ṭoḍī m 5.

ਅਗਮਨ [agamān] *Skt* n arrival, advent. 2 profit, gain.

ਅਗਮਪਾਈ [agamapāī], ਅਗਮਪਾਈ [agamapāī] *Skt* ਅਗਮਪਾਇਨ adj who comes and goes, visitor. 2 subject or liable to birth and death or to growth and decay, transient, impermanent.

ਅਗ ਧੰਤ [ag yāntar] *Dg* a fire-arm, weapon like a gun, musket, etc.

ਅਗਰ [agar] n a mine, quarry. See ਰਤਨਾਗਰ. 2 ਅਗੁ adv before, at first, earlier. "sabad tarāg pragaṭat dīn agar."—savcye m 4 ke. 'A wave of recitation appears before daybreak.' 3 ਅਗੁ adj headman, chief, "carī carān kah-hī bahu agar."—gāu kabir. 4 *Skt* n night of the new moon, moonless night.

ਅਗਰਾ [agra] Agra. a city on the bank of Yamuna in United Provinces. Sikandar Lodhi first made it his capital and built Badalgarh fort on the bank of Yamuna. Later at a cost of Rs. 36 lacs, emperor Akbar got built a grand and strong fort at the same site through Mir Muhammad Qasim Khan.

Akbar greatly added to its prosperity and renamed it Akbarabad. See ਅਕਬਰ and ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂ.

In and around the Maithan sector of this city are gurdwaras dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur and also a gurdwara of Guru Gobind

Singh. According to Guru Partap Suray, Guru Hargobind also came here with emperor Jahangir.

**ਅਗਲ** [agal] *adj* foremost, leading, chief. 2 excessive, abundant. "sukh māgət dukh agal hoī."—*gau a m 1*. 3 *adv* in front, ahead. 4 *n* the next world, hereafter. "bahut sianap agal bhara."—*gau m 5*.

**ਅਗਲਾ** [aglara] *adj* of the past, former. "maia moh manī aglara prani."—*sri trilocan*.

**ਅਗਲੇ** [aglare] plural of **ਅਗਲਾ**. 2 *adv* in front, face to face, "tini aglare me rahiñ nā jai."—*sri trilocan*.

**ਅਗਵਨ** [agvan] See **ਅਗਮਨ**.

**ਅਗਵਨੀ** [agvamni] *n* a gun or musket (which pukes fire)—*sonama*.

**ਅਗਾ** [aga] *n* the front part, front side. 2 a forehead. 3 a chest. 4 *Skt adj* near, closely-related. 5 future. 6 the hereafter "aga apān sudharan karēn."—*GPS*. 7 the result, effect, outcome. 8 *T* a transform of **ਅਕਾ**, a master, owner.

**ਅਗਸ** [agas], **ਅਗਾਸ** [agasu] See **ਅਕਾਸ**. "lakh agasa agas."—*japu*.

**ਅਗਾਹ** [agah] *adj* bottomless. 2 *P* , *ḥ* informed, knowing, privy. "garab jina vadīaia dhan joban agah."—*s farid*.

**ਅਗਾਹਾ** [agaha] towards the front, to the future. "agaha ku trāgh picha pher nā muhadra."—*maru var 2, m 5*.

**ਅਗਾਹੀ** [agahi] *P* , *ḥ* *n* knowledge, acquaintance, vigilance.

**ਅਗਾਜ** [agaj], **ਅਗਾਜਾ** [agaja] *P* , *ḥ* *n* a beginning. 2 the origin. "jihva dhuni agaja."—*ram m 5*.

**ਅਗਾਮੀ** [agami] *Skt* अगामिन् *adj* coming. 2 future.

**ਅਗਾਰ** [agar] *Skt n* a home, residence. 2 a store. 3 a treasury.

**ਅਗਿ** [agi] fire. "agi lagar mōdar mōhi sovhi."—*gau kabir*. 2 *Skt* आज्ञा *n* an order, command. See **ਅਗਿਜ**. 3 ignorance. "sabadx

nivari agi joti di paie."—*suhi a m 1*.

**ਅਗਿਓ** [agio], **ਅਗਿਆ** [agia] *Skt* आज्ञा *n* an order, command, "man gobide agio."—*gau m 5*.

"agia manī bhagatī hoī tumari."—*asa m 5*.

**ਅਗਿਆਕਾਰੀ** [agiakari] *Skt* आज्ञाकारिन् *adj* obedient. "agiakari sada suhaganī."—*var suhi m 3*.

**ਅਗਿਰਸ** [āgiras] आङ्गिरस *adj* belonging to the clan of sage Angira. 2 *n* Vrihaspati, the teacher of gods.

**ਅਗੀ** [agi] *n* fire. "dekhi nivarīa jai mōhi agi"—*prabha a m 1*. 'absorbed dark traits in the qualities of goodness'.

**ਅਗੁਰੀ** [āguri] *Skt* अङ्गुली *n* a finger.

**ਅਗੂ** [agu] *adj* a leader. 2 a guide. "ādha agu je thir kṛu padharu jage."—*suhi chōt m 1*. 3 *Skt n* a vow, solemn declaration, commitment.

**ਅਗੇ** [age], **ਅਗੈ** [age] *adv* in front. 2 after this. "age gham piche rutī jaḍa."—*tukha barahmaha m 1*. 3 future. "age dayu pache naraṇu."—*bher m 5*. 'In between the future and the past is the eternal.'

**ਅਗੈ ਪਾਛੈ** [age pache] *adv* before and behind. 2 in this world and the next. "age pache mōdi soī."—*gau m 5*.

**ਅਗੰਜ** [agōj] See **ਅਗੰਜ**.

**ਅਗੰਜਤ** [agōjat] *adj* free from destruction, indestructible, immortal. "agōjat paga."—*ram var 2 m 5*.

**ਅਗੰਤੁਕ** [agātuk] *Skt adj* (one) who comes. 2 *n* a visitor, guest.

**ਅਗਾਯਾ** [agya] See **ਅਗਿਆ**.

**ਅਗਾਯਾਕਾਰੀ** [agyakari], **ਅਗਾਯਾਲਕ** [agyapalak] See **ਅਗਿਆਕਾਰੀ**.

**ਅਗਿਯ** [agyī] with or by order. "me sukh paio guragyī."—*jet m 5*.

**ਅਗਰਹ** [agrah] *Skt n* obduracy, obstinacy. 2 perseverance, persistence. 3 a shelter, place, abode. 4 grace, kindness. 5 an arrest, a grasp. 6 an attack, invasion.

ਆਗ੍ਰਹੀ [agrahi] *Skt* आग्रहिन् *adj* obstinate, obdurate.  
See ਆਗ੍ਰਹ.

ਆਘ [agh] See ਅਘ. 2 *Skt* अघ n price, rate, cost.  
“tāba suvaran sāg te suvaran agh bikai.”  
—*alōkar sagar sudha*.

ਆਘਾਉਣਾ [aghauna] See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. “jini cakha  
premrās se tripat rāhe aghai.”—*barāhmaha  
majh*. ‘Those who tasted the juice of love,  
remained satiated and content’. “aghae  
sāta.”—*maru m 5*.

ਆਘਾਇਆ [aghaya] *adj* satiated, content,  
surfeited.

ਆਘਾਤ [aghat] *Skt* n a blow, stroke. 2 an injury,  
hurt, wound, push. “karē bahu aghat sāstrā  
praharā.”—*VN*. 3 a butchery, slaughter-house.

ਆਘਾਨਾ [aghana] See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. 2 *adj* satiated,  
surfeited, content. “harī pi aghane.”—*sri chāt  
m 5*.

ਆਘਾਨ [aghavan] See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. “nam japat  
aghave.”—*sukhmani*.

ਆਘੀਜਾ [aghiya] See ਅਘੀਜਾ. “tripat rāhe aghiya  
he.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਆਘੁਲਨਾ [agholna] See ਅਘੁਲਨਾ.

ਆਘੁ [aghu], ਆਘੇ [aghe] *S adv* in the presence  
of, face to face. “sacu janē kacu vedio tu aghu  
aghe sālve. nanak atsari mājhī neṇu bia  
dholi pabāṇi jiu jūmīo.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.  
‘You consider false things which shall pass  
away as true, and you go forth to get them,  
but they are fleeting like butter in fire and a  
lily in water’.

ਆਘੋਰ [aghor] See ਅਘੋਰ. 2 *adj* highly frightening,  
terrible. “parām aghor rup tih.”—*paras*.

ਆਘ੍ਰਾਣ [aghrāṇ], ਆਘ੍ਰਾਣ [aghrāṇ] *Skt* आघ्राण n  
smelling, sniffing. 2 *adj* satiated, surfeited.

ਆਂਡਣ [āṇṇ] See ਆਂਡਨ and ਆਂਡਣ.

ਆਂਡਣਿ [āṇṇi] in a courtyard or compound.  
“pir bajhriāhu, mere piare! āṇṇi dhuri  
lute.”—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਆਚ [ac], ਆਚ [āc] *Skt* अचि n a flame of fire.

2 heat. “jāl dudh nrai ritī āb dudh ac nāhi.”  
—*asa chāt m 5*. “āc nā lage āṇṇisagar te.”  
—*dev m 5*.

ਆਚਨ [acan] *v* to eat; to drink. “raktasur  
acan.”—*akāl*. See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਆਚਪੁਰ [acprabhav] *Dg n* a Rajput dynasty  
born from fire. See ਰਜਪੂਤ.

ਆਚਮਨ [acaman] *Skt* आ-चम (*vr* चम् to eat), *n*  
drinking water, 2 rinsing mouth to clean it  
before starting recitation of prayers; in  
Gautam Simriti the quantity mentioned for  
this is of fifteen drops. 3 eating.

ਆਚਮਨ [achaman] See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਆਚਰ [ācar] See ਆਚਰ.

ਆਚਰਜ [acaraj], ਆਚਰਜੁ [acaraju] See ਅਚਰਜ,  
“acaraj suami ātarjami.”—*mala chāt m 5*.  
“acaraju dīṭha amīu vuṭha.”—*asa m 5*.

ਆਚਰਣ [acaran] *Skt n* conduct. 2 behaviour.  
“jādī bidhī acaranā.”—*guj jedev*. 3 a mark,  
trait.

ਆਚਰਣੀ [acarni] See ਆਚਰਣੀਯ. 2 *adj* inert,  
inactive, “cari acarni.”—*krisan*.

ਆਚਰਣੀਯ [acarniy] *Skt adj* fit to be performed,  
capable of being dealt with.

ਆਚਰਿਆ [acaria], ਆਚਰਿਤ [acarit], ਆਚਰੀ [acri]  
*Skt* आचरित. *adj* dealt with, brought into use.

ਆਚਲ [ācal] See ਆਚਲ.

ਆਚਾ [aca] See ਭੂਮੀਆਚਾ.

ਆਚਾਰ [acar] See ਅਚਾਰ. “gave ko guṇ vadial  
acar.”—*japu*.

ਆਚਾਰਜ [acaraj], ਆਚਾਰਯ [acaray] *Skt* आचार्य. *n*  
a teacher, religious teacher. 2 an educator.  
3 a sub-caste of Brahmans who live on money  
or material taken on account of the dead. They  
accompany the dead to the cremation ground  
and are popularly called maha (grand)  
brahmans.

ਆਚਾਰੀ [acari] *Skt* आचारिन् *adja* practitioner. *adv*  
by or through moral behaviour. “acari nāhi  
jīta jai.”—*asa m 1*.

ਆਚਾਰੁ [acarū] See ਅਚਾਰ. "simran suami iho sadhu ko acharu."—sar m 5.

ਆਚਿ [aci], ਆਚੁ [acu] See ਆਂਚ. "acu kacu dharipahi."—mala a m 1. 'Glass melts in a fire.'

ਆਚ [ach] adj good, nice, excellent. 2 free from disease; healthy. 3 n an eye. 4 desire, wish. "surag na ach-hi."—bavan. See ਆਛੇ. 5 S a sea.

ਆਚਹਿ [ach-hi] See ਆਛ.

ਆਚਰ [achar] was. See ਅਛਰ. "re nar ! garabh kōḍal jeb achar."—sri beṇi.

ਆਚੈਨ [achann] Skt आच्छन्न adj covered.

ਆਚਰ [achar] n a letter; a character. 2 imperishable.

ਆਚਲ [achal] See ਅਛਲ.

ਆਛਾ [acha] adj good, nice. 2 healthy. 3 clean. 4 n desire.

ਆਛਾਦਨ [achadan] Skt आच्छादन n garment. 2 the act of covering. 3 a roof. 4 a lid.

ਆਚਿੰਜ [achijj] See ਅਚਿੰਜ. "kī achijj dese."—japu.

ਆਛੇ [ache] See ਆਛਾ.

ਆਛੇਪ [achep] See ਆਛੇਪ.

ਆਛੇ [ache] See ਆਛ and ਆਛਾ. "ache kamal anup."—bīla kabir. 2 ਅਛਯ immortal. "sac mahi ache saci rahc."—varasa. 3 (he) wants, desires. "darsan nam kau man ache."—dev m 5. 4 is. "bhu mōḍal khōḍal prabhu tum hi ache."—maru m 5.

ਆਛੇ [achol] See ਆਛਾ.

ਆਛੇਪ [achop] adj untouchable. "tas ki jati achop chipa."—mala raydas. 2 See ਅਛੁਪ and

ਅਛੁਪ

ਆਜ [aj] Skt अज्ज adv to-day, this day. "aj hamare māḡalcar."—basāt m 5. 2 Skt आज n goat's milk (ਅਜਾ). 3 A ਆਜ ivory, elephant's tusk.

ਆਜਜ [ajaj] See ਆਜਿਜ.

ਅੰਜਨ [ājan] Skt आञ्जन adj concerning collyrium. 2 n Anjana's son, Hanuman.

ਅੰਜਨਾ [ājna] v to put collyrium in the eyes.

"āje isc nen."—kalki.

ਆਜਮ [ajam] A آجم S adv very great.

ਆਜਮ ਬਾਹ [ajam bah] آجم third son of Aurangzeb born to Banu Begam whose name in Sikh history is Tara Aazam. He was born on 11 July 1653. He died fighting against his elder brother Bahadur Shah at Jaju or Jajovan near Agra on 8 June 1707. Bhai Santokh Singh writes that he died of an arrow, shot by Guru Gobind Singh. See. ਭਾਹ ਅਜਮ.

ਆਜਮਾਇਸ਼ [azmaish] P آزمائش n a test, trial This word has been derived from ਅਜਮੁਦਨ meaning to test.

ਆਜਮੁਦਹਕਾਰ [azmudəkar] P آزمودگار adj experienced, clever.

ਆਜਮੁਦਨ [azmudən] P آزمودن v to test; to examine.

ਐ ਜਾ [ā ja] P جَا that place, there.

ਆਜਾਣ [ajan] See ਅਜਾਣ.

ਅਜਾਣਾ [ajāṇā] Skt अविज्ञान adj not knowing, ignorant, unacquainted.

ਅਜਾਦ [azad] P آزاد adj free from bondage; n independent.

ਅਜਾਦਗੀ [azadgi] See. ਅਜਾਦੀ.

ਅਜਾਦ ਮੋਜ਼ਾ [azad moḡaz] P آزاد موز adj who produces new ideas.

ਅਜਾਦੀ [azadi] P آزادی - آزادی n freedom, n independence, lack of restrictions.

ਅਜਾਨ [ajan] See ਅਜਾਣ and ਅਜਾਨ. 2 Skt आजान n gods born at the time of the creation of the universe. "ajan bah."—japu 'inspires gods.' 3 creation. 4 nature. 5 See ਅਜਾਨੁ.

ਅਜਾਨ ਬਾਹ [ajanu bah] See ਅਜਾਨ and ਅਜਾਨੁ ਬਾਹੁ.

ਅਜਾਨੁ [ajanu] upto the knee See ਅਜਾਨੁ ਬਾਹੁ.

ਅਜਾਨ ਬਾਹੁ [ajan bahu] adj long-armed; whose arms touch his knees.

ਅਜਾਬ [ajab] See ਅਜਾਬ.

ਅਜਾਰ [ajar] See ਅਜਾਰ.

ਅਜਿ [aj] Skt n a battle, contest, encounter 2 a battlefield. 3 a path, route. 4 surpassing.

5 See ਅਜਰ.

ਅਜਿਜ [ajij] *A* ਝਛ *adj* humble. "ajij na bat."  
—japu 2 upset. 3 poor. 4 incapable. 5 helpless.

ਅਜਿਜ ਨਵਾਜ [ajiz navaz] *P* ਜੜਝਛ *adj* who encourages the helpless.

ਅਜਿਜੀ [ajizi] ਝਛਛ *n* helplessness, humility.

ਅਜਿਮ [ajim] See ਅਜਮ.

ਅਜਿਮ ਸਾਹ [ajim sah] See ਅਜਮ ਸਾਹ.

ਅਜੀਵਿਕਾ [ajvika] *Skt n* means of livelihood; a vocation, profession. See *A* ਜੜਝਛ.

ਅਜੁ [aju] today. "aju kalī mārījaic prāṇi."  
—maru solhe *m* 1. 2 *adv* on going day.

ਅਜੁਰਦਾ [ajurda] See ਅਜੁਰਦਾ.

ਅਜੁਨੀ [ajuni], ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭਉ [ajuni sābhau] See ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭਉ. "ajuni sābhau."—maru solhe *m* 5.

ਅਜੇ [āje] See ਅਜਨਾ. 2 *Skt* अज्ज *v* to refine; to shine; to produce. "jo āje so dūc kal."—bīla *a* *m* 1. 'Whoever is born is subject to death'.

ਅਜੇਨੀ [ajoni], ਅਜੇਨੀਉ [ajoniū] *adj* ਅਯੋਨਿ. See ਅਜੁਨੀ. "ajoniū bhāiyu amalu sātīgur sōgī nīvasu."—saveye *m* 4 *ke*. 'your stay with the birthless, decent and true guru (Amar Das)'.

ਅਜੇਨੀ ਸੰਭਉ [ajoni sābhau], ਅਜੇਨੀ ਸੰਭਉਅਉ [ajoni sābhavīau] See ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭਉ. "parbraham ajoni sābhau."—sar *m* 5. "ajoni sābhavīau jagatguru bacānī tarayau."—saveye *m* 4 *ke*.

ਅਜਰ [ajj] *Skt n* butter, ghee. 2 oil. 3 milk.

ਅਯਾ [ajha] *adj* without a master, humble. 2 needy.

ਅਟ [at] *M* obduracy, willfulness.

ਅਟ [āt] *Pkt n* the space between the thumb and the forefinger. "āt seti nak pākārhi."—dhana *m* 1. 2 a trick, tactic. 3 connection, consonance. 4 *S* sharp sight. 5 smartness of sight. 6 *Dg* tenacity.

ਅਟਨ [aṭan] See ਅਟਨ and ਅੱਟਣ.

ਅਟਾ [aṭa] *n* ground corn, flour "īkna aṭa āgla īkna nahī loṇu."—s farid.

ਅਠ [aṭh] *Skt* अष्ट. *adj* eight, 8. "aṭh pahar apna khaṣamu dhiavau"—asa namdev.

ਅਠ ਸਿਫਤਾਂ ਨੀਤਿਵਾਨ ਦੀਅੰ [aṭh siphṭā nīṭivan dīā] Eight qualities of a statesman are :

"prithme ese līe her,  
sābh karaj me hoy dīer.  
dusar apno kador pāchan,  
drīṣṭī dhārē nīke mān mān.  
trīṭīye agya svami sath,  
rāhe prāsān cāhe yaṣ gath.  
caturath māram apno joy,  
tā ko kahē patr jo hoy.  
pācam bat chupavē ese,  
kou lakhe bhed nahī jese.  
khaṣam ese karo ucar,  
badshah ko jo dārbar,  
tā māhī nīkī jo sād rāhē,  
sāg sah ke batā kahē,  
tīn ko cīt mīthe kahī ben,  
kāre hath me budhī ko en.  
saptam sukhān sābhar nīkale,  
darja apna ap sābhale.  
aṣṭam suhbat lāhī pātshah,  
rāhe xamōṣ hōṣ ke mah,  
jāb b nahī puche ko bat,  
tāb b nahī bhakhe kusarat.  
jīs māhī siphṭ aṭh yāhī aṭh  
phate pathe sab bīdhī māhī."

—buddhīvarādhi *m* 1.

ਅਠ ਸੁਥਣ [aṭh sṭhṭan] one with eight ears, Brahma. Having four heads, he had, therefore, eight ears and eight eyes.

ਅਠ ਜਾਮ [aṭh jam] eight periods of three hours each, meaning a complete day and night. "aṭh jam cāusāṭhī ghārī tūa nīrkhat rāhe jīu."—s kabir. See ਚਉਸਠ ਘਰੀ.

ਅਠ ਟ੍ਰਿਗ [aṭh drīg] See ਅਸਟ ਨੈਣ and ਅਠ ਸੁਥਣ.

ਅਠਾ [aṭha] *n* a group of eight. 2 eight. 3 the digit 8.

ਅਠੇ [aṭho] *adj* ਅਸ੍ਰਮ eighth. "tat bhayo jāb aṭho."—krīsan.

ਅਠ [aṭ] *Pkt n* a cover, shelter, refuge. 2 a



screen. 3 a support, basis. 4 a nose-string which is attached with a hook to the hair so that the weight of the ornament does not impinge on the nose. "əpən əd sudhar bhale paṭ."—*krisən*. 5 See ਅੱਡਣਾ. "əd siparko rokas aga."—*GPS*. 6 in Punjabi, a water channel is also called əd.

ਅੱਡ [əd] *n* an egg. 2 an ovary.

ਅੱਡਣ [ədən] *Dg n* a shield.

ਅੱਡਤ [ədət] See ਅੱਡਤ. brokerage. 2 a soldier of Soini sub-caste who was a sepoy in the King's army at Delhi. He became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who besides giving the former the gift of God's name taught him to be brave for the good of here and hereafter.

ਅੱਡਾ [əda] *adj* crooked, aslant, awry. 2 a competition, 3 an obstruction, obstacle. 4 basis, support. "həmro kou or nə əda."—*krisən*. 5 a halting place, resort. 6 a band for a hawk to perch. "bəkḥəṛə guru ki baz səḥit tih əde par bəṭḥar sukh man."—*GPS*.

ਅੱਡਾ [əda] *n* an egg. "phuṭə əda bhəram ka."—*maru m 5*. 2 (the egg shaped) universe.

ਅੱਡਾ ਟੀਕਾ [əda tika] *n* a slanting forehead mark worn by Shaivites shaped like the moon of the second night of the bright fortnight; a tripṛṣṭ. "əda tike mukh-hū nə lag."—*ratanmala*. The Vaishnavites regard the slanting forehead mark of the Shaivites as a derogatory. See ਚੁੰਨ੍ਹ ਪੁੰਨ੍ਹ.

ਅੱਡਾਣ [ədən], ਅੱਡਾਨ [ədən] See ਚੁੰਨ੍ਹਕਣ "bhe vici ədaṇe akasi."—*var asa*. 2 *n* ਚੁੰਨ੍ਹਾਕਾਨ the celestial sphere, the vault of heaven, the sky. "bajh kala ədaṇ rəhaxa."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਅੱਡਿ [ədɪ] See ਅੱਡਿ.

ਅੱਡੀ [ədi] *Pkt n* a raised boundary line; an embankment made in front of the trenches of a fort. "ədi pərbəl maza."—*bher kabir*. 'a strong boundary of illusion.' 2 *adjs* slanting.

ਅੱਡੀਓ [ədith] invisible. See ਅੱਡੀਓ.

ਅੱਡੇ [ədol] *n* an egg, "jese ədō hirde mahi" —*mali m 5*.

ਅੱਡਬਾਰ [ədābar] See ਅੱਡਬਾਰ. "meri sejiṛi ədābar bəṇis."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਅੱਡ [əd] See ਅੱਡ. "əd dam ko chipro hoto lakhūna."—*asa dhāna*. 2 *n* support, basis. 3 See ਅੱਡਤ.

ਅੱਡਕ [ədhak] *Skt n* one fourth of a dron; four seers in weight. 2 a measure of size, ten fingers in breadth from each of the four sides. 3 *S* message.

ਅੱਡਲਿ [ədhalɪ], ਅੱਡਲੁ [ədhalu] *adj* dependent. "nanak so səhu aḥi jākə ədhalɪ həbhuko."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 dependent, needy.

ਅੱਡਾ [ədha] *n* a dispute, a violent fracas. 2 *adj* needy, wanting, dependent.

ਅੱਡਿ [ədhi] *Skt* ਅੱਡਤ *adj* complete. 2 with, including. "dhanədhi ədhi bhāḍari həri nidhi hot jina nə cir."—*guj a m 5*. 'Those who had no garment to wear became far richer than the rich on receiving the treasure of God's name'. 3 See ਅੱਡ and ਅੱਡਤ.

ਅੱਡੀਓ [ədhiṇi] *adj* worth a quarter of a pice; cheap. "ədhiṇi hoi lakhiṇi."—*BG*

ਅੱਡੁ [ədhu] See ਅੱਡ and ਅੱਡਤ.

ਅੱਡਤ [ədhy] *Skt adj* strategic, tactful. "sarba bhəṛnadhy."—*japu*. 'is inclusive of all metaphors.' 2 rich, wealthy.

ਅੱਡ [ən] See ਅੱਡਨ. 2 See ਅੱਡਿ. 3 *S* subjection, allegiance. 4 obedience, dutifulness. 5 *Dg* a cry for mercy or justice.

ਅੱਡਣ [əṇən] *S* to bring, fetch, *Skt* ਅਨਯਨ. See ਅੱਡਨ.

ਅੱਡਨ [əṇən] *Skt* ਅਨਯਨ *n* bringing, fetching. "jahəṇavi təpe bhəgīrəthi əṇi."—*mala m 5*. 'The Ganges was brought by Bhagirath.' "anagu rasi."—*sava m 1*. "ape aṇe rasi."—*var maru 1 m 2*. "vasi aṇihu ve jan, isu mən kau."—*suhi chāt m 4*.

ਅੱਡਿ [əṇi] *n* fire. "səcu bujhanu aṇi jalaie."



—sri m 1. 2 *Skt* आशि a custom, tradition. 3 an oath, vow. 4 honour, reputation. “nam dev taci anī.”—*mala namdev*. 5 adv having brought. “prabhi anī anī mahidi pisai.”—*brla a m 4*.

ਅਣੀ [ani] brought, See ਅਣਨ and ਅਣਿ. “guru anī ghar mahi ta sarab sukh para.”—*asa m 5*.

2 *S n* selfishness. 3 hope. 4 practice. 5 trust.

ਅੰਤ [āt] *Skt* अन्त n a bowel, an intestine.

ਆਤਸ [atas] *P* آتش n fire. “atas dunia khumak nam khudra.”—*var mala m 5*.

ਆਤਸਕ [atsak] See ਥਾਦ ਫਿਰੰਗ.

ਆਤਸਦਾਨ [atasdan] *P* آتشخانه n a fireplace, portable hearth.

ਆਤਸਬਾਜ [atasbaj] *P* آتشباز n one who makes and displays fire works, a pyrotechnist.

ਆਤਸਬਾਜੀ [atasbaji] *P* آتشبازی n fireworks, pyrotechnics, a display of fireworks. 2 firing, bombing etc. during the war. “atasbaji sar vekh rā vic gharl hoī marēda.”—*BG*

ਆਤਸਤੀ [atsari] n fire. See ਨੈਦੁ.

ਆਤਸੀ [atsi] adj of fire. “age sagaru atsi.”—*m 1 b3no*.

ਆਤਤਾਈ [at-tai], ਆਤਤਾਇਨ [at-tayin] See ਅਤਤਾਈ.

ਆਤਪ [atap] *Skt* n sunshine, sunlight. “atap chāv divas nīsi sahe.”—*GP.S*. 2 heat. 3 fever, temperature.

ਆਤਪਰ [atpat], ਆਤਪਤੁ [atpatu], ਆਤਪਤ੍ਰ [atpatr] *Skt* अतपत्र n protector from the sun's heat, an umbrella; a parasol. 2 a canopy or umbrella as a mark of royalty. “sir atpatu sēc takhat.”—*savze m 4 ke*.

ਆਤਪਤ੍ਰਟੀ [atapatrani] army of a crowned king. —*sonama*.

ਆਤਮ [atam] *Skt* आत्मन् n God, for full detail of this word, See under ਅਤਮ. “atam ram tisu nadri aīa.”—*sukhmani*. 2 individual soul. “atam mahi ram, ram mahi atam.”—*bher a m 1*. 3 mind. “prabhu kausimarhi tini atam

jita.”—*sukhmani*. 4. one's own self. “sabh te nicu atam kari manau.”—*dev m 5*. 5 a body, corpse. 6 patience. 7 nature. 8 *Skt* अ-तमस् deep darkness, meaning darkness of ignorance. “nīda kari kari narak nīvasi, ātari atam jape.”—*maru a m 1*.

ਆਤਮਹਤਯਾ [atamhatya] n a suicide.

ਆਤਮ ਗੌਰੁ [atam gauru] n entrance into the self. 2 travelling to attain self-knowledge. “atam gauru karenī.”—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਆਤਮ ਗੜ [atamgar], ਆਤਮ ਗੜ [atamgaru] n a fort of the mind, mind as a fort. “atam garu bikhām tina hi jita.”—*majh m 5*.

ਆਤਮਗਤ [atmagy] *Skt* आत्मज्ञ adj one knowing the self.

ਆਤਮਗਤਨ [atamgyan] *Skt* आत्मज्ञान n knowledge of the self. 2 knowing God.

ਆਤਮਗਤਨੀ [atamgyani] n a Brahmgyani. one who has attained knowledge of the supreme spiritual reality. 2 a knower of the self.

ਆਤਮ ਘਾਤ [atam ghat] n a suicide.

ਆਤਮ ਘਾਤੀ [atam ghati] adj who commits suicide. “nam na jap-hī te atam ghati.”—*gau m 5*.

ਆਤਮਜ [atmaj] *Skt* आत्मज n own-born son. 2 Kamdev, Cupid. 3 blood.

ਆਤਮਜਾ [atmaja] n daughter.

ਆਤਮਜੋਟੀ [atamyom] *Dg* n one's own source of origin; mood; Cupid, Kamdev.

ਆਤਮ ਤੀਰਥ [atam tirath] n pilgrimage place of the self; spiritual knowledge of the self.

ਆਤਮ ਤੀਰਥਿ [atam tirathi] in the sacred precinct of the self. “sac tāpāru janīc ja atam tirathi kare nīvas.”—*var asa*.

ਆਤਮ ਦਰਸ [atam dāras] a glimpse of God.

Some ignorant persons, without following the meaning hold that the writer, has written erroneously 'atas' as 'atam' Following their suggestion, some persons have dared to print 'atas' there. See Guru Granth Sahib's bir of 1430 pages published by Mufid Aam Press p. 1013, line 3.

2 *Dg* a mirror in which one looks at one self. **ਆਰਮ ਦਰਸੀ** [atam darsi] *Skt* आत्म दर्शिन् *adj* who sees spiritual reality; for whom God is a visible reality.

**ਆਰਮਦਾਨ** [atamdan], **ਆਰਮਦਾਨੁ** [atamdanu] *n* a gift of the self; self-sacrifice. 2 a gift or donation of spiritual knowledge. "guruje vadu data ko nahī jini deta atamdan."—*sri m* 5.

**ਆਰਮ ਦ੍ਰਵਣਾ** [atam dravṇa] *v* to feel pity or compassion; to soften.

**ਆਰਮ ਪ੍ਰਗਸ** [atam pragas] *n* spiritual light. 2 a miracle of self-knowledge.

**ਆਰਮ ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ** [atam prabodh] *n* spiritual knowledge; knowledge of God. "dukh bhājan atam prabodh."—*saveye m* 4 *ke*.

**ਆਰਮ ਬਸ** [atam bas] *adj* who has one's self under control. 2 self-reliant. "atam bas he."—*japu* 3 *n* continence.

**ਆਰਮਭੂ** [atambhu] *n* born from self, God. 2 son. 3 Brahma. "atambhu bhal riri pachanet."—*NP*. 4 Shiv. 5 Vishnu. 6 Cupid.

**ਆਰਮ ਰਸ** [atam ras] *n* a relish of spiritual knowledge. "atamras jini jani."—*saveye m* 1 *ke*.

**ਆਰਮ ਰਕਾ** [atam rakṣa], **ਆਰਮ ਰੱਖਿਆ** [atam rakhya], **ਆਰਮ ਰਖਣਾ** [atam rakhya] *n* self-defence, protection of one's own self. 2 protection of mind or soul "atam rakhya gopal suami."—*sahas m* 4.

**ਆਰਮਰਤ** [atamrat] *adj* who loves the soul. 2 who has attained spiritual knowledge. 3 proud of one's body. "atamratā sāsar gahā te nar nanak nihphalah."—*sahas m* 5. 'Those who take pride in their body, do not attain salvation'.

**ਆਰਮ ਰਾਮ** [atam ram] *n* such a soul in which those possessing spiritual knowledge dwell; the supreme Soul; God. "gurmukhi man samjhai atamram bicari."—*sri m* 1. 2 a yogi frequenting the spiritual domain.

**ਆਰਮ ਵਿਦ** [atam vid] *Skt* आत्मविद् *adj* equipped with spiritual knowledge; possessing mystery of the soul.

**ਆਰਮ ਵਿਦਯਾ** [atam vidya] *n* theology especially as taught in the Upanishads, knowledge or science of the self.

**ਆਰਮਾ** [atma] *Skt* आत्मन् (ਅਤ੍-ਮਨਿਨ੍) by which knowledge is acquired; the basis of knowledge got from the Guru's teaching. Knowledge of the soul is the central element in living beings which is the source of many desires. In human beings it is the source from which knowledge of I and mine arises. Some have accepted its location in the brain, and others in the heart while still others believe it permeating the entire body. According to Nyay philosophy, the soul possesses qualities of comfort, pain, knowledge etc., Their presence is the proof of the soul's existence.

"इच्छा हेतु प्रयत्न सुख दुःख ज्ञानात्मात्मनो सिद्धमिति."—*nyay darshan, a ahnik 1, maxim 10*.

According to the Vedant, atma is the reflection of sentience in ignorance, abode of ignorance in consciousness, and ignorance itself. Jivatma or spiritual essence is one, as the reflection of the sun in thousands of pots is one, similarly spiritual essence (atma) in different bodies is one and is not separable from the supreme Soul, the sachchidanand (truth, consciousness and joy) or from time-space continuum. Individual soul is not different or separate from Brahm; it only appears so because of the different names given to it. Reflection of Brahm in Maya (physical nature), abode of Maya in conscious beings, and Maya – these three together constitute Ishvar or God. If Maya and abode of Maya are taken away, what remains is pure Brahm.

The atheists consider the soul also

transitory and impermanent like the material substances. Scientists consider the brain cortex as an attribute of ganglionic cells.

For Sikhism the soul and the supreme Soul are one. "atma paratma eko karte."—*dhana m 1*. 2 God. "atmadev pūjē gur ke sahajī subhāi. atme no atme di prāitī hoi, ta ghar hi pāra pāi."—*var sri m 3*. 3 inner self, mind, soul. "atma adolu nā dolai gurke bhāi subhāi."—*var sri, m 3*. 4 character, temperament. 5 body, physique. 6 patience, forbearance. 7 intellect. 8 sun. 9 fire. 10 air. 11 son.

ਅਤਮਾਸ਼ੁਭ [atmaśray] *n* own support, self support. 2 according to Nyay Shastar, it is a literary defect where subject of a verb is taken as its object. Any topic which anticipates itself is called "atamaśaray" or self-supporting.

ਅਤਮਾ ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿ [atma tribidhi] the mind which possesses three qualities of peacefulness, enjoyment and anger. "atma tribidhi terē ek livtar."—*saveye m 2 ke*. 'Your mind possessing three aspects is singularly oriented and concentrated on the One'.

ਅਤਮਾ ਦੇਵੁ [atma dev] God. "atma dev pūjē."—*var sri m 3*.

ਅਤਮਾਵੰਤ ਗਿਆਨ [atmavāt gīan] "atamgyan vāt."—*saveye m 2 ke*.

ਅਤਮਿਕ [atmik] *Skt* आत्मिक *adj* relating to the soul; spiritual. 2 own. 3 mental; of the heart.

ਅਤਮੁ [atamu] See ਅਤਮ and ਅਤਮਾ. 2 God. 3 the individual soul. "atamu cinc su tatu bicare."—*gau a m 1*. 4 conscience. "atamu jita gurmāi gun gae gobīd."—*gau thiti m 5*.

ਅਤਮੇ ਤੀਨ ਬਹੇ ਹੈ [atme tin bahē hē]—*krisan*. three minds (of Rukamini, of her father, and of her brother) are floating in the river of anxiety.

ਅਤਰ [atar] *Skt n* a tax on unloading of charges on boats. 2 See ਅਤੁਰ.

ਅੰਤਰਿਕ [ātārīk] *Skt* आन्तरिक *adj* internal.

ਅੰਤਰੋਗ [ātrog] a disease of the intestines, also known as chidrodar, or baddhagudodar, 安入 in Persian, and phlebitis in English. According to the vedic books on medicine, if along with eatables, sand, straw, thorn, bone, hard crust of wood, etc. enter the intestines and peel it, pus starts seeping and sometimes causes phlebitis. Besides, there are several diseases of intestines such as ileus, or bloating due to phlegm. Their treatment should be done by some expert physicians as early as possible. Patients of intestinal disease should not eat hard and heavy eatables and should take measures to avoid deposits of impurities in the intestines. "kete āt rog te jare."—*caritr 405*.

ਅਤਾਈ [atai] See ਅਤਾਈ.

ਅਤਿਥ [atith] See ਅਤਿਥ.

ਅਤਿਥ [atith], ਅਤਿਥਤ [atithy] *n* hospitality, respect for and service of guests.

ਅਤੀਤ [atit] See ਅਤੀਤ.

ਅਤੁਰ [atur] *Skt adj* perplexed, confounded. "mohī atur teri gatī nahī jani."—*dhana m 5*. 2 sick. "atur nam bin sāsar."—*sar m 5*. 3 humble. "asān te uṭh atur hve."—*krisan*. 4 *adv* soon, quickly, at once.

ਅਤੁਰਤਾ [aturta] *Skt n* disease. 2 pain. 3 distraction, bewilderment, confusion. 4 haste, hurry. 5 humility. 6 submission.

ਅਤੰਕ [atāk] See ਅਤੰਕ.

ਅੰਤ੍ਰ [ātr] *Skt* आन्त्र *n* an intestine, lower part of the alimentary canal.

ਅਥ [ath] See ਅਥ. 2 ਅਥ wealth, money. 3 sensual pleasures. 4 ਅਥ disappearance. 5 ਅਥ engrossed, seized, possessed. 6 injured, beaten. 7 See ਅਥਿ.

ਅਥਣ [athan], ਅਥਵਣ [athvan], ਅਥਵਣੇ [athvāṇe] *Skt* आसुमयਨ *n* setting of the sun. "dinaso care phirx athve."—*sri m 4*. 2 direction in which

the sun sets; west, "ugvanhu te athvanhu cahu cakī kīanu loa."—*var ram m 3*

ਆਥਾਹ [athah], ਆਥਾਹਾ [athaha] See ਆਥਾਹ "bhagat vachal athaha he."—*maru solhe m 3*

ਆਥਿ [athī] See ਆਥ. 2 ਅਥਿ money, wealth. "athī sel nic ghari hoī, athī dekhī nīve jis doī."—*oākar*. 'If the lowly and the foolish possess wealth, the clever and the noble, also bow in respect.' 3 in sensual matters. See ਅਗਛਮੀ. 4 set, disappeared. "mero jānam maran dukh athī."—*basāt kabir* 5 ਅਥੁ here. "maia bhuli athī."—*oākar*. 6 tired. "bhukh piaso athī kīu dārī jaisa jū."—*dhana chāt m 1*. 7 ਅਥਿਨੁ supplicant, desirous, aspirant. "bhulo marag athī."—*sri a m 1*. 8 the rich; the wealthy. 9 a word with ਅਥ in the beginning. "suasatī athī bānī barmau, satī suhanu sada manī cau."—*japu*. Words like those beginning with ਸੁਸਿ and ਅਥ enthuse the mind (like the Arabic word sub-han or the Sikh formula satīnamu) See ਅਥ and ਸੁਅਸਤਿ.

Professor Teja Singh interprets these lines as 'Salute is to Him who Himself is Maya, Bani and Braham. He is truth incarnate, beautiful and in the form of infinite pleasurable desire for doing good'.

ਆਥਿਤਤ [athity] *n* instability, impermanence.

2 See ਆਥਿਤਤ ਭਵਨ. 3 See ਅਥਿਤਤ.

ਆਥਿਤਤ ਭਵਨ [athity bhavan] *n* the world, a guest house, an inn. "atyāt asa athity bhavnā."—*sahas m 5*. 2 a transient home.

ਆਦ [ad] *Skt* ਆਦਿ *adj* first, initial, basic. 2 *n* the beginning; origin. 3 the primary cause. 4 *part* others.

ਆਦ [ād] See ਆਂਤ and ਆਂਤੁ.

ਆਦਕ [adak] See ਆਦਿਕ. 2 *Skt* ਆਦਿਕ *n* fresh ginger. See ਆਦਿਕ 2.

ਆਦੱਗ [adagg] *adj* burning, aflame, afire. 2 shining, lighted. "adagg jog sūdar sarup."—*datt*.

ਆਦਤ [adat] *آادت* *n* a habit, nature, addiction.

ਆਦਮ [adam] father of Bhai Bhagtu who was a devotee of Guru Ram Das, See ਭਗਤੁ ਭਾਈ. 2 *E Adam* *آدم* the first man whom, according to the Bible and Quran, God made with earth and in his own image. "baba adam kəu kīchu nādārī dīkhai."—*bher kabir*. According to a Biblical story, while Adam was sleeping, God took out one of his ribs and turned it into Eve. God put this couple in the garden of Eden telling them that they might live there in pleasure and eat fruit. He instructed them not to eat fruit of a particular tree. Satan came and lured Adam and Eve to eat the forbidden fruit, for which act they were expelled from Eden with the curse that Adam's progeny shall have to toil for living and shall be liable to death. In the Bible, Adam's age was 930 years, and Cain<sup>1</sup>, Abel<sup>2</sup> and Seth were his sons.

T.P. Hughes writes in his Dictionary of Islam that after expulsion from heaven, Adam fell in Ceylon and Eve in Jeddah in Arabia. They remained separated for 200 years, after which the angel Gabriel brought Adam to Mount Arfah and united him with Eve. Adam then went with his wife back to Ceylon where there is a 7426 feet high hill and also a bridge named after Adam. According to the Ramayan this bridge was made by Ram Chandar. Some poets think that Ram was Adam, and Sita was Eve. 3 *adj* wrapped in leather. 4 of wheatish colour.

ਆਦਮ ਬਨਾਸੀ [adam banasi] *n* test of a man, a method to assess man's merits and demerits.

jpe dēy jīvan to sājan sānehi sāg

jpe dēy mic to bhālī hī bhuznī kāsī kī.

jpe dēy darīd to harī ke bhājan yut

jpe dēy lacch bane seva avīnāshī kī.

<sup>1</sup>This pronounced as 'ਕਨ'.

<sup>2</sup>This is pronounced as 'ਅਬਲ'.

jpe dēy lag nīj ghami ke āg sāg  
sāgatī nā dijo kārōr koṭī dasi kī,  
jpe dēy cakri to ṭhakuri hē yahi teri  
jāme matī hoī nek adam ṣanasi kī.

—*naval sigh*

ਆਦਮਖੋਰ [adamxor] *adj* (one) who eats men; cannibal.

ਆਦਮ ਦਾ ਪੁਲ [adam da pul] Adam's Bridge, a 17 miles long low ridge extending from Rameshwaram in Madurai district of Madras to Munnar in Ceylon. According to the Ramayan tale, it is a bridge which Ram Chandar got constructed through Nai and Nil for transporting his army to Lanka (Ceylon). See ਆਦਮ 2.

ਆਦਮੀ [admi] *A* ५, 7 *n* man; progeny of Adam. "ham adami hā ik dāmi."—*dhana m 1*.

ਆਦਮੀਯਤ [admiyat] *n* humanity, human nature, gentlemanliness, civility.

ਆਦਰ [adar] *Skt n* respect, regard, hospitality. 2 welcome, reception, hospitality. "adaru dita parbraham."—*suhi a m 5*.

ਆਦਰ [ādar] See ਆਤ and ਆਤ੍ਰ.

ਆਦਰਸ [adoras] *Skt* ਆਦਰਸ਼ *n* a mirror. "darśe vicadaras bādān ko."—*GPS*. 2 an annotation, a commentary. 3 a sample. 4. a principle, purport.

ਆਦਰੁ [aderu] See ਆਦਰ.

ਆਦਲ [adal] See ਆਦਿਲ.

ਆਦਲਾ [adla] See ਆਦਿਲਾ.

ਆਦਾ [ada] See ਅਦਰਕ.

ਆਦਾਤ [adat] plural of ਆਦਤ.

ਆਦਾ [āda] *adj* brought. "majanu guri āda rase."—*sor m 5*.

ਆਦਾਬ [adab] plural of ਅਦਬ.

ਅਦਿ [adi] See ਅਦ. "adi anil anadi."—*japu*. 2 *n* God. "adi kau kavānu bicar kathāle?"—*sidh gosāṭī*.

ਅਦਿ ਐਕੁਰ [adi ākur] *n* the result of past actions. 2 manifestation or cumulative effect

of previous actions. "adi ākur aīa."—*bīha chāt m 5*.

ਅਦਿ ਅੰਤਿ [adi āṭi] *adv* in the beginning and at the end; birth and death. "adi āṭi jo rakhānharu."—*sukhmani*. 2 at any or every time.

ਅਦਿਸ [adis] See ਆਦੇਸ. 2 See ਅਦਿਸਰ. 3 *adv* all around. "adis phirrya teto bhut ke pachānie."—*akal*. 4 See ਆਤਿਸ and ਆਦੀਸ 2.

ਅਦਿਕ [adik] *part* etcetra, and others. 2 *Skt* ਆਦਰਕ *n* fresh ginger. "adik ke bikh cabat bhore."—*krisan*. 'munches aconite root instead of fresh ginger'.

ਅਦਿ ਕਵਿ [adi kavī] *n* the first poet; Valmik. 2 Shukrachary.

ਅਦਿ ਕੁਮਾਰ [adi kumar] *n* Brahma's sons, Sanak etc. "kai dev adikumar."—*akal*.

ਅਦਿ ਕੁਮਾਰਿ [adi kumari], ਅਦਿ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ [adi kumari] *n* goddess Durga. Parvati. 2 Lachhmi. ਅਦਿ ਗੁਰ [adi gur] *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "adigurāe namah."—*sukhmani*. See ਗੁਰਦੇ.

ਅਦਿ ਜੁਗਾਦਿ [adi jugadi], ਅਦਿ ਜੁਗਾਦੀ [adi jugadi] from the beginning of time. "adi jugadi dālu tu ṭhakur."—*asa a m 1*. "adi jugadi rakhda."—*majh m 5 dinreni*.

ਅਦਿਤ [aditi] See ਅਦਤ. 2 the sun. See ਅਦਿਤਰ.

ਅਦਿਤਵਾਰ [aditvar] the day of the sun; Sunday.

ਅਦਿਤ ਵਾਰਿ [adit vari] on or during Sunday. "adit vari aditpurakh hē soi."—*bīla var 7 m 3*.

ਅਦਿੱਤ [aditt], ਅਦਿਤਰ [adity] the progeny of Adity; from the dynasty of Adity. 2 Adity's son, the sun. "ki aditt sokhe."—*japu*. 'controls even the sun'. 3 the god Vaman. 4 Indar, the king of gods. 5 god, angel.

ਅਦਿਤਰ ਵਾਰ [adity var] See ਅਦਿਤ ਵਾਰ.

ਅਦਿ ਨਾਥ [adi nath] *n* the primal Lord, God. 2 according to Yogis' belief, Shiv.

ਅਦਿ ਪੁਰਖ [adi purakh] *n* *Skt* ਅਦਿ ਪੁਰੁਸ਼ *n* God. "adi purakh ades."—*japu*.

ਆਦਿ ਬ੍ਰਿਤ [adī brit] *Skt* ਆਦਿਬ੍ਰਿਤ. *adj* a rule or custom in practice since the beginning. "dusāt nṛkādān adī brite."—*śkal*. 2 ਆਦਿ ਦਿੱਤਿ subsistence since the beginning of time. 3 pristine habit of the mind.

ਆਦਿਮ [adīm] See ਆਦਿਮ. 2 *Skt* *adj* first, initial. 3 in grammar, first part of a sentence which is related to the final part, for example in "vidvan gyani sīgh, uttam ketha karda hē", vidvan gyani sīgh is ਆਦਿਮ.

ਆਦਿਮੰਤੁ [adīmāntu], ਆਦਿਮੰਤੁ [adīmāntu] *n* ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ the primal formula. "satīnamu tera pāra purbala."—*maru solhe m 5*. "dehī tē japi adīmāntu."—*bāsāt m 3*.

ਆਦਿਲ [adil] 1 اَدِل *adj* just, impartial, fair. "adil adal calāida."—*BG*

ਆਦਿਲਾ [adila] *adj* the first, initial. 2 vocative, 'O, Judge!'

ਆਦਿਲੇ [adile] of ancient times, aboriginal. "adile bhagat jītulagī tare."—*savṛye m 4 ke*.

ਆਦੀ [adi] See ਆਦਿ. 2 *adj* brought, fetched. "jīnī sita adi dāuru var."—*var ram m 1*. 3 اَدِي *adj* habituated. 4 practising.

ਆਦੀ [ādi] See ਆਦੀ 2.

ਆਦੀਸ [adis] *n* ਆਦਿ-ਦੀਸ. primal, master, God. 2 P اَدِيس fire.

ਆਦੇਸ [ades], ਆਦੇਸੁ [adesu] *Skt* ਆਦੇਸ਼ *n* an order command. 2 news, intelligence. 3 instruction, advice. 4 in grammar, replacing a letter with another. 5 Yogi's mutual salutation. "adesu lise adesu."—*japu*.

ਆਦੋਲਨ [ādēlan] *Skt* *n* repeated oscillation, swinging. 2 a disturbance, a commotion. 3 excitement. 4 a noise, clamour, uproar.

ਆਦਰ [ady] *Skt* *adj* initial. 2 principal, great. 3 *n* a thumb. 4 eatable, food.

ਆਦੋਪਾਤ [adyopāt] *Skt* *adv* from the first to the last, from the beginning to the end, throughout.

ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ [adris], ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [adriśy] *Skt* ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ *adj*

invisible. 2 *Skt* ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ a model, standard, norm. "adriśy dhāram."—*japu*.

ਆਧ [adh] *adj* half. "adh ghārī kou nahī rakhe."—*dev m 9*. 2 See ਆਧਿ.

ਆਧਨਿ [adhanī] short form of ਅਧਿਪਨੀ; king's army.—*sanama*.

ਆਧਰ [ādhar], ਆਧਰਾ [ādhra] *adj* blind. "ādhar kī padvī kahī pavē."—*VN*. 2 ignorant, stupid. 3 arrogant, conceited.

ਆਧਾ [adha] *adj* half

ਆਧਨ [adhan] See ਆਧਨ.

ਆਧਾਰ [adhar] See ਆਧਾਰ. "nam tera adhar mera."—*gāu kabir*. 2 food. "jīn pedāis tū kīa soi dēi adhar."—*tilāg m 5*.

ਆਧਾਰੀ [adhari] See ਆਧਾਰੀ. 2. *n* stay, support. "sābhna jā ka adhārī."—*maru solhe m 3*. 3 a mendicant's bag. "dōḍa mūdra khītha adhārī."—*brīla kabir*.

ਆਧਿ [adhi] *Skt* *n* mental suffering. See ਆਧਿ. 2 worry, anxiety, concern.

ਆਧਿ ਦੇਵਿਕ [adhi devik] *Skt* *adj* (suffering) caused by gods. 2 *n* a calamity caused by heat and cold, rain, lightning, a natural calamity.

ਆਧਿ ਭੌਤਿਕ [adhi bhōtik] *Skt* *adj* (suffering) caused by living beings. 2 *n* (pain) caused by snakebite, tiger, dogbite, etc.

ਆਧੀ [adhi] *adj* (feminine) half. "ek ghārī adhi ghārī."—*s kabir*. 2. See ਆਧਿ. 3 *Skt* *n* vigilance.

ਆਧੀ [ādhi] *n* a fierce blinding storm; a dust storm "gīan kī ai ādhi."—*gāu kabir*.

ਆਧੀਤ [adhut] See ਅਧੀਤ.

ਆਧੀਨ [adhun] See ਅਧੀਨ.

ਆਧੁਨਿਕ [adhunik] *Skt* *adj* of the present; modern.

ਆਧੁ [adhu] *adj* half. 2 suffering mentally.

ਆਧੇਸ [adhey] *Skt* *n* something which stays on some support like a bangle on the arm. 2 *adj* sustainable.

ਆਧੇਰ [adher], ਆਧੇਰਾ [ādhera] See ਅਧੇਰ "adherē rahu na koi."—*var majh m 1*.



**ਅਧਿਕਾਰ** [adhoraṇ] *Skt* *n* a keeper and driver of an elephant; a mahout.

**ਆਧਿਆਤਮਿਕ** [adhyatmīk] *Skt* ਆਧਿਆਤਮਿਕ *adj* spiritual, pertaining to the soul; concerning the mind. See ਤਾਪ and ਦੁਖ.

**ਅਨ** [an] See ਆਣ. 2 *Skt* ਅਨਯ *adj* other, alien, stranger. "an apna karat vicara."—*sor m* 5. 3 *n* honour, glory. "jini rakhu an sātani."—*sar m* 5. 4 *Skt* face, mouth. 5 self-respect; pride. "in logan te an manaū."—*NP*. 6 *P* ۞ wine. 7. savour, relish. 8 beauty. 9 See ਅੰ 2.

**ਅਨਕ** [anak] *Skt* *n* a battledrum, kettledrum. 2 a thundering cloud. 3 *adj* sound producing, clamorous.

**ਅਨਕ ਦੁੰਦੁਬੀ** [anak dūdbhi] *Skt* ਅਨਕ ਦੁੰਦੁਬੀ *n* a high sounding war-drum. 2 Krishan's father Vasudev. There is a story in the Purans that gods had sounded war drums at Vasudev's birth, therefore he got this name. "balak anak dūdbhi ke bhayo dūdbhi bajat an ke dvarē."—*rahim kavī*. 'A son was born in the house of Vasudev but the drum is being beaten in the house of another (Nand).'

**ਅਨਕੀ** [anki] *n* where war drums are sounded, army.—*sanama*.

**ਅਨਤ** [anət] *Skt* *adj* bent, humble. 2 *A* ۞ *n* aid, assistance.

**ਅਨਦ** [anəd] See ਅਨੰਦ "anəd rup sab nədri aia."—*brīa m* 5.

**ਅਨਦ ਦੁੰਦੁਬ** [anəd dūdbh] See ਅਨਕ ਦੁੰਦੁਬੀ. In *krisnavtar*, page 185, some scribe has written ਦੁੰਦੁਬ instead of ਦੁੰਦੁਬੀ as the name of Vasudev. "anəd dūdbh chaurē." Krishan son of Anak Dundubhi.

**ਅਨਦ ਮੂਲ** [anəd mul] *adj* root of joy. "anəd mul jəgīvan data."—*guf m* 4.

**ਅਨਦੁ** [anadu] See ਅਨੰਦ. 2 Guru Amar Das's composition 'Anand' in Ramkali measure. "anadu sunhu baḍbhagi ho."—*anādu*.

<sup>1</sup>See Vishnu Puran, Ch 4, Section 14.

**ਅਨੱਧ** [anaddh] *Skt* ਆਨੱਧ *n* a musical instrument in which metal or cotton cords are tied in knots as markers indicating different notes and pitches. 2 a musical instrument tightly stitched in leather. "anəddhā murjadīkā."—*amər koṣ*. 3 *adj* tightly stretched. 4 tied, bound.

**ਅਨਨ** [anan] *Skt* *n* face, mouth. "anan rās kās lavē nō lai."—*gau m* 5. 'Tastes of the palate can't compare with those of His name.' 2 face and head. "anan kaj bīdā brīraj pē ayo."—*krisan*. 'Kharaḡ Singh's head has come to Krishan as if to bid farewell'.

**ਅਨਪਾਇਨੀ** [anpāini], ਅਨਪਾਵਨੀ [anpavni] See ਅਨਪਾਇਨੀ.

**ਅਨਘਨ** [anyan] *Skt* *n* bringing, fetching.

**ਅਨਰਸ** [anras] See ਅਨਰਸ. "rasā anrassā bhālī bhāt bhuggā."—*VN*.

**ਅਨਲ** [anal] fire, See ਅਨਲ. "pavan pavan, anal anal, nabh nabh, bhu bhu sēg."—*caritr 108*. 'Breath blended with air, body's heat with fire, ethereal fluid with the sky, and earth with the earth'.

**ਅਨਾ** [ana] *v* to come, arrive. 2 *Skt* ਆਣਕ *n* a coin; an anna, worth one sixteenth of a rupee or four paisas. 3 an eyeball. 4 *adj* ਅਨਯ, other, another, different.

**ਅਨਿ** [ani] *adv* having brought, having come. "ani ani sandha bahu kini."—*kālī a m* 4.

**ਅਨੀਤ** [anīt] *Skt* *adj* brought, collected. 2 See ਅਨੀਤਿ.

**ਅਨੀਤਾ** [anita] See ਅਨੀਤ. 2 *adj* helpless (without God). "bin harī harī anita re."—*asa m* 5.

**ਅਨੀਲੇ** [anile] let us bring. 2 *adv* having brought; having come. "anile phul parole mala."—*asa namdev*.

**ਅਨੁ ਪੁਰਬੀ** [anu purbi] *Skt* ਅਨੁਪੁਰਬੀ *adj* serially, in order.

**ਅਨੁਵਾਕ** [anuvak] See ਅਨੁ ਵਾਕ.

**ਅਨੁਪ** [anup] See ਅਨੁਪ. "japī japī karī anād

[ən acarəj anup.]—*jet m 5.*

ਅਨੇਕ [anek] See ਅਨੇਕ.

ਅਨੇਤ [anet] See ਅਨੰਤ. 2 See ਅਨੀਤ.

ਅਨੇਤਾ [aneta] See ਅਨੰਤ. 2 *Skt* ਆਨੇਤੁ one who brings; a fetcher.

ਅਨੇਰਾ [anera], ਅਨੇਰੁ [aneru] *n* darkness, gloom. "bin sabde 3tarī anera."—*majh 3 m 3.* "ghəṭī canṇa aneru binasənī."—*var ram 1 m 3.*

ਅਨੰਤ [anāt] See ਅਨੰਤ. "hərkhavāt anāt dazala."—*maru solhe m 5.*

ਅਨੰਦ [anād] See ਅਨੰਦ. "anād guru te jaxa."—*anādu. 2 a metre.* See ਫੇਰਤਾ. 3 the Eternal, the Creator. 4 According to the Sikh custom, the marriage ceremony comprises —

- (a) a Sikh girl be engaged to a Sikh youth;
- (b) in age, physical condition, etc., both should be suitable for marriage and both should be desirous of having mutual marital relationship;
- (c) the engagement should take place after ardās (supplicatory prayer) in the presence of Guru Granth Sahib;
- (d) the day of marriage be fixed on a religious day or with the consent of the five beloved ones;
- (e) the marriage party should consist of as many persons as the bride's parents/guardians invite, and both sides should meet while reciting sacred hymns;
- (f) early in the morning, after asa di var, the bride and bridegroom should be imparted instructions according to the scripture, and their marriage be confirmed. Then the lavā (circumambulatory) text and anād be recited and consecrated pudding distributed.

The anād form of marriage is very old among the Sikhs. Nabha's heir apparent, prince Ripudaman Singh tried to give it a legal status. A bill was presented in the Council on 30 October 1908. With efforts put

in by Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, on 27 August, 1909 report was called for from a select committee, and on 22 October 1909, the Anand Marriage Act was passed.<sup>1</sup>

ਅਨੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ [anād sīgh] A pious Sikh who became an ascetic on reading from Anand the line: "Ihu kuṭāb tu jī dekhda calē nāhi tere nālē." He came into the service of Guru Gobind Singh and got entitled to the highest spiritual glory.

ਅਨੰਦ ਗੜ੍ਹ [anād garh] one of the forts of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਅਨੰਦ ਘਨ [anād ghan] a famous Udasi saint, who lived mostly in Kashi. He wrote a commentary on Japuji in Sammat 1852. Bhai Santokh Singh has strongly criticised and rejected it. 2 a Kayasth poet who wrote *Sujan Sagar Granth*. He was killed during Nadir Shah's invasion on Mathura.

ਅਨੰਦ ਦੁੰਦਭ [anād dūdabh] See ਅਨੰਦ ਦੁੰਦਭ.

ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ [anādpur] See ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ. 2 Guru Teg Bahadur, having purchased land in Makhval village near Nainadevi hills founded this town on the bank of Satluj river in Sammat 1723. It is now in Una sub-division of Hoshiarpur district. It flourished a great deal under Guru Gobind Singh. It is known as the home of the Khalsa which signifies that the home of the father of the Khalsa is also the home of his progeny, the Khalsa.

In Sammat 1746, Guru Gobind Singh got five forts built for the defence of the city:

- (a) Anandgarh, (b) Lohgarh, (c) Fatehgarh, (d) Keshgarh, (e) Holgarh. Now gurdwaras add to the prestige of these sites. Following is the detail of the gurdwaras at Anandpur:

- (1) Akal Bunga is Guru Gobind Singh's gurdwara within the compound of Gurdwara

<sup>1</sup>This has been printed in several languages and is available with book sellers.



WEAPONS OF SRI DASIMESHIJI AT TAKHAT KESGARH SAHIB



TAKHAT KESGARH SAHIB- SRI ANANDPUR



Sisganj. Here he was consecrated as the Guru. It has a beautiful building in which Guru Granth Sahib is placed.

(2) Anandgarh Fort is less than half a mile to the south. It was raised as one of the forts for the defence of the city.

Inside the fort there is an open well of which the steps are difficult to ascend and around which there are cells where, if one enters, it is difficult to find one's way out. The gurdwara is also very elegant and recitation of Guru Granth Sahib goes on here.

It has a grant of land worth Rs. 1600 a year in villages Chandpur, Burj, Chikuna and Mehandri in Anandpur police station. A cash grant of Rs. 37¼ per annum is given by the Kalsia state. The gurdwara has 125 ghumaon of land.

It was to destroy this fort that the hill chiefs sent a drunken elephant whose head was pierced by Bhai Bachittar Singh with his spear.

(3) Within the town of Anandpur Sahib is gurdwara Sisganj raised in the memory of Guru Teg Bahadur. Here Guru Teg Bahadur's head brought from Delhi was cremated.

Attached to it is grant of land worth Rs. 900 sanctioned from the time of the Sikh rule. Besides this there are annual cash grants of Rs. 37¼ from the Kalsia state, Rs. 60 from the Patiala, and Rs. 70 from the Nabha states.

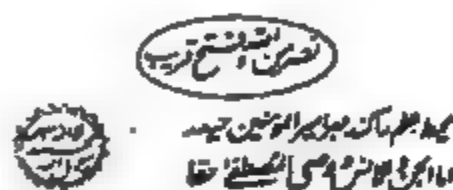
(4) Close to Anandpur to the southwest is Guru Gobind Singh's gurdwara Keshgarh Sahib where Khalsa Panth was forged on Baisakhi day of 1756 Bikrami. This gurdwara has the following relics:

- (a) a Nagni spear 8 feet 9 inches long.
- (b) a bhala (spear) half an inch less than eight feet in length. Its front pike is two feet and nine inches long. There is

a long wooden grip in the middle.

- (c) a sef (straight sword), 4 feet 3 inches in length including the grip; the grip is 3 inches broad decreasing to two inches in the middle and lastly tapering to a pointed end. The sword weighs two seers.<sup>1</sup>

The inscription on it is:  
one side



the obverse



- (d) a double edged broad sword, 3 feet 3.5 inches long with its blade 1.5 inches broad in the middle and increasing to 2.25 inches at the end. This is the sword which was used to test the faith of the five beloveds.

- (e) a dagger 2 feet one inch long including its grip. On the grip are carved figures of elephants and lions.

Details of the grant of gurdwara Kesgarh: half the annual rent of the entire land of village Baddon equal to Rs. 1150 was offered

<sup>1</sup>According to Giani Sampuran Singh, a senior aged pricel of Kesgarh Sahib, this weapon was given by the Caliph Muhammad IV of Rome to Aurangzeb along with a ceremonial gown but Bahadur Shah presented it to Guru Gobind Singh. From the inscription, it seems unlikely that a Caliph would have given it to a king belonging to Sunni faction of Islam. The author's father Baba Narayan Singh used to tell that this weapon was presented to Guru Gobind Singh by Pir Budhu Shah of Sadhaura.



by Sardar Baghel Singh Jathedar, at the time of taking amrit; Rs. 400 per year from village Giganval, district Jalandhar donated by Sardar Mit Singh Jathedar, Rs. 1100 per year from Mothepur village under police station Anandpur donated by Sardar Charat Singh Dallevalia, Rs. 75 per annum from village Mahain under police station Anandpur in Bilaspur State. Other annual grants are Rs. 375 from Patiala state, Rs. 169 and 10 annas from Nabha State and Rs. 37¼ from Raja of Kalsia. The gurdwara itself is located in a plot of 33 ghumaons.

Total income is about Rs. 3000. Offerings during Hola Mohala fair are also considerable.

(5) Guru ke Mahal as got built by Guru Teg Bahadur as his residence. Guru Gobind Singh also lived here. Some walls of that time still exist.

(6) Damdama Sahib. To the west of the town is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. Here the Guru held congregations and it was here that he punished masāds (preachers-cum-title-collectors).

(7) Manji Sahib is Guru Teg Bahadur's gurdwara close to Guru ke Mahal. Here the Guru held his daily congregation. It was here that the pandits of Kashmir appealed to the Guru to protect their religious faith.

(8) Manji Sahib (2) is a gurdwara dedicated to the sons of Guru Gobind Singh, Baba Ajit Singh, Jujhar Singh, Jorawar Singh and Fateh Singh, who were trained in games and got their education here as young boys. It has an annual grant of Rs. 80 from village Surewal, police station, Anandpur since the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh; and annual grants of Rs. 18 and 10 annas sent from the Kalsia state and Rs. 25 from the Patiala state.

The gurdwara is on a low hillock, and its building was raised by Sardar Gujjar Singh an aristocrat of Surakhpur in Kapurthala State. A banyan tree close to the gurdwara has been there since the time of the Sahibzadas.

(9) Bhora Sahib (cave-like structure) within the gurdwara Guru Ke Mahal to the West of Anandpur is dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur who used to meditate here on the Almighty. It is about 8 feet below the land surface and ten descending steps lead to it.

(10) Fort Fatehgarh is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh located inside the town close to the police station. The fort built by Guru Gobind Singh for the defence of the town, is in ruins now.

(11) Lohgarh Fort is about one mile southwest of Anandpur which the tenth Guru got built to protect the city. This fort was destroyed by the Satluj river as also through the negligence of the Sikhs. Now a small gurdwara stands here to which belong about three ghumaons of land. 3 See ਰੁਹਜ ਮੇਲ and ਸੋਢੀ.

ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਦੇ ਕਿਲੇ [anādpur de kile] See ਅਨੰਦ ਪੁਰ 2.

ਅਨੰਦ ਮੂਲ [anād mul] *n* God, the source of all joys. "anādmul anath adhari."—*dhana a m l*.

ਅਨੰਦ ਰੂਪ [anād rup] God whose form and attribute are a joy to behold. "anād rup anup agocar."—*maru solhe m l*.

ਅਨੰਦੀ [anādi] *Skt* आनन्दिन् *adj* happy, joyful.

ਅਨੰਦੁ [anādu] See ਅਨੰਦ.

ਅਪ [ap] *Skt* आप् *vr* to happen; to acquire; to satiate. 2 अव्यय *pron* one self. "kārhu sābhar sarāb ki ap."—*GPS*. 3 polite words for 'you' and 'he'. "gurusīkhi ko bhakhṣo ap"—*GPS*. 4 *n* selfhood, ego. "ona vici ap varatda karna kichu nā jai."—*maru m 3*. 5 God who is the self of all. "jahā lobh tahi kal he jahā khima

lahi ap."—s kabir. 6 self-knowledge. "ape no ap khar manu nirmalu hove."—var sri m 3  
7 adj one's own. "Isat mit ap bap na mai."—gau m 5. "so dhan kis-hi na ap."—asa m 4.  
8 Skt **आप** adjective, smart. "lae sarab sēna kie ap rupā." paras. 9 **आपस** n water. "jese dhar sagar me gōga ji ko ap hē."—cādi 1.

**ਆਪਸ** [apas] n mutual relationship. 2 an alliance. 3 brotherhood. 4 See **ਆਪ** 7. 5 adv mutually, among ourselves.

**ਆਪਸੁਆਰਥੀ** [apsuarthi] adj selffish, self-seeking. "manmukh apsuarthi."—var sor m 3.

**ਆਪਕਾਰੀ** [apkarī] See **ਆਪਕਾਰੀ**. 2 See **ਆਪਕਾਰੀ**.

**ਆਪ ਗਣਾਉਣਾ** [ap gaṇaūṇa] v to include oneself among the gentry or important people. "je ko ap gaṇaīda so murakh gavar."—var guj 1 m 3.

**ਆਪਗਾ** [apga] Skt n a river, in which ap (water) flows. "cīt apga bhāi māhani."—NP. See **ਬਿਨਾਪਗਾ**.

**ਆਪਗ੍ਰਹ** [apgrah] See **ਆਪਗ੍ਰਹਿ**.

**ਆਪਣ** [apan] Skt n a shop. 2 a market. 3 See **ਆਪਣ**. "apan lia je mile."—majh barāhmaha.

**ਆਪਣਾ** [apna] See **ਆਪਣਾ**. "apna coj karī vekhe ape."—var bīha m 4.

**ਆਪਣਾ ਭਾਣਾ** [apna bhāṇa] n narcissism; self-seeking wilfulness. "apnē bhāṇe jo cālē bhāi! vichurī cojā khavē."—sor m 3. 2 God's will and pleasure.

**ਆਪਣ** [apat] Skt **आपति** n a calamity, distress. "sōpat hārakh na apat dukha."—gau m 5.  
2 Skt **आत्मत्व** ego, pride. "kam krodh lobh moh apat pāc dut bikhādro."—sāveye m 3 ke.  
3 Skt **आप्य** adj received, acquired. 4 wise; shrewd. 5 who tells the reality. 6 n a sage, hermit.

**ਆਪਣਕਾਮ** [apatkam] Skt **आपुष्काम** adj all whose desires have been fulfilled; fully satisfied.

**ਆਪਤਿ** [apatī] See **ਆਪਣ** 1. 2 Skt **आपति** n acquisition, profit.

**ਆਪਤੁ** [apatu] Skt **आत्मत्व** n ego, pride. 2 love of the self. "chod apatu bad āhākara."—pōdi m 5.

**ਆਪਦ** [apad], **ਆਪਦਾ** [apda] n a calamity, disaster, adversity. 2 hindrance. "tāhā dukh sōb apad."—sar m 4.

**ਆਪਣ** [apan] *pron* personal, belonging/pertaining to. "apan bape nahi kisī ko bhāvan ko harī raja."—sor rāvdas. 2 self, oneself. "jāvar mūe kīa sog karīje, tōu kuj jōu apān jīje."—gau kabir. 3 n a shop. See **ਆਪਣ**. "banāj sōj sō apān purī."—NP

**ਆਪਣਾ** [apanā] *pron* of the self, one's own. "apanā prabhū nādir karī dekhe."—vād m 4. "apanē ghārī harī rāgo kī na mānehī."—tīlāg m 1.

**ਆਪਣਾ** [apna] See **ਆਪਣਾ**.

**ਆਪਭੇਸ** [apbhes] adj one's own dress. 2 pride incarnate, picture of self-conceit, "bhāyo ap bhes."—ramav.

**ਆਪਮੁਹਾਹੁ** [apmuhahu], **ਆਪਮੁਹਾਰਾ** [apmuhara] adj self-willed, headstrong, impulsive; impervious to advice from others. 2 who can do things on his own without external prodding. 3 speaking spontaneously without refinement. "mukhī bole apmuhahu."—sor m 4.

**ਆ ਪਰਸ** [a paras] See **ਆਪਰਸ**. "nirhar vartī a parsā."—sri a m 5.

**ਆਪ ਲਖਾਉਣਾ** [ap lākhaūṇa] v to reveal oneself; to try to make oneself well-known. 2 to expose one's real self. "rātā sar nā jānāi, ave apu lākhar."—var ram 1 m 2.

**ਆਪ ਵਧਾਉਣਾ** [ap vājhaūṇa] v to lose selfhood; to shed pride.

**ਆਪ** [apa] n one's own self, selfhood. 2 pride, ego. 3 one's real worth or real self. "jān nanak bīn apā cīnē mīṭē nā bhram kī kī."—dhāna m 9. 4 M **आप** father.

**ਆਪਾਂ** [apā] *pron.* plural of **ਆਪ**. we.

**ਆਪਾਉ** [apau] Skt **आपवाहन** n watering, irrigation. "sālī apau sarōggaṇī."—sri m 1. 'Irrigate with water i.e. with God's name'. 2 See **ਆਪਾਉਣਾ**.

**ਅਪਾਉਣਾ** [apauna] See ਅਪਾਉ. 2 *v* to adopt, make (something) one's own, "prabhu gahī bhuja apao."—*gaur a m 5*.

**ਅਪਾਇਆ** [apara] adopted as one's own. See ਅਪਾਉਣਾ. 2 merged in his own form. "karna apī karavan ape, kahū nanak apī apao."—*sar m 5*.

**ਅਪਾਹ** [apah] disinterested. See ਅਪਾਹ. "karāṇ karāṇ samrath apahe."—*maru solhe m 4*.

**ਅਪਾਰ** [apar] See ਅਪਾਰ. "kautak karē rōg apar."—*sukhmānī*.

**ਅਪਿ** [api] See ਅਪ. 2 *part* self, by oneself. "apī chūṭe nah chūṭie."—*var mālā m 1*. 3 *Skt* *n* a friend, a chum.

**ਅਪਿਉ** [apio] adjourned, made one's own. "lāk bhabhikhāṇ apio ho."—*sor namdev*.

**ਅਪਿੰਨੇ ਅਪਾਹੁ** [apine apahu], **ਅਪਿੰਨੇ ਅਪਿ** [apine api] by oneself; without another's help. "apine apahu."—*var suhi m 1*. "jīnī apine apī sajīa sacra alakh apao."—*vaḍ m 1 alahniā*.

**ਅਪੁ** [apu] one's self. See ਅਪ. "ape jānē apu."—*japu*. "apu savarhi mē milhi."—*s farid*. 2 self-pride, egotism. "apu tīagi sāt cārān lagi."—*prabha partal m 5*. 3 *part* self, one's self. "apu gae aurān hu khovhi."—*gaur kabir*.

**ਅਪੇ ਅਪ** [ape ap], **ਅਪੇ ਅਪਿ** [ape api] See ਅਪਿੰਨੇ ਅਪਿ. "harī ape apī upāida."—*sri m 4 vānjara*.

**ਅਪੇ ਅਪੇ** [ape ape] self alone, one's self. 2 vain, conceited. "ek mahālī tū ape ape, ek mahālī garibano."—*gaur m 5*. 3 See ਅਪੇ ਅਪਿ.

**ਅਪੋਧਾਪ** [apodhap], **ਅਪੋਧਾਪੀ** [apodhapi] *n* rat race for one's own interests; extreme selfishness; action to please oneself alone. "apo dhapi hoṛke nyare nyare dharam calave."—*BG 2 Skt* ਅਪਧਾਨ ill-intention, ill-omened thinking, perplexity.

**ਅਪੋ** [apo] See ਅਪ and ਅਪਾ. pride. 2 by oneself. "nanak je ko apo jānē, agē gāra nā sohe."—*japu*. 'if some one thinks that he is able to

achieve anything.'

**ਅਫਤ** [afat] *A* اُفت *Skt* ਅਪਦ *n* a calamity, adversity. 2 a distress, affliction. 3 a turbulence, tumult.

**ਅਫਤਾਬ** [aftab] *P* اُفتاب *n* drier of water, the sun. "aftab sam udāy nā hove."—*GPS*.

**ਅਫਤਾਬੇ ਯਮਨ** [aphtabe yamān], **ਅਫਤਾਬੇ ਯਮਾਨ** [aphtabe yamān] *P* اُفتابِ يَمَن the sun of Yemen; bright and very hot. "cārācē fālāk aftabe yamān." "kī māhe fālāk aftabe yamān."—*hakayats*.

**ਅਫਰਨਾ** [apharna], **ਅਫਰਨਾ** [apharna] *v* to bloat, swell with pride. See ਅਫਾਰ.

**ਅਫਰੀ** [afarī] *P* اُفري *part* a term of applause and approval; well done, bravo. 2 *adj* This word meaning 'who produces' comes at end as in *phā afri*, the creator of the world.

**ਅਫਰੀਦਾਹ** [afridah] *P* اُفريده produced, gave birth to.

**ਅਫਰੀਦਨ** [afridan] *P* اُفريدن *v* to give birth, produce.

**ਅਫਰੀਦੀ** [aphridī] See ਅਫਰੀਦੀ.

**ਅਫਰੀਨ** [aphrin] See ਅਫਰੀ.

**ਅਫਤ** [afat] *A* اُفت plural of ਅਫਤ. "sarkāḥ hve aphat uṭhai."—*GPS*.

**ਅਫਾਰ** [aphar] See ਅਫਾਰ.

**ਅਫੂ** [aphu] See ਅਫੂਮ. "āmli mīṛī chāḍke aphu khat sarahi."—*vrīd*. 2 See ਅਫਰ. "gunhī us ke sagal aphu."—*trīḷg m 5*.

**ਅਫੂਆ ਕੀ ਬਰੀ** [aphua kī barī] *n* a pill or pailet of opium, a dose of opium. "āmīṭ aphua kī barī khaī cāḍhai bhōg."—*cārītr III*.

**ਅਬ** [ab] *P* آب *n* water. See ਅਪ 9 and ਅਬਜ. "darakhāt abas kār."—*var māḡh m 1*. 2 mercury. 3 jewel. 4 glory. 5 honour, dignity. 6 price, value. 7 rank, status. 8 custom. 9 habit, nature. "sac kī ab nīṛ dehī paṇī."—*sri m 1*. 'Irrigate the act of telling the truth'.

**ਅਬ** [āb] *n* a mango. "pakan lage āb."—*s kabir*. 'Seekers of spiritual knowledge have begun

to ripen with good qualities.'

ਅਬ ਹੁਕਤ [ab hayat], ਅਬ ਹੇਵਨ [ab hevan] *P* آب حیات - آب حیران water of life; amrit; elixir; nectar.

ਅਬਕਾਰ [abkar] *P* آبکار a distiller. 2 a distiller or maker of wine.

ਅਬਕਾਰੀ [abkari] *P* آبکاری n a distillery. 2 a wine factory.

ਅਬਖੋਰਾ [abxora] *P* آبخوار n a pot for drinking, a cup, bowl, goblet.

ਅਬਗੀਰ [abgir] *P* آبگیر n a pit or tank for holding water. 2 a trench, stream. 3 a pot for water, a pitcher

ਅਬਗੁੰ [abgū] *P* آبگون adj water-coloured. 2 glittering like water. 3 a shining sword. 4 the name of a canal in Persia.

ਅਬ ਜਮਜਮ [ab jamjam] water of zamzam well. See ਹੋਜ and ਜਮਜਮ.

ਅਬਦਾਰ [abdar] *P* آبدار adj shining, having a glitter. 2 n a servant who always waits upon his master with a flask of wine or water.

ਅਬਨੂਸ [abnus] *P* آبنوس ebony; heavy blackwood used for making pen holder stands, picture frames and other beautiful articles. Its tree is found mostly in South India, its Latin name is diospyros ebenum. *G* ebenos *E* ebony.

ghūghaṭ ughar kari naika didar din,  
dekhat hī bhādigai hādi dadhi phus ki,  
bhedan ke dor pari hal pari ghusan ke,  
kavvan ke dor pari apne jalus ki,  
kābri nikari kari kola ki bigari kul,  
bhanat "puran" na agari kuhu hus ki,  
tava me na tab rahī kajar be ab bhāi,  
teri ab dekhe ab gai abnus ki.

ਅਬਪਾਸ਼ੀ [abpaṣi] *P* آبپاشی n irrigation, watering. 2 sprinkling of water.

ਅਬਰੂ [abru] *P* آبرو n gloss of face; honour, reputation, dignity. "vic sabha abru khor toht."—*GPS*.

ਅਬਰੋ [abre] n a mango. "kakri abre pōkae."

—asa kabir. 'Bad actions turned into good ones.' See ਭੀਲ.

ਅਬਰੋ [abro] See ਅਬਰੂ. "gai abro diragh a."—*GPS*.

ਅਬਲੀ [abli] n an unripe mango. 2 tamarind. 3 fruit of tamarind. 4 See ਅਬਲੀ.

ਅਬਦ [abad] *A* آباد plural of ਅਬਦ an aeon. 2 *P* a habitation, town. 3 praise. 4 adj populated, inhabited.

ਅਬਦਾਨ [abadan] *P* آبادان populated. "abadan sada mas-hur."—*gau ravidas*. 2 a famous city in Arabian Iraq.

ਅਬਦੀ [abadi] *P* آبادی n a habitation, populated place, residential area. 2 population, census.

ਅਬਿਦ [abid] *A* عابد for adj who worships; a devotee.

ਅਬੀ [abi] *P* آبی adj related to water, watery. 2 n moisture. 3 short form for ਮੁਰਗਾਬੀ. "bajan sath abian lehī."—*caritr III*.

ਅਬੂ [abu] *Skt* अबू n Mount Abu, a hill top of Aravati mountain in Rajputana. It is said to have been the residence of sage Vashishth. Its average height is 3930 feet and the highest top, Guru Shikhar, is 5650 feet high. Here is an ancient fire pit from which Rajputs are said to have emerged. There are also some very old Jain temples here. Rich people of Rajputana come here to spend their summers.

ਅਬੋ ਹੇਵਨ [abe hevan] See ਅਬ ਹੇਵਨ.

ਅਬੋ ਬਕਾ [abe baka] *P* آب حیات n elixir of life; nectar, ambrosia.

ਅਬਰੂ [abr] n a mango.

ਅਬਨੀ [abhni] n splendid army.—*sanama*.

ਅਬਰਹ [abharan] *Skt* n an ornament. "harinam r3g abharni."—*jetsari m 5*. 2 fostering, nourishing, tending.

ਅਭਾ [abha] *Skt* n splendour. 2 lustre, radiance. 3 praise.

ਅਭਾਸ [abhas] *Skt* n a reflection, glimpse, image.

ਅਭਾਗ [abhaga] See ਅਭਾਗ. "janmat ki na muo abhaga."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਅਭਾਨੀ [abhani] *n* a splendid army.—*sanama*.

ਅਭਾਰ [abhar] *Skr n* weight, load, burden. 2 a responsibility. 3 a favour, benefaction. 4 a varnik metre, See ਸਵੈਏ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 27.

ਅਭਿਖੇਕ [abhikhek] See ਅਭਿਖੇਕ. 2 *adj* relative, relation.

ਅਭਿਗਤ [abhigyt] See ਅਭਿਗਤ.

ਅਭਿਜ [abhij] See ਅਭਿਜ.

ਅਭੁਲ [abhul] See ਅਭੁਲ. "ap abhul na bhulau."—*saveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਅਭੁਖਣ [abhukhan], ਅਭੁਖਨ [abhukhan] *Skr* ਅਭੁਖਣ *n* an ornament. "Ih prasadi abhukhan pahirje."—*sukhmani*. 2 a literary figure of speech; a figurative expression.

ਅਭੋਗ [abhog] in music, the final part of dhrupad, etc.; climax of sexual pleasure.

ਅਭੋਜ [abhaj] See ਅਭੋਜ.

ਅਮ [am] *Skr n* ਅਮ੍ਰਿ the sap of undigested food which oozes through the anus. See ਅਮਾਸ 2. 2 *Skr* ਅਮ੍ਰ a mango. 3 *Skr* ਅਮਾਸ. a disease. "sun lakhna harkhyo ride jyō ami khve am."—*NP*. 'just as a patient becomes happy on getting rid of his illness.' 4 *A* ਅਮ *adj* common, general, frequent, not special. 5 famous. 6 *n* a year.

ਅਮਾਕ [amakh] See ਅਮਾਕ.

ਅਮਾਖਾਸ [am khas] *n* a session of the court of kings of Delhi in which special courtiers as well as common people presented themselves. 2 a royal function which any one could attend; an open court. "am khas me kari prasāsa."—*GPS*.

ਅਮਾਦ [amad] *P* اَمَد came, "kuja amad kuja raphti."—*ti/3g namdev*. 'Where did you come from, where do you go?' 2 *n* income *Skr* आम. "amad xarac sabbharan kar."—*GPS*.

ਅਮਾਦਨ [amdan] *P* اَمَد v to come, arrive. 2 *n* income.

ਅਮਾਦੰਦ [amdād] *P* اَمَد they came.

ਅਮਾਨ [aman] *Skr* आमनस् *n* a disease, sickness.

ਅਮਾਨਾਥ [amnay] *Skr* अमनाथ *n* Ved. 2 practice, exercise. 3 a ceremony, custom. 4 sectarian, communal.

ਅਮ ਪਾਤ [am pat] abortion. See ਅਰਭ ਸ੍ਰਾਵ. 2 exuding or oozing of undigested food through the anus. Due to the weakness of the belly-heat, the raw sap of food deteriorates and exudes in the form of foul-smelling greasy faeces heavier than water. The patient should take soft and light food like rice or sago. If the intestines develop inflammation and pain, it results in dysentery. A patient of ampat should be given hauberry, fresh ginger, motha grass and oldenlamdoi boiled in water, bifora and pith of manggalos mixed with jaggery should be eaten or drunk like tea. A powder of ginger, white cumin seeds, rock salt, asafoetida, nutmeg, mango seed, onarmulos, catechu and ground bharingi eaten with curd is effective. "ampat aru sronat pata."—*caritr 405*.

ਅਮਾਸ [amay] *Skr n* a disease, malady. 2 loss, harm. 3 indigestion, dyspepsia. 4 a camel.

ਅਮਾਰ [amar] See ਅਮਰ. "ap gavar amar rohe."—*asa a m 1*. "hor amro grith mahx beṭha."—*sor m 5*. 2 اَمَر who gives an order. "dhar ki bheji ai amar."—*asa m 5*. 'Maya is sent by the Almighty per His will.' 3 *A* اَم weak, powerless. "ihu amar ham guri kie dābari."—*asa m 5*. 'This maya became powerless and we became supreme'.

ਅਮਾਸ [amaras], ਅਮਾਰਖ [amarakh] *Skr* आमस *n* anger, ire. "irkha parukha chal amarkha."—*NP*. 2 *Skr* आमस an intimate touch. 3 a consultation.

ਅਮਰਿ [amari], ਅਮਰੀ [amri], ਅਮਰੁ [amaru] See ਅਮਰ and ਅਮਰ. "aji amri nivalka karām vare."—*datt*. 'unborn, deathless practitioners

of Yoga.'

ਅਮਰੂਦ [amrud] See ਅਮਰੂਦ.

ਅਮਰੋ [amro] See ਅਮਰ.

ਅਮਲ [amal] See ਅਮਿਲ.

ਅਮਲਕ [amlak] See ਅਉਲਾ. "hath amlak atam gyana."—NP.

ਅਮਲੀ [amli] See ਅਮਲੀ.

ਅਮਾਸਯ [amaṣay] *Skt* *n* the stomach where raw food (am) settles. 2 the first part of the small intestine, where liver and gall bladder meet; duodenum.

ਅਮਤ [amat] See ਅਮਤ.

ਅਮਾਦਹ [amadah] *P* امداد ready, prepared

ਅਮਲ [amal] *A* عمل *n* plural of ਅਮਲ. actions, doings, pranks, tricks.

ਅਮਿ [ami] See ਅਮਿ and ਤਮਿ.

ਅਮਿਖ [amikh] *Skt* ਅਮਿਸ *n* meat, flesh. "pritham taphu amikh ko khana."—NP.

ਅਮਿਲ [amil] *A* عمل doer, performer, practioner. 2 *n* a worker, servant; an employee "amil mulkan kejis thal"—GPS. 3 a revenue official of old times, whose descendants are still called amils in Sindh. 4 an artisan, craftsman.

ਅਮੀ [amu] *adj* suffering from a disease; sick, patient. See ਅਮ 3. 2 *A* امان 'Amen' part be it so ! 3 please accept, approve.

ਅਮੂ [amu] *P* امو *n* river Oxus of Bukhara which flows through the middle of Turan and Iran (Persia). "amu adī bakhankē Israstra kahz 5t."—sanama. 'Varun is the husband of river Amu, and his weapon is execution.'—sanama.

ਅਮੇਖਤਹ [amextah] *P* امتزج *adj* blended, mixed.

ਅਮੇਖਤਨ [amextan] *P* امتزج *v* to join, mix.

ਅਮੇਜ [amez] *P* امتزج *adj* mixed. 2 mixed; used after a word as ਰੰਗਮੇਜ਼.

ਅਮੇਜਿਸ਼ [ameziṣ] *P* امتزج *n* mixing, mixture.

ਅਮੇਯ [amey] *adj* See ਅਮੇਯੁ. 2 which cannot be

'This is originally a Greek word meaning 'really', 'infact'. Christians and Muslims utter it loudly after their supplicatory prayers.

absorbed or accommodated. "cakhā dvar amey vahyā su ave."—NP.

ਅਮੇਰ [amer], ਅਮੇਰ [amer] an ancient town near Jaipur which once was a capital. See ਅੰਬਰ and ਅੰਬੋਰ.

ਅਮੇ ਸਾਮਣੇ [amo samṇe] *adv* face to face. "lakkh nagare vajjan amo samṇe."—cādi 3.

ਅਮੇਖਤਰ ਕਾਰ [amokhtah kar] *P* امکتار *adj* trained, skilled in doing work.

ਅਮੇਖਤਨ [amokhtan] *P* امکتان *v* to receive instruction or training. 2 to teach or train.

ਅਮੋਦ [amod] *Skt* *n* happiness, pleasure, enjoyment. "ur amod sāg bhe gahivar."—NP.

ਅਮੋਲ [amol], ਅਮੋਲਾ [amola], ਅਮੋਲੀ [amoli] See ਅਮੋਲ. 2 priceless. "guru pahī sir bec amolia."—var gāu m 4.

ਅਮੋਤਰ [amātran] *Skt* *n* an invitation. 2 a solicitation.

ਅਮੂ [amr] *Skt* *n* a mango.

ਅਮੂ ਮੋਰ [amr mor] *n* pollen of a mango.

ਅਯ [ay] *Skt* *n* income.

ਅਯਾਸ [ayas], ਅਯਾਸੁ [aysu] *n* permission. See ਅਇਸ.

ਅਯਤ [ayat] *Skt* *adj* broad. 2 spread. "māstak ayat locan lone."—NP. 3 *A* آية a line of the text of Bible or Quran. 4 a sign, mark. 5 prophet's miracle.

ਅਯਤਨ [aytan] *Skt* *n* a house, home, residence. 2 god's house; a temple.

ਅਯਤਤ [ayatt] *Skt* अयतत *adj* subordinate, subservient.

ਅਯਦ [ayad] *P* آید *adj* likely to come. 2 *A* آید returning. 3 applicable.

ਅਯਨ [ayan] See ਅਯਨ.

ਅਯਾ [aya] *v* past tense of ਅਉਣ. "bagā bhī aya cau."—var vād m 3. 2 Pg a nurse. 3 *P* یا part what; if; or.

ਅਯਾਮ [ayam] *Skt* *n* extending, pervading. 2 act of bringing within rules. See ਪ੍ਰਾਣਾਯਾਮ. 3 See ਅਯਾਮ.



ਆਰੁ [ayu] *Skt* *n* age. 2 ghee, clarified butter. 3 a Chandarvanshi king, son of Pururva. 4 food, corn. 5 air. 6 an offspring. 7 medicine, drug.

ਆਰੁਸਮਾਨ [ayusman], ਆਰੁਖਮਾਨ [ayukhman] *Skt* ਆਰੁਸਮਾਨ *adj* long lived, lasting for a long time.

ਆਰੁਖਾ [ayukha] *Skt* ਆਰੁਖੁ *n* age, duration of life.

ਆਰੁਖਤ [ayukhy] *Skt* ਆਰੁਖਤ *adj* who gives life. 2 *n* catables fit for a sick person. 3 strength, power.

ਆਰੁਤ [ayut] See ਆਰੁਤ and ਆਰੁਤ.

ਆਰੁਧ [ayudh] *Skt* *n* a weapon. 2 a horn or conchshell, which is helpful in a battle.

ਆਰੁਧਨ [ayudhan] a battle, See ਆਰੁਧਨ. "ghor ayudhan eso bhayo."—*caritr* 405.

ਆਰੁਰ [ayur] *n* age. "chin chin ayur bitat jai."—*NP*. See ਆਰੁਰ.

ਆਰੁਰ ਵੇਦ [ayur ved] *Skt* ਆਰੁਰਵੇਦ *n* a minor Ved about the age of human beings; a medical science. Ashvini Kumar is regarded as its chief preceptor; he taught it to Indar, who in turn taught it to Dhanvantri. This Ved is derived from Atharv Ved. Now there is no book bearing this name, but all books on medical science are covered by it. "ayur ved kiyo parkasa."—*dhanātar*.

ਆਰੁਏ [ayed] *P* you come. This word is coined from ਆਮਦਨ.

ਆਰੁਧਨ [ayodhan] *Skt* *n* a battle, war. 2 a battlefield.

ਆਰੁ [ar] *Skt* *n* an awl. "ar nahī jh topau."—*sor ravidas*. Here ਆਰੁ stands for sharp intellect. 2 a tooth of a circular saw; an axle of a wheel. 3 a raw metal. 4 a pointed prod for driving an animal. 5 *A* راء shame, modesty. 6 *S* to cajole, express love or fondness.

ਆਰਸ [aras] *n* sloth. "bisar aras saba prabhat lok jag-hi."—*suraj*. 2 *Skt* ਆਰਸ *adj* concerning a sage (rishi); a sage's composition. 3 *n* a

book respected for its association with a sage.

ਆਰਸਤਾ [arasta] *n* laziness, sloth, lassitude. 2 See ਆਰਸਤਾ.

ਆਰਸੀ [arsi] *Skt* ਆਰਸੀ *n* a mirror, a looking glass. "ihu manu arsi koi gurmukhi vekhe."—*majh a m* 3. "jese taro tari or arsi sanah sastra."—*BG*. See ਆਰਸੀ. 2 an ornament with a mirror fixed in it which ladies wear on their thumbs. "kahā su arsiā muhi bāke."—*asa a m* 1. 3 also used in place of ਆਰਸੀ.

ਆਰਕਤ [arakat] *Skt* ਆਰਕੁ *adj* red. 2 with a tinge of redness.

ਆਰਕਤਾ ਸਲਨਿ [arakta jalanī] *n* a river of reddish water, Sarasvati.—*sanama*.

ਆਰਜ [araj] See ਆਰਜ.

ਆਰਜਤਾ [arajta] *Skt* ਆਰਜਤਾ *n* culture, civilization. "srijan arajtay."—*NP*. 2 superiority, eminence. 3 candour, simplicity.

ਆਰਜਨੀ [arjani] *Skt* ਆਰਜਨੀ *adj* white as silver (ਅਰਜੁਨ), bright. 2 a female collector. "namo arjoni marjani."—*cādi* 2.

ਆਰਜਵ [arjav] *Skt* ਆਰਜਵ *n* simplicity, serenity, honesty. "arjav bina kutila joī."—*GPS*. 2 *adj* simple, guileless, innocent.

ਆਰਜਾ [arja] *S* *n* age, state. 2 See ਆਰਜਾ. "je jug care arja."—*japu*. 3 *Skt* ਆਰਜਾ mother. 4 a metre. See ਆਰਾ. 5 *adj* noble woman, virtuous lady. "bhane nij bharja sō arja ! sravan kar."—*GPS*.

ਆਰਜਾਧਿ [arjadhī] *n* ਆਰਜਾ-ਅਧਿ, duration of life. See ਆਰਜਾਧਿ.

ਆਰਜਾਰਿ [arjari] *n* the enemy of age; old age.—*sanama*.

ਆਰਜਾਰਿ ਯਾਰਿ [arjari yari] *n* enemy of ਆਰਜਾ (old age), amrit, elixir.—*sanama*.

ਆਰਜਾਰੀ [arjari] See ਆਰਜਾਰਿ. 2 age. "binu simran jese sorap arjari."—*guru a m* 5.

ਆਰਜੀ [arji] *A* ارزى *adj* temporary, impermanent.

ਆਰਜੁ [arzu] *P* ارزى *n* a desire, wish, hope.

**ਅਰਾਣ** [arāṇ] *n* an anvil; ironsmith's block. See **ਅਰਾਣਿ**. "kaṛa arāṇ mān vicī lohā."—*maru m* 1. 2 *Skt* depth, solemnity. 3 a pit, pond. 4 *S* a war, battle.

**ਅਰਾਣ ਸੁਤ** [arāṇ sut] *n* son of Aran (pond); lotus. "arāṇsut kar prabhu sṛ layo."—*NP*. 'the master taking it as lotus put his hand on the head'. 2 the moon, which is son of the deep ocean.

**ਅਰਾਣਿ** [arāṇi] in a furnace or forge for melting or heating up metals like iron. "jṛu arāṇi lohā paṛ bhānz ghaṛaie."—*suhi a m* 1. 2 *n* an eddy, a whirlpool.

**ਅਰਾਤ** [arat], **ਅਰਾਤਾ** [arta] *Skt* आर्त *adj* coward, timid. 2 suffering, in pain. "arat duar ratat pīgura."—*gau m* 3. "gopal tera arta."—*dhana dhāna*. 'Your timid slave seeks shelter with you, master of the earth.' Some ignorant people interpret this as **ਅਰਾਤੀ** (a ceremonial worship of gods by moving lighted lamps in front) holding that it is Dhanna Jat's 'ਅਰਾਤਾ'.

**ਅਰਾਤਿ** [arat] *Skt* अर्ति *n* pain, humility, poverty.

**ਅਰਾਤੀ** [arti] *Skt* आराति *n* what happens even without night, that is, to do worship by revolving lighted lamps for which reason it is called non-night worship. According to Hinduism, lamps are revolved four times at the feet of the image, twice at the level of the navel and seven times around the entire body. The number of lamps may be anywhere between one to a hundred. Guru Nanak Dev rejected this ritual and said that God's arti is already being performed by nature. See *Dhanasri Shabad*: "gagān me thāl rāvī cād dīpak bāne." See **ਦੀਪਸਾਨ**. 2 **Arti Sohila**, a bani recited at bed time. "sodāṛ arti gavīc āmrīṭ vele japu uchara."—*BG*

<sup>1</sup>Though word arta is not in the sense of arti but Sikhs do employ it this way as well. Udasi Saints declaim: "arta kīe nanak ṣaḥ paṣaḥ ka. dīn duni ke ṣaḥṣaḥ ka."...

**ਅਰਾਤੀ ਸੋਹਿਲਾ** [arti sohila] *n* song of joy in which true arti is described. Here, recitation begins with "je ghāṛī kiratī akhīe." "tītu ghāṛī gavhu sohila." and culminates as "kesī artī hox bhāvkhāḍna, terī artī anḥata sēbad vajāt bherī."

**ਅਰਾਦ** [arad] *P* اراد *n* flour, ground corn. 2 from *ar* **ਅਰਾਦਨ**. let one bring, brings, will bring.

**ਅਰਾਦੁ** [ardra] *Skt* आर्द्र *adj* wet, soaked. 2 soiled.

**ਅਰਾਨ** [arān] *adj* red coloured. "jāṛī sāg jāṛe rajēt arān uchar."—*NP*. 'Red coverlets interwoven with golden thread look beautiful'. 2 See **ਅਰਾਣ**. 3 Bhai Santokh Singh has used **ਅਰਾਨ** in place of **ਅਰਨਰ** (forest). "arān jīṭ dīs ghānī nīhari."—*GPS*. 4 See **ਅਰਾਨਰ**.

**ਅਰਾਨਜਾਤ** [arānjat] lotus grown out of a pond (**ਅਰਾਣ**). See **ਅਰਾਣਸੁਤ**. "anān arānjat suhāi."—*NP*.

**ਅਰਾਨਰ** [aranyā] *Skt* आरण्य *adj* relating to forest; wild.

**ਅਰਾਨਰਕ** [aranyak] *Skt* आरण्यक related with forest; vanprasth, the third stage of life for a Hindu. 2 those Brahman parts of Veds which were studied while living there because saint-scholars staying in forests taught them to their disciples. See **ਉਪਨਿਸਦ ਐਤ੍ਰੇਯ ਅਰਾਨਰਕ** etc.<sup>2</sup>

**ਅਰਾਫ** [araph] اراف *adja* possessor of spiritual knowledge (**ਉਰਫ**). "araph kamīṭī valī velayat."—*GPS*.

**ਅਰਾਬ** [arab] *n* Arabia. 2 Arab, Arabian. "arab ke arbi aradhēt tere nam hē."—*akāl*. 3 the language of Arabia; Arabic "kahū arbi torkī parsī ho."—*akāl*. 4 an Arab (or Arabian) horse "kache arbi pabb māno sapacchā."—*paras*.

**ਅਰਾਬਲ** [arab], **ਅਰਾਬਲਾ** [arbala] *n* आरु-बल. strength and age. 2 age, duration of life, lifetime. "barakh behattar bhai arbāl."—*GPS*.

**ਅਰਾਬੀ** [arbi] See **ਅਰਾਬ**.

<sup>2</sup>Four forests vrīhad, tetrīny, chreṃ and kṣīṭki are well known.

**ਆਰਭਟੀ** [arbhṭi] *Skt* *n* that part of a drama which shows courage and terror. 2 a theatre. 3 courage, intrepidity.

**ਆਰਮੇਨੀਆ** [armenia] See ਅਰਮਨੀ.

**ਆਰਯ** [arāy] *Skt* ਆਰਯ *adj* superior, superb, virtuous. 2 worshipping, venerable. 3 belonging to a superior pedigree. 4 a resident of Aryavart; Indian.

**ਆਰਯ ਸਾਮਜ** [arāy samaj] Mul Shankar, son of Amba Shankar, a Brahman of Tankara village, Moravi state, was born in 1824 AD. He became a disciple of Sanyasi Parmanand and adopted Dayanand Sarasvati as his name. He studied Sanskrit grammar under Pandit Virjanand of Mathura. Taking note of the preaching of Christianity in India, he was enthused to spread the Vedic religion. According to his own thinking and the culture of the time, he interpreted the Veds and promulgated new rules. He named his sect Arya Samaj and Satyarath Prakash is his religious treatise.

The saint Dayanand died on 30<sup>th</sup> October 1883 AD.

The rules of Arya Samaj are :

- (1) All truths are discovered through education and material sciences and they all have their origin in God.
- (2) God is truth, mind and joy, without form, all-powerful, just, kind, birthless, endless, unchangeable, without origin, incomparable and the source of all that exists. His worship is the only proper one.
- (3) The Ved is the book of true knowledge; its study, teaching and listening comprise the prime religion of the Aryas.
- (4) One should always be ready to learn the truth and to unlearn the untruth.
- (5) All tasks should be performed according to the dharma, that is, with knowledge and

consideration of truth versus falsehood.

(6) The welfare of the world is the basic objective of Arya Samaj including its physical, spiritual and social progress.

(7) Relations should be maintained with all as far as possible in accordance with dharma.

(8) Removal of ignorance and spread of knowledge should always be the aim.

(9) No one should be content with his own progress, but should consider it as a step in the progress of all.

(10) All men should be inter-dependent, in following rules for universal good, and should be independent in adopting every beneficial rule.

**ਆਰਯਾ** [arya] *Skt* ਆਰਯਾ *n* feminine of ਆਰਯ. a woman of high or noble birth. 2 mother. 3 grandmother. 4 mother-in-law. 5 the goddess, Durga. 6 a stanza. See ਆਰਾ. 7 *adj* noble, virtuous (woman).

**ਆਰਯਾ ਵਰਤ** [arya varat] *Skt* ਆਰਯਾ ਵਰਤ *n* the country of the Aryas; the country with Himalayas in the north, Vindhya-chal in the south, Bay of Bengal in the east and the Arabian sea in the west.<sup>1</sup> Now the whole of India is called Aryavart.

**ਆਰਾ** [ara] *n* a serrated tool with which wood is sawed, a sawing machine. 2 noise, din. 3 near side bank, "kachu ara par na sujh."—*gauravidas*. 4 *Skt* *n* a big needle for making a hole. 5 *suf* with or having qualities of, as in ਆਰਾਹਿਅਾਰਾ. "avganzare pathar bhare."—*naṣ m 4*

**ਆਰਾ** [āra] *P* ਆਰਾ to that, to him.

**ਆਰਾਊ** [arau] *P* ਆਰਾਊ *adj* who decorates; this word is used as a suffix. 2 *Skt* ਆਰਾਮ a garden, "jake rukh bārahk arau."—*sri m 1*. 'whose grass and trees provide relief.' See ਆਰਾ.

<sup>1</sup> ਆਰਯਾਵਰਤੁ ਹੈ ਪੁਰਵਿਦਯਾਵਰਤੁ ਪਰਿਕਸਤੁ ।

ਰਬੀ ਰੇਗਨਰੰ ਰਿਧੀਰਾਗੰ ਰਿਧੁਰੁਧਾ: 1—*manu a 2, p 22*

ਆਰਾਸਤ [arasat], ਆਰਾਸਤਰ [arasatah], ਅਰਾਸਤਾ [arasta] *P* آراستہ *adjspruced, adorned; its root is vr* ਆਰਾਸੁਨ. "arasat laṣkar sabh kinae."—GPS. ਆਰਾਤਿ [aratī], ਅਰਾਤੀ [arati] *Skt* आराति *n* an enemy, adversary. "janu kalmal kalī bāl arati"—NP.

ਆਰਧ [aradh] See ਆਰਧਨ and ਆਰਧਤ.

ਆਰਧਨ [aradhān], ਆਰਧਨਾ [aradhna] *Skt n* making happy, worship, devotion. 2 meditation on God's name. "aradhna aradhānu nika harī harī namu aradhna."—maru a m 5.

ਆਰਧਨੀਯ [aradhnīy], ਆਰਧਤ [aradhy] *Skt adj* fit to be pleased and worshipped, adorable.

ਆਰਾ ਪਾਰ [ara par] See ਆਰਾ and ਪਾਰ. *n* this side and across "kachu ara par nā sujh."—gau ravīdas. 2 this and the next world; here and hereafter.

ਆਰਾਮ [aram] *P* آرام *n* comfort, happiness. 2 rest, relaxation 3. *Skt* garden.

ਆਰਾਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ [aram shah] son of Qutubuddin Ebak who sat on the throne at Delhi for one year in 1210 AD. See Muslim Rule in India.

ਆਰਾਯਾਸ [arayaś] *P* آرايائش *n* decoration, adornment.

ਆਰਾਨਿਕ [aralīk] See ਅਰਾਨਿਕ.

ਆਰਿਫ [arīf] See ਅਰਫ਼.

ਆਰੀ [ari] *n* a hand-saw, a small saw. 2 suffix of, possessing (feminine of van, ara, etc). "avgunīari kāt vīari."—dhana chāt m 1. 3 آری *ad/naked*. 4 good-for-nothing. 5 helpless, unable.

ਆਰੁਹ [aruh] See ਆਰੋਹਣ. 2 See ਆਰੁੱਧ.

ਆਰੁਣ [arun] *adj red*. See ਅਰੁਣ. "racyo rēg arun lok navino."—krīsan.

ਆਰੁਣਚੂੜ [aruncur] See ਅਰੁਣਚੂੜ.

ਆਰੁੱਧ [aruddh] *Skt* आरुद्ध *adj* stopped, hindered, obstructed. 2 busy, engaged.

ਆਰੁਨ [arun] See ਅਰੁਣ and ਆਰਨ.

ਆਰੁਨਚੂੜ [aruncur] a cock, rooster. See ਅਰੁਣਚੂੜ.

"krīc su aruncur pukarāt."—GPS.

ਆਰੁ [aru] See ਆਰੁ.

ਆਰੁਧ [arudh], ਅਰੁਤ [arut] *Skt* आरुद्ध *adj* ascended, mounted, riding. "arute asv rath nagah."—sahas m 4. 2 firm, resolute, determined.

ਆਰੇ [are] plural of ਆਰਾ. 2 *suf* meaning 'one having or with.' See ਆਰਾ ਆਰੀ. "avganiare pathar bhare."—kan m 4.

ਆਰੇਮ [arem] *P* آرم *we bring, we shall bring, we may bring*.

ਆਰੋਹ [aroah] *Skt* आरोह *adj* ascended, mounted. "jara jāmhī aroah."—soveye m 4 *ke*. 'You are mounting old age and messengers of death' means that you are above weaknesses and not subject to them. See ਆਰੋਹਣ.

ਆਰੋਹਣ [arohan] *Skt n* a ladder, steps. "moharohan pragat gīra aghkhāḍni."—GPS. ਆਰੋਹਣ (ladder) of ਮੋਖ (salvation). 'steps to salvation.' 2 mounting, riding.

ਆਰੋਹੀ [arohi] *Skt* आरोहिन *ad/who rides*. 2 going upward. 3 progressing. 4 *n* ascending notes in music as sa, re, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni.

ਆਰੋਗ [arog], ਆਰੋਗਤ [arogat], ਆਰੋਗੀ [arogi] See ਅਰੋਗ, ਅਰੋਗਤ and ਅਰੋਗੀ. "jīh prasadi arog kācandehi."—sukhmanī. "arogat bhāe sarira."—suhī chāt m 4.

ਆਰੋਪਣ [aropān], ਆਰੋਪਣਾ [aropna] *Skt* आरोपण *n* setting, fixing. "tāhī aropān kinae mali."—GPS. 2 imagining qualities of one thing in another. 3 a fallacy, false knowledge.

ਆਰੋੜਾ [aroṛa] See ਅਰੋੜਾ.

ਆਰੰਨ [arān] See ਆਰਨਨ.

ਆਰੰਨਕ [arānak] See ਆਰਨਨਕ.

ਆਰੰਭ [arābh] *Skt n* the origin, beginning. "arābh kaj racara."—suhī chāt m 4. 2 genesis, creation.

ਆਰੰਭ ਵਾਦ [arābh vad] the theory of Vaisheshik and other philosophies that the formation of the world, took place with the fusion of atoms.

ਆਰ [ary], ਆਰੀਸਮਾਜ [arysana] See ਆਰਿ and ਆਰਿਸਮਾਜ.

ਆਲ [al] *Pkt* *n* moisture, humidity. 2 *Skt* *adj* excessive, more. 3 all, entire. "al jāl bīkar te rāhite."—*sukhmani*. See *E* all. 4 *Skt* ਆਲਾ a house, living place. 5 *A* ਯੁੱਧ a dynasty, a descendant. 6 daughter's children. 7 *P* a type of wine. 8 *T* a king. 9 *adj* red, scarlet. 10 See ਆਲਾ.

ਆਲਸ [alas] *n* laziness, sloth, indolence. "alasū chij gāra sabhu tēn te."—*dhana m* 5. 2 *Skt* *adj* lazy, indolent, slothful.

ਆਲਸਹਰ [alsahar] *n* a remover of laziness, amrit, nectar.—*sanama*.

ਆਲਸੀ [alsi], ਆਲਸੀਆ [alsia] See ਆਲਸ 2. "janamu gavarō alsia."—*sri trilocan*.

ਆਲਸੁ [alasu] See ਆਲਸ.

ਆਲਸੁਨ [alsun] a village near Nadaun. Guru Gobind Singh punished its riotous people and also stayed here for some time while on his way back to Anandpur. See *Vachitar Natak* ch 9, cād 24. Due to the negligence of the Sikhs, no gurdwara has been set up here.

ਆਲਸਜ [alaya] *Skt* *n* laziness, lack of zeal and endeavour.

ਆਲਕ [alak] *n* laziness, sloth. "kiu simrat kije alka ?."—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

ਆਲਕਾ ਪਤੀ [alka pati] See ਆਲਕਾ ਪਤੀ.

ਆਲਕੁ [alaku] sloth See ਆਲਕ. "cēgṛai alaku kare."—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

ਆਲਜ [alaj] See ਆਲਜੁ.

ਆਲ ਜਾਲ [al jal] See ਆਲ and ਜਾਲ *n* bonds of family life and progeny. "al jal bhram moh tējavē."—*guj m* 5. 2 *S* *adj* much, plenty. 3 *adv* mostly.

ਆਲਜਿ [alaji], ਆਲਜੁ [alaju] *adj* shameless, brazenfaced, immodest. "uc nīc tum te tēre alaju sēsar."—*brīa ravidas*.

ਆਲ ਜੰਜਾਲ [al jājal] See ਆਲ and ਜੰਜਾਲ. *n* bonds of family life; snare of love for children. "al

jājal bīkar te rāhite."—*sukhmani*.

ਆਲਣਾ [alna] See ਆਲਨਾ.

ਆਲਤ [alat] *A* آل *n* a pole, mace. 2 genitals. 3 a tool, an instrument, implement.

ਆਲਨ [alan] *n* grain flour used for mixing with leafy vegetables to make them thicker and tastier. ਆਲਣ.

ਆਲਨਾ [alna] *n* a nest. *P* آله. "susak alne te trin gere."—*GPS*.

ਆਲਪਤਾਲ [alpatal] *n* the celestial and the nether world. 2 praise and nit-picking. "gavhī raje rāṇa bolhī al patal."—*var asa*. 3 topsy turvy. "al patal muh-hu bolde jīu pite mad matvale."—*gau var* / *m* 4. 4 high and low, good and bad, auspicious and inauspicious. "lkhīrhu al patal, mohī jam dād na lagai."—*gau ravdas*.

ਆਲਪਾਲ [alpalal] See ਆਲ and ਪਾਲ. 2 See ਆਲਪਾਲ.

ਆਲਬਾਲ [albal] *Skt* ਆਲਬਾਲ *n* a round plot; a mason's mud of lime pit. 2 a circular low ground around a tree where water collects.

ਆਲਬਾਲਿਤ [albalit] See ਆਲਬਾਲਿਤ.

ਆਲਮ [alam] *A* عالم *adj* scholarly, highly learned, erudite, pandit. "janat bed bhed ar alam."—*copai* 2 *n* the world, universe. "alam kusaī xubī."—*ramav*. 3 time, period. 4 living beings. "cādī hējar alam ekal khana."—*trīlāg namdev*. 5 a poet in Guru Gobind Singh's court. Here is a poem of his.

sobha hū ke sagar navaḷ neh nagar hē,

bāl bhīm sām sil kahā lō gānaie,

bhumī ke vibhukhān jū dukhān ke dukhān,

samuh sukh hū ke sukh dekhe te āghaie,

hīmat nīdhan an dan ko bakhane jan?

alam tamam jam aṭhō gun gaie,

prabāl prātapī patṣah guru gobīd jī!

bhoj kī sī māj tere roj roj paie.

6 a well-known poet of Persian and Hindi who translated Madhvanāi Sangit in Braj language

in 991 Hijri. Ragmala is a part of this very book. 7 a devotee of Guru Gobind Singh. "jeb dāl par nadi ke ayo, an alme hame jəgayo." –VN. 8 A Brahman poet converted to Islam who attended the court of Bahadur Shah, King of Delhi.

**ਅਲਮ ਸਿੰਘ** [aləm sɪŋh] a Rajput resident of Sialkot, who received initiation into the Khalsa at the hands of Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru used to call him naccna (dancing) Alam Singh as he was very active, smart and ebullient.

**ਅਲਮਕੁਸ਼ਾ** [aləmkuʃa], **ਅਲਮਕੁਸ਼ਾਇ** [aləmkuʃaɪ] *P* **اَلْمَكُشَا** *adj* who conquers the world, "aləm kuʃaɪ khubi." –ramav.

**ਅਲਮਗੀਰ** [aləmgɪr] *P* **اَلْمَغِيْر** *adj* who holds or conquers the world. 2 a title of emperor Aurangzeb. "aləm gɪr əh̄t tū ek." –GPS. 3 *n* a village seven kos south of Ludhiana. Guru Gobind Singh came here from Machivara carried on a bedstead; from here he rode on horse-back. Since the Sikh rule the gurdwara owns 70 bighas of land. It is about two miles south of Gill railway station. The priest is a baptised Singh.

**ਅਲਮਗੜੀ** [aləmgəɟi] a village in Patna district of Bihar. "mohaɳ ələmgəɟi rəh̄əda." –BG

**ਅਲਮ ਚੰਦ** [aləm cəɖ] a preacher-cum-agent (masəd) of Guru Arjun Dev at Lahore. 2 a Hada Rajput Sikh of Guru Arjun Dev. 3 a commander of the hill army who alongwith Balia Chand used to operate against the Sikhs at the head of a roving army. They suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of Udai Singh and Alam Singh. Alam Singh severed the hand of Alam Chand. Balia Chand was also wounded and he fled the battlefield.

**ਅਲਮ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ** [aləm duniə] universes and worlds "khak nur kardə aləm duniəɪ." –tɾlāg m 4.

**ਅਲਮ ਪਨਾਹ** [aləm panəh] *P* **اَلْمَپَنَاح** *adj* refuge of

the world.

**ਅਲਮ ਪੁਰ** [aləmpur] a village in Dasuha tehsil of Hoshiarpur district, about two miles north of Tanda Urmur railway station. It has a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind who once came here from Kartarpur for hunting and stayed for several days.

The gurdwara has only a platform under the care of a Nirmala Sikh. The shrine possesses 75 ghumaons of land. A congregational fair is held here annually on the 16<sup>th</sup> of the lunar month of Harh.

**ਅਲਾ** [aləɪ], **ਅਲਾਹ** [aləh] *Skt* आलय *n* house, home. 2 place "sarəb arəth aləh." –sahas m 5. Here *ə* stands for the visarg (:).

**ਅਲਾ** [ala] *n* door or window, leaf. 2 (figurative) the tenth door, a mystical orifice of the brain "upəɾɪ haɪ, haɪ pəɾ ala, alə bhuɾəɾɪ thəɪɪ." –ram benɪ. "(in the valley of the supreme person) there is the shop (man) on the shop is a window (head) and over the head is the material (of God's name)." 3 the house of material existence (Maya) "ala te nɪvarṇa." –dhana namdev. 4 *A* **اَلَا** *adj* superior, very good "bəɖgi aləh ala hujra." –maru solhe m 5. 5 high, aloft. 6 *J* an instrument, tool, a mechanical device.

**ਅਲਾਉ** [aləu], **ਅਲਾਇ** [aləɪ] *n* an utterance, speech, "mənmuɪh jhuɪha aləu." –səva m 1 "uɪhɖɾā bhi guru aləu." –suhi ə m 4. "həɾɪ rəs nə chakhe phika alai." –gəu m 3.

**ਅਲਾਇਆ** [aləɪa] *adj* said, uttered, stated, sang.

**ਅਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ** [ala sɪŋh] son of Ram Singh and Mai Sabi of Phul clan born at Phul in Sammat 1748.<sup>1</sup> For initiation into the Khalsa, he took amrit at village Thikrivala at the hands of Baba Dip Singh Jathedar. He founded a mud fort at Patiala in Sammat 1810 and started

<sup>1</sup>In Twarikh by Khalīpha Muhammad Hasan is given Sammat 1752 (1695) as his year of birth.



replacing it with a permanent fort on 4 Phagun Sammat 1820. He died on 27 Savan Sammat 1822 (22 August 1765 AD) at Patiala where his beautiful mausoleum exists, and cooked food is served to all visitors, See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

ਅਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਬੁਰਜ [ala sīgh da burāj] See ਪਟਿਆਲਾ.

ਅਲਾਹੁਣੀ [alahūṇī] See ਅਲਾਹੁਣੀ.

ਅਲਾਤ [alat] See ਅਲਾਤ. 2 plural of ਅਲਾਹ. See ਅਲਾ 6.

ਅਲਾਨ [alan] *Skt n* rope or chain for tying an elephant. 2 See ਏਲਾਨ.

ਅਲਾਪ [alap] *Skt n* speech, conversation, dialogue, parley. 2 in music, the process of producing a proper note; a prelude to singing, "gūṇ gobīd gavhu sabbhī harījan, rag rātan rāsna alap."—*brīla m* 5.

ਅਲਾਪਨ [alapana], ਅਲਾਪਨਾ [alapna] *v* to say, speak. 2 to establish the form of music by arranging the sounds in the prelude. 3 elaborating of a note.

ਅਲਾਪਿ [alapī] having sung the prelude.

ਅਲਾਵ ਦੀ [alav dī] See ਅਲਾਵੁੰਦੀਨ.

ਅਲਾਵੰਤ [alavāt] *adj* having a house, who owns a house. "alavātī ihu bhram joha."—*māla namdev*. 'The owners of the house are under the misconception that low caste persons cannot pray to God there.'

ਅਲਾਵੰਤੀ [alavātī] to the master of the house. See ਅਲਾਵੰਤ.

ਅਲਿ [ali] *n* of the house. "man laga ali jājal."—*śa m* 4 *pahīre*. 2 *Skt* ਅਲੀ a (female) friend. 3 a row, line, class.

ਅਲਿਸਤ [alisy] See ਅਲਸਤ. 2 *Skt* ਆਲਿਸ਼ the act of making the dancers dance well; making the world dance. "alisy karam."—*japu*.

ਅਲਿੰਗਨ [aligan] *Skt* ਅਲਿੰਗਨ *n* an embrace, a clasp.

ਅਲਿਮ [alim] See ਅਲਮ.

ਅਲੀ [ali] *Skt n* a female friend. 2 a line, row. 3 *A* *adj* great, high. 4 superb, grand. 5 Bhai

Santokh Singh has used ਅਲੀ (female) in place of the Sindhi word ਆਲੇ (wet). "ur sulgat lakri jimi ali."—*GPS*. See ਆਲੇ.

ਅਲੀ ਸਿੰਘ [ali sīgh] a resident of village Salaudi. Along with his brother Bhai Mali Singh he was in the service of Vazir Khan, subedar of Sirhind. When Banda Bahadur, at the head of Khalsa force, reached Punjab, the subedar jeered at them. They felt insulted, quit his service and joined the Khalsa force. After the conquest of Sirhind, Ali Singh was made its deputy Subedar. He was later, martyred along with Banda Bahadur in Delhi.

ਅਲੀਭ [alibh] *Skt adj* licked, lapped. 2 *n* lying down during the hunt so that the quarry comes close to the hunter unafraid.

ਅਲੀਣ [alin], ਅਲੀਣਾ [alina], ਅਲੀਨ [alin] See ਅਲੀਣ. 2 *Skt* ਅਲੀਨ *adj* absorbed, become one in thought. "janak raj vartata, satyug alina."—*saveye m* 4 *ke*. 'Satyug came to prevail in Kaliyug'.

ਅਲੂ [alu], ਅਲੂ [alu] *Skt n* a potato, an underground crop, commonly used as a vegetable. Its seed was first of all brought from America by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584. Its scientific name is Solanum tuberosum. 2 a flask, sieve. 3 *P* *ਜੀ* *Skt* ਅਲੂਕ a kind of fruit which ripens in summer and is sour-sweet in taste, "naspātī pīstā rai alu."—*GPS*. See ਅਲੂਚਾ and ਅਲੂ ਬੁਖਾਰਾ.

ਅਲੂਚਾ [aluca] *P* *ਝੀ* *Skt* ਅਲੂਕ and ਚੀਰਬੂਕ. *n* potato a fresh plum (when fully ripe it is called alu bukhara), *E* Plum, *L* Prunus domestica.

ਅਲੂਦਰ ਮਗਜ਼ [aludah magaz] *P* *ਮਗਜ਼* *adj* having a depraved mind. See ਅਲੂਚਾ.

ਅਲੂਦਨ [aludan] *P* *ਦੁਦੀ* to smear, besmear.

ਅਲੂਦਾ [aluda], ਅਲੂਦਿਆ [aludia] *P* *ਦੁਦੀ* *adj* smeared, bedaubed. 2 dirty, filthy, unclean. *or* ਅਲੂਦਨ. "nanak viru naye aludia."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.

ਅਲੂ ਬੁਖਾਰਾ [alu bukhara] *P* *ਬੁਖਾਰੀ* *n* a plum,

alucha from Bukhara, potato of Damascus. Greek physicians used it in various medicines and its effect is cold-moist; it softens intestines and cures bilious humour, clears blood and cures vomiting, stops thirst and despite being sour it does not increase cough.

ਅਲੇ [ale] See ਅਲੀ 3.

ਅਲੇਖ [alekh] *Skt n* writing. 2 See ਅਲੇਖ.

ਅਲੇ [alo] *S* wet, moist. "pat palo bhu alo hen." *-GPS*. 2 green.

ਅਲੋਹਰਖ [alo harakh] a village in nazamat Sunam, police station Bhavanigarh, Patiala state. Here, half a mile south of the village is a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur who came here from Gunike.

A beautiful gurdwara was built here in Sammat 1966. Five copies of Guru Granth Sahib are kept open side by side. The room where the Guru stayed is separate (from the main building.) The priest is an energetic Sikh. The gurdwara has 125 bighas of land donated by the Patiala state. It is close to Bhavanigarh road, nine miles west of Nabha railway station.

ਅਲੋਕ [alok] *Skt n* light, miracle. 2 a sight, glimpse, view.

ਅਲੋਕਨ [alocan] *Skt n* a sight, view. 2 an investigation, consideration.

ਅਲੋਕਨਾ [alocna] *Skt n* an investigation, determination of good and bad points. 2 a revision. 3 a review.

ਅਲੰਬ [alāb] See ਅਲੰਬ.

ਅਲੰਬਨ [alāban] See ਅਲੰਬਨ.

ਅਲੰਬਨ ਵਿਭਾਵ [alāban vibhav] a supporting cause of emotion; a factor helping the rise of a particular feeling, for example, a hero and heroine in the sentiment of love; an enemy in arousing terror; a strange shape or speech for ridicule or mirth; a heart-rending speech or situation arousing pity; fearfulness for

arousing terror; suppuration etc. for creating a sense of disgust and loathsomeness; strange things for creating wonder; transient, impermanent things for a feeling of tranquility; and children for arousing affection.

ਅਲੁਣ [alhua] See ਅਲੁਣ.

ਅਵ [av], ਅਵਿ [āv] ਅਵੁ *n* age. "av ghate tan chije." *-vad m 3 alahnia*. "av ghate din jai." *-sri m 1 pahire*. 2 come (imperative). See ਅਵਨ. "av av su bhav sō kahī." *-paras*. "je tisu nadari nā avai." *-japu*.

ਅਵਈ [avai] comes, may come. See ਅਵ and ਅਵਨ.

ਅਵਸ [avas], ਅਵਸਿ [avasī] See ਅਵਨ. 2 See ਅਵਸਰ. 3 (s)he will come.

ਅਵਸਰਕ [avasyak] *Skt adj* necessary.

ਅਵਸਰਕਤਾ [avasy: kta] *Skt n* necessity, requirement.

ਅਵਹੁ [avhu], ਅਵਹੋ [avho] come (imperative). "avhu bhene gali milhi." *-sri m 1*. "avho sātjanhu!" *-suh chāt m 4*.

ਅਵਗਿ [avagi] (she) will come. "avagi agia parbrahm ki." *-asa m 5*.

ਅਵਗੀਰ [avgir] See ਅਵਗੀਰ.

ਅਵਗਰਕ [avagyak] *adj* अवज्ञक *adj* who insults; contemptuous. 2 discourteous, rude.

ਅਵਜ [avaj] See ਅਵਜ. 2 *Pkt n* a kind of musical instrument. "sures ke avaj sur ke nad sune dervaje." *-caritr 108*.

ਅਵਟਣ [avatan], ਅਵਟਣੁ [avatanu], ਅਵਟਨ [avatan] *v* to heat, boil thoroughly. 2 *n* water added to milk for boiling. "avatanu ape khavē dudh kau khapan nā dex." *-sri m 1*. 3 *Skt* आवर्तिन् a whirlpool, an eddy; eddying water. 4 *Skt* अवर्तन *n* circle, circuit, round. 5 churning. 6 melting of metals; smelting. 7 beating, thrashing. "jahz avate bahut ghan sath." *-asa m 5*.

ਅਵਟੇ [avate] See ਅਵਟਨ 7.

ਅਵਣ [avan] *n* coming, arrival. 2 taking birth.

ਅਵਣ ਜਾਣ [avan jan], ਅਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ [avan jana] *n*

birth and death, transmigration of soul. See ਆਵਾਜ਼ਮਨ. "avan jan rahe sukh paia."—*suhi chāt m 3*. "tan man thapī kīa sabbh apna eho avan jana."—*ram m 5*. 2 *adj* momentary, liable to break up in a moment, impermanent. 3 *v* to come and go, pass through.

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣੀ [avan janī] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ. 2 *imper-*manent, perishable. "inī manī dīthī sabbh avan janī."—*majh a m 3*. 3 *n* created world, creation. "nam tera sabbhkoī let hē jetī avan janī."—*asa a m 3*.

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਨੁ [avan janu] knowledge of coming, knowledge of the purpose of human birth 2 See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ.

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਵਣ [avan javan] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ. "avan javan tau rahe, paie guru pura."—*asa a m 1*.

ਆਵਣ ਵਾਰ [avan var] *adj* who arrive. 2 *n* time of birth. "bahurī nā avan var."—*prabha m 1*.

ਆਵਣਾ [avna] See ਆਵਣ.

ਆਵਣਿ ਜਾਣਿ [avanī janī] *adv* in coming and going; in birth and death "avanī janī vigucī."—*oṣkar*.

ਆਵਣੁ [avanu] See ਆਵਣ.

ਆਵਣੁ ਜਾਣੁ [avanu janu] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ. "avanu janu nā cukai."—*sri m 1*. 2 *n* knowledge of the purpose of birth and death or of why we are born and what we are required to achieve. "avanu janu birbhutī lai jogī! la tin bhavan jīnī lāia."—*ram a m 3*.

ਆਵਣੁ ਵੰਝਣੁ [avanu vāṇṇu] *n* birth and death; transmigration. "avanu vāṇṇu ḍakhro."—*sri a m 1*. 2 *v* to be born and to die. 3 coming and going.

ਆਵਣੇ ਜਾਵਣੇ [avne javne] *adj* (those) who come and go; (those) who take birth and die. "avne javne khare dāravne?"—*suhi chāt m 1*. 2 *adv* while coming and going.

ਆਵਣ [avat] coming. See ਆਵਣ.

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣ [avat jat] *adj* coming and going, taking birth and dying. 2 *n* transmigration;

birth and death. "avat jat rahe sram nase."—*kan m 5*.

ਆਵਧ [avadh] *Skt* ਆਵਧ *n* a weapon. "koī avadh tisu bedhat nahi."—*suhi m 5*. "praharen lakhī avadhah."—*sahas m 5*. 2 Avadh, Ayodhya, Audh. "avadh raj triya jāhī sobhat."—*ramav*. 3 See ਆਵਧ.

ਆਵਧਰਾਜ [avadhraj] King of Ayodhya, Dashrath. See ਆਵਧ 2.

ਆਵਧਿ [avaddh] *Skt* ਆਵਧਿ *adj* not fit to be killed. 2 difficult to kill. 3 *Skt* ਆਵਿਧਿ pierced, strung, threaded. "avaddh savāt khetā."—*gyan*. 'warrior lying pierced in the battlefield'.

ਆਵਨ [avan] *n* arrival. 2 birth. "avan aesi sōī mahī."—*bavan*.

ਆਵਨਜਾਨੁ [avanjanu], ਆਵਨਜਾਵਨੁ [avanjavanu] See ਆਵਣੁ ਜਾਣੁ. "avanjanu ik khel rācāia"—*sukhmanī*. "avanjavanu māia dhādh."—*ram m 5*.

ਆਵਣਿ [avanī] (they) come 2 (they) will come.

ਆਵਣਿ ਆਉਣੀ [avanī āhatrī] *sen* an utterance from Guru Nanak Dev's prophetic hymn in Tilang measure addressed to Bhai Lalo: "avanī āhatrī janī sātāve horu bhī uṭhī mārād ka cēla." 'They came in the year seventy eight and shall depart in ninety seven by which time another disciple of a brave man shall also arise.' It means that in Saidpur (Eminabad) Mughals would enter in Sammat 1578 to destroy the vainglorious Afghans but they shall depart in Sammat 1597 when another brave man will arise from the Afghans themselves and will drive them away.

Babar invaded India five times. It was during his third invasion in Sammat 1578 that he killed the conceited Afghans of Saidpur (Eminabad), and it was in Sammat 1597 that Babur's son Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri at Kanauj and he fled from India. The word 'also' with other brave man suggests

that the conquered Afghans would also rise again. Thus Sher Shah rose and won the throne of Delhi.

Some scholars extend this prolepsis from the sixteenth to the twentieth century Bikrami and imagine Guru Gobind Singh, Banda Bahadur etc. as the 'Marad ka Chela', but this is their mistake because the Guru uses only yearly and not the centurial figure. He is talking of the then current sixteenth century only. These years are therefore 1578 and 1597 respectively.

ਅਵਨਿ ਵੰਨਿ [avanī vāṇī] See ਅਵਣਿ ਜਾਣਿ.

ਅਵਨੁ [avanu] See ਅਵਣ.

ਅਵਰ [avar] *P* ੴ derived from *vr* ਆਵਰਦਨ. suffixed to words, it turns them into adjectives; for example added to ਦਿਲ (heart) it becomes ਦਿਲਾਵਰ.

ਅਵਰਕ [avarak] *adj* which covers.

ਅਵਰਣ [avarāṇ] *Skt n* a cover, screen. 2 a shield, skin. 3 ignorance.

ਅਵਰਤ [avarat] *Skt* ਆਵਰਤ *n* an eddy, a whirlpool "tinī avarat ki cuki gher."—*ram m 5*. 2 worry, care. 3 transmigration of soul.

ਅਵਰਤਏਕਹ [avaratethah] See ਅਵਰਤਏਕਹ.

ਅਵਰਦ [avarad] *n* mixing of high and low notes in music producing a ripple effect. 2 *P* ੴ (he) may bring, brings or will bring.

ਅਵਰਦਾ [avarda] *Dg n* age. "sakot ki avarda jai brithari."—*dhana m 5*. 2 *P* ੴ *adj* brought. 3 presented. See ਆਵਰਦਨ.

ਅਵਲ [aval] See ਆਉਲ. 2 a Jat subcaste, See ਅਉਲ 4. 3 *Skt* ਅਵਿਲ *adj* unclean, filthy. 4 perplexed. "hau phirau divani aval baval"—*dev m 4*.

ਅਵਲ ਖੇਰੀ [aval kherī] a village; according to Bhai Santokh Singh Guru Gobind Singh coming from Kurukshetra had camped here. "cadhe ikaki satiguru aval kheri gram. pahuce tis thal jaikar utre hit bisram."

—*GPS*.

ਅਵਲ ਭਾਵਲ [aval baval] surprised and bewildered; mad, See ਅਵਲ.

ਅਵਲਾ [avla] ਅਮਲਕ. See ਆਉਲ "jenu dalz camutē avle."—*cāḍi 3*.

ਅਵਲਿ [avalī] *Skt n* a row, line, class.

ਅਵਰਨਾ [avarṇa] See ਐਰਨਾ to occur, strike; to come to mind.

ਅਵਾ [ava] *n* a brick kiln, potter's kiln.

ਅਵਾਇਲ [avai] actions of the early period or of the beginning. See ਅਵਾਇਲ. "man samajhu chodī avai."—*gūḍ m 5*.

ਅਵਾਸ [avas] See ਅਵਾਸ.

ਅਵਾਹਨ [avahan] *Skt n* (an act of) calling, or summoning. 2 invoking a god by reciting a mantr. "avahan sagre sur kare."—*GPS*.

ਅਵਾਗਉਣ [avagauṇ], ਅਵਾਗਉਨ [avagauṇ], ਅਵਾਗਮਨ [avagāman], ਅਵਾਗਵਣ [avagavanu], ਅਵਾਗਵਨ [avagavan], ਅਵਾਗੋਣ [avagauṇ], ਅਵਾਗੋਨ [avagauṇ] *Skt* ਆਗਮਨ *n* the act of coming and going; arrival and departure. 2 birth and death. 3 passing through 84 lac lives of different kinds so as to undo the effect of actions of earlier births. The soul is liberated from this cycle by the acquisition of spiritual knowledge and then becomes free from transmigration forever.

kai janam bhāe kiṭ patāga,

kai janam gaj min kurāga.

kai janam pākhi sarap hoio,

kai janam hevar brikh joio.

milu jagdis mīlan ki bāria,

cirākal ih deh sājia.

kai janam sel giri karia,

kai janam garabh hiri kharia.

kai janam sakh kari upaia,

lakh cārasih jonī bhramāia ..—*asa m 5*.

udam kar-hi anek harinamū nā gavhi,

bharamhi jonī sākhi māri janamhi avhi.

pasu pākhi sel tarvar gāṇet kachu nā avae,

biju bovsī bhog bhog-hī kia apna pavae...  
—*jet m 5.*

nijhārī mahālū pavhu  
sukh sahje bahurī nā hoigo phera.  
—*gau m 5.*

phahe kate mīte gavan phatīh bhā manī jī,  
nanak gur te thitī pai phiran mīte nitnī.  
—*bavan.*

janam maran ke mīte ādese,  
sadhu ke puran updese...  
thitī pai cūke bhram gavan,  
sunī nanak harī harī jasu sravan.  
—*sukhmani.*

sarānī gahī parbraham ki mītiā avagavan,  
apī tarīā kutāb siu guṇ gubid prabh ravanu.  
—*gau thitī m 5.*

Indians have believed in metempsychosis or transmigration of souls since ancient times. According to the Greek historian Herodotus (II, 53, 81, 123) ancient Egyptians also believed in transmigration. Greek metaphysicians too have been preaching this view. Modern theosophists think that ancient Jews, Christians, Muslims and others also believed in it in some form or the other. Now only those people accept transmigration whose religious leaders were once related to ancient Indians or those who still have respect for archaic beliefs. Buddhists, Jains, Hindus, Sikhs and neotheosophists all accept this philosophy. Scholars of the modern times have divided this view-point into three branches:

(a) When a child is born, God does not invent a new soul for it; an already existing soul in the bodiless form assumes this new body for the first time and will never adopt a body in future. This theory is called the doctrine of pre-existence.

quitting the present body too, it will roam as born in different bodies. This is what is known as metempsychosis or transmigration of soul.

(c) Human soul before coming in the present bodily form has been living as man or woman, but not as animal, bird or tree etc. and after the present life it will be born again and again in human form until its redemption from the cycle of birth and death. This is the theory of re-incarnation.

**ਅਵਾਜ਼** [avaṛ] *P* अवज् *n* a sound, a word. 2 a call, cry. 3 See **ਅਵਾਜ਼ ਲੈਣੀ**.

**ਅਵਾਜ਼ ਲੈਣੀ** [avaṛ lenī] Taking order from Guru Granth Sahib, in the following form.

When Guru Granth Sahib is opened, two of its pages are in front of us. If, on the left hand side page a hymn starts at the top, this should be read. if it contains a hymn continuing from the previous page, then the left hand page should be turned backwards and the hymn continuing from the previous page should be read as complete hymn ending on the left hand page first opened. The same procedure is adopted at the time of the naming ceremony for a new born baby.

**ਅਵਾਜਾਈ** [avajai] *n* coming and going; usual traffic. "avajai sacīvan kerī."—*GPS*. 'coming and going of ministers'. 2 a cycle of birth and death.

**ਅਵਿਗਯਕ** [avigyak] *adj* disobedient, insulting, "surug dev avigyak hor."—*GPS*. See **ਅਵਗਯਕ**.

**ਅਵਿਧ** [avidh] *Skt* अविन्ध *adj* up to Vindhyacl. See **ਵਿਧ**.

**ਅਵਿਰਤ** [avirat] *Skt* अ-विरत *adj* indifferent towards worldly affairs. 2 *Skt* अविरत continuously, uninterruptedly. 3 See **ਅਵਿਤ**.

**ਅਵਿਰਭਾਵ** [avirbhav] *Skt* अविर्भाव *n* manifestation, appearance. 2 birth, origin, creation

**ਅਵੀ** [avi] *n* a small kiln for baking pots of



clay. "gharī bhāḍe jīnī avi saī."—asa paṭi m 1. 2 ਆਵਈ. See ਆਵਨ. "manmukha no pārtitī nā avai."—sor a m 3. 3 Skt a pregnant woman 4 travail; pangs of child birth.

ਆਵੁਰਦਨ [avurdan] P آوردن adj bringing.

ਆਵੁਰਦਾ [avurda] See ਆਵਰਦਾ 2. Its pronunciation as ਆਵਰਦਾ is also correct.

ਆਵੇਸ਼ [aveṣ] Skt n an entrance, entry. 2 enthusiasm, fervour, vehemence. 3 a fit, epilepsy. 4 according to superstitious people, entry of a spirit in the human body.

ਆਵੇਸ਼ਨ [aveṣṭan] Skt n encircling, enveloping, wrapping. 2 a cover; screen. 3 a quilt cover. 4 a compound wall.

ਆਵੇਸ਼ਨ [avexṭan] P آویختن v to hang, suspend. 2 v to be suspended.

ਆਵੇਗ [aveg] Skt n excitement, zeal. 2 paroxysm, a strong fit of excitement. 3 in poetry, an auxiliary sentiment of distraction for acquiring something contrary to the real desire arising from the heart.

ਆਵੇਸ਼ਨ [averan], ਆਵੇਸ਼ੁ [aveṣu] Skt ਆਵੇਸ਼ਨ n wrapping, enveloping, converging. 2 a wrap, shawl, scarf. "par aveṣu mara sarab bhuiāga."—bīla m 5.

ਆਵੰਤ [avāt] coming. See ਆਵਤ. "avāt javāt thakāt."—sahas m 5

ਆਵੰਨ [avān], ਆਵੰਨੀ [avānī] See ਆਵਨ. "nanak se dīh avānī."—sohila

ਆਵ੍ਰਿਤ [avrit] Skt आवृत n enclosed, covered. 2 enveloped, surrounded. 3 hidden.

ਆਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ [avrittī] Skt आवृत्ति n repetition, a repeated practice. 2 learning again and again. 3 repeated reading of a book.

ਆਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਦੀਪਕ [avrittī dīpak] See ਦੀਪਕ (d).

ਆਰ [ar] n a cover, safe position. 2 refuge, asylum. 3 crookedness, obliquity. 4 See ਆਰਿ.

ਆਰਬੰਦ [arḅḅd] n a loin cloth, wrapped to cover private parts.

ਆਰਾ ਗੋਟੀ [ara goṭī] n a diagonal move of a

counter. 2 deceitful game "ara goṭī nīṭ karē hīdu musalman."—māgo. 3 S ਆਰੀ ਗੋਤ obstruction, impediment.

ਅਰਿ [arī] Skt अरि n a species of fish; cod. "tū kēse arī phathī jāī?"—māla a m 1. 2 a kind of heron. S ਆਰੀ.

ਅਰੀ [arī] See ਅਰਿ. 2 n a friend, pal. 3 friendship.

ਅਰੁ [aru] Skt अरु n peach tree and its fruit, L. Prunus persica. It ripens in summer, and is moist hot in effect.

ਅਰੁਤ [arhat] n an obstacle: 2 a commission agent's trade, taking adhak (4 seers) grain as commission.<sup>1</sup> 3 material received as wage.

ਅਰੁਤਿਯਾ [arṭṭrya], ਅਰੁਤੀ [arṭṭī] n a commission agent. See ਆਰੁਤ 2.

ਐ<sup>2</sup> [e] used in Punjabi for ਏ of. "hariprem bhīnī colīe."—dev m 4. 2 P a vocative he! re!.

ਐਸ [es] pron this. "es jāga avr."—JSBB. 2 adv such, in this form "es ghat phīr hath nā ehe."—VN. 3 A ايس n life. 4 fun and frolic; enjoyment. 5 sexual bliss, pleasure. "es hī es su bes bitayo."—akal

ਐਸਾ [esa] adv like this, thus, of this kind. "esa satgur je mīle."—arī a m 1.

ਐਸੀ [esi] adv such. "esi kripa karhu prabhu nanak."—bavan.

ਐਸੁਪਰਜਾ [esupraja] sen ਐਸਾ-ਉਪਰਜਾ. created such (a thing). "mat esupraja."—arhāt 'introduced such a religion'.

ਐਸੁਰਜ [esuraj] See ਐਸੁਰਜ.

ਐਸੇ [ese] like this. "ese sāt nā mokau bhavhī."—asa kabir. 2 thus, in this way. "ram jāp-hu jā ese ese."—guru kabir.

ਐਸੇ [eso] See ਐਸਾ. "eso gīan bīrloī pae."—bīla m 5.

ਐਸੁਰਜ [esvaraj] ਏਸੁਰੀਤ n godhood, godship, sovereignty. 2 wealth, dignity, glory, majesty. "dasan ko bakhṣē esvarjā."—GPS

<sup>1</sup>In older days commission was paid in kind.

<sup>2</sup>Punjabi equivalent of Skt ऐ.



ਐਹਦ [ehəd] See ਅਹਦ.

ਐਹੈ [ehē] future tense of ਹੈ. "es samo phir hath na che."—VN. 2 part a term expressing grief. "he ! he."

ਐਕਤ [eky] *n* unity.

ਐਕ [ekh] *Skt* ਇਕੁ *n* an arrow. "lage tise ekh."—*kalki*.

ਐਖਾ [ekhā] short form of "ਐਸੇ ਆਖਾਂ." 2 short form for ਇਹ ਦੇਖਾਂ.

ਐਚਨ [ecən], ਐਚਨਾ [ēcna] *Skt* आकुञ्चन. to pull, to drag. 2 to shrivel; to contract; to cramp.

ਐਜਨ [ejən] *A* عجن part ditto, the same.

ਐਜੀ [eji] part a polite vocative, 'I say, sir'. "ejī na ham utam nic na madham."—*guf a m 1*.

ਐਠ [ēth], ਐਠ [ēth] *n* pride, arrogance. 2 pride, obduracy. "ese gar mahi eth hathilo."—*brla m 5*. 3 a wrinkle, coil, twist, tangle.

ਐਠਨਾ [ēthna] *v* to strut; to walk pompously; to behave insolently. 2 to twist.

ਐਠਿ [ēthi] *adv* pompously and insolently.

ਐਠੀ [ēthi] *adj* proud, arrogant. 2 foppish. "ēthi sō bōdh gayo seneha."—*caritr 351*.

ਐਠਣਾ [ēḍṇa], ਐਠਨਾ [ēḍna] *v* to behave arrogantly, conceitedly or foppishly. "ihu jagu hr sāpatī supne ki dekhi kahā eḍano."—*basāt m 9*.

ਐਡਾ [eda] *adj* so large.

ਐਡਾ [ēḍa], ਐਡੇ [ēḍa] *adj* proud, conceited, arrogant. "taka car gāthi ēḍa [ēḍa] jat."—*sar kabir*.

ਐਤ [et], ਐਤੁ [etu] *n* ਆਦਿਤਰ the sun. 2 Sunday. 3 ten thousand. See ਅਧੁਤ. "et turāg camu handari."—*krison*. "tis etu pedal kahī maryo."—*caritr 52*. 4 *Skt* ਆਯਤਿ progeny, offspring. 5 birth. "pri tham et bhav pat bahur parmesvar payo."—*caritr 81*. 'first took birth in this world, and then found God'.

ਐਥਾਊ [ethau], ਐਥੇ [ethe], ਐਥੈ [ethe] *adv* here, at this place, in the world "ik hoda khai calhi ethau."—*varasa*. "ethe milhi vedaia dargahī

pavhi thau."—*sri m 5*.

ਐਥੈ ਥੈ [ethe othe] *adv* here and there; in this world and in the hereafter "ethe othe sēda sukh hoī."—*mala m 3*

ਐਠ [en] a house. See ਅਘਨ. "daya en sun ben e."—*NP 2 A* عین *n* an eye. 3 eyesight. 4 paradise. 5 the sun. 6 a ray. 7 wealth. 8 *adj* like that, resembling him.

ਐਨਕ [enak] *P* عین *n* eyeglasses, spectacles.

ਐਨੁਲਯਕਿਨ [enulyakin] a correct belief; knowledge free from doubt. Scholars have accepted three forms of belief. (a) *īlmulyakin*: sure, certain, believable knowledge, like. "Amritsar is a city in the Panjab." (b) *enulyakin*: knowledge as seen through eyes, visible truth as seeing Amritsar is believing it to be there. (c) *hakkulyakin*: knowledge of the founder, foundation of Amritsar, its development in history, its area, form, population, etc. factors of factual belief.

ਐਬ [eb] *A* عيب *n* a bad habit. 2 a defect, fault. "eb tanī cikro."—*sri m 1*.

ਐਬੀ [ebi] *adj* (one) who has bad habits.

ਐਯਯ [eyar] See ਐਜਤ.

ਐਰ ਐਰ [er ger] *adj* unknown, foreign, unacquainted.

ਐਰਕ [erak], ਐਰਕੀ [eraki] See ਅਰਕ and ਇਰਕ.

ਐਰਨ [eran] See ਈਰਨ.

ਐਰਾਪਤ [erapāt], ਐਰਾਪਤਿ [erapatī], ਐਰਾਵਤ [eravat] *Skt* ऐरावत *n* an elephant which came out of ਇਰਾਵਨ (sea). There is a story in the Purans that gods and demons churned the ocean and brought out fourteen jewels including a white elephant having four tusks which was given to Indar as his carriage.

ਐਰਾਵਤੀ [eravati] *Skt* ऐरावती *n* the river Ravi, Parushni. See ਰਾਵੀ. "eravati ulāghat cala."—*GPS*. 2 a river in Burma. 3 lightning.

ਐਲ [el] *Skt* ऐल *adj* related to Ila; Ila's progeny. 2 *n* Pururava, son of Ila. 3 a tree which grows

from the earth (ਫਿਲਾ). 4 grass. 5 the planet Mars. See ਫਿਲਾ. 6 *A* جال roaming, wandering. 7 talking loudly to a deaf person. 8 noise. "cale jat pavat baq el."—GPS. 9 *S* imprisonment, imprisoning. 10 the idea of subjugating.

**ਘੋਲ ਗੈਲ** [el gel] *n* noise on the road; all round noise. "daph ar bāsri bajai el gel bhayo."—GPS. See ਘੋਲ and ਗੈਲ.

**ਘੋਲ ਭੈਲ** [el bhel] *n* a frightening noise. "paryo el bhela."—GPS. See ਘੋਲ and ਭੈਲ.

**ਘੋਲਾਰਾਡ** [elaraḍ] Allard and Ventura were officers in Napoleon Bonaparte's army.<sup>1</sup> After Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo, his army got disbanded. These two came to India via Iran in search of jobs. Ventura was an Italian while Allard was French. They arrived at Lahore in March 1822, and requested Ranjit Singh to give them jobs. The Maharaja employed them to train his army on European lines at a salary of Rs. 2,500 per month but on a written promise laying down the following conditions.

- (1) In the event of war between the Sikhs and the Europeans, they shall remain loyal to the Sikh government.
- (2) They shall not correspond with any European government.
- (3) They shall not trim their beards.
- (4) They shall not eat beef.
- (5) They shall not smoke tobacco.

Both these generals remained completely loyal to the Maharaja. Ventura performed excellent service under Prince Kharak Singh during the conquest of Peshawar.

**ਘੋਵੇ** [eve], **ਘੋਵੇ** [ēve] *adv* uselessly, fruitlessly, in vain. 2 thus, in this manner.

**ਘੋ** [ə] *part* short form for ਘੋਰ. "ṽ matī sīgh sajyo tan kṛc."—*krīṣan*. 2 *Skt* शी *n* Sheshnag.

<sup>1</sup>Napoleon was the emperor of France during 1804–15. He was born in 1769 and died in 1821

the serpent. 3 the earth.

**ਘੋਸਤ** [ṣat] *A* اوسط *n* average; the idea of equality or generality.

**ਘੋਸਦੀ** [ṣadi], **ਘੋਸਦੀ** [ṣadhi] See ਅਉਖਧ.

**ਘੋਸਰ** [ṣar] See ਅਉਸਰ. 2 *adj* ਅ-ਪ੍ਰਸਵ. (a cow or buffalo) not yet calved.

**ਘੋਸਾਣ** [ṣaṇ], **ਘੋਸਾਨ** [ṣan] See ਉਸਾਣ.

**ਘੋਸਾਫ** [ṣaf] See ਅਉਸਾਫ.

**ਘੋਸੀ** [ṣi] *Skt* बघनि सीता. line (ਸੀਤਾ) drawn on the earth (ਅਵਨਿ). This is an old belief especially among Hindu women who unequivocally profess it. Lines are drawn on the ground without counting, and if they are found exactly divisible by two, it is believed that a relative gone abroad will return soon; if not so, the belief goes that it will yet take some time for him to return. "more patī pades sīdhare... tātē me ṣi ko dārō."—*caritr* 70. "kamaṇ tūne ṣiā."—*BG*

**ਘੋਰ** [ṃh] *pron* that, he, she. 2 *part* a word expressing grief and surprise. 3 This word is used to point to something at a distance, that.

**ਘੋਰਠ** [ṃhath] wrong insistence, obduracy, obstinacy. See ਅਉ and ਅਉਰਠ.

**ਘੋਰਤ** [ṃkar] *n* difficulty, hardship. 2 misfortune, trouble.

**ਘੋਰਾਤ** [ṃkat] *A* اوقات *plural* of ਵਰਤ times.

**ਘੋਖ** [ṃkh] See ਅਉਖ.

**ਘੋਖਦ** [ṃkhaḍ], **ਘੋਖਧ** [ṃkhaḍh] See ਅਉਖਧ.

**ਘੋਖਤਨਾ** [ṃkhamā] *v* to stumble; to flounder or trip.

**ਘੋਖਾ** [ṃkha] See ਅਉਖਾ.

**ਘੋਗਣ** [ṃgaṇ] See ਅਉਗੁਣ.

**ਘੋਗਤ** [ṃgat] *Skt* अपगत *adj* absconding, gone. 2 withdrawn. 3 dead.

**ਘੋਗਤਿ** [ṃgatī] *Skt* अपगति *n* bad condition.

**ਘੋਗਾਹਨ** [ṃgahan] See ਅਵਗਾਹਨ. "ṃgahan sabh kīy puran tīn."—*caritr* 266.

**ਘੋਗੁਣ** [ṃgun] See ਅਉਗੁਣ.

**ਘੋਘ** [ṃgh] *Skt* *n* inundation, flood, deluge.

2 See ਚਿਘ.

ਐਘਟ [ɔghat] See ਅਉਘਟ.

ਐਘਰ [ɔghar] See ਅਉਘਰ.

ਐਘੀ [ɔghi] *n* a long whip used during the training of horses.

ਐਚਕ [ɔcak], ਐਚਕ [ɔcak] *adv* suddenly, at once, unexpectedly. "paryo sɔr ɔcak hi drig loh." —GPS.

ਐਚਰ [ɔcar] See ਅਉਚਰ.

ਐਚਰ ਚਰਣਾ [ɔcar carna] *v* grazing which is rare. "sabad surati liv lin hot apu pian he ɔcar carna." —BG 'to be absorbed in understanding "the word" is drinking the undrinkable and eating the uneatable'. 2 to eat the uneatable.

ਐਚਕ [ɔchak] See ਅਉਚਕ.

ਐਸ [ɔ] See ਚਿਸ. 2 *A* ٤ *n* expansion, progress. 3 the top, a pinnacle. 4 height, summit.

ਐਸਾਅ [ɔjaa] *A* ٤ *n* plural of ٤, troubles, afflictions. 2 *A* ٤ plural of ٤, methods, means.

ਐਸਾਰ [ɔzar] *A* ٤ *n* a tool, an implement, instrument. 2 a sin, crime.

ਐਚਤ [ɔjhar] See ਅਉਚਤ.

ਐਟਲਾ [ɔtəla] *v* to shift from a place; to slip away. 2 to get lost; to be untraced.

ਐਟਾਉਣਾ [ɔtəuna] *v* to render hot; to boil. ਐਟਾਨਾ.

ਐਟਾਨ [ɔtan] *n* heat, high degree of warmth. 2 boiling, seething.

ਐਟਾਨਾ [ɔtana] See ਐਟਾਉਣਾ.

ਐਧਰ [ɔdhar] *adj* easily or readily relenting. 2 hard-hearted, obstinate. 3 *S* a curtain. 4 help, assistance.

ਐਧਾ [ɔdha], ਐਧੀ [ɔdhi] a town 15 miles east of Pandarpur in Bombay presidency, where Bhagat Namdev's elegant temple Nagnath is situated. "pher dia dehura name kau, pḍian kau pichvarla." This hymn is inscribed in the Audhia Nagnath temple at Dhar in the Central Provinces.

ਐਤ [ɔt] See ਅਉਤ.

ਐਤਾਰ [ɔtar] See ਅਉਤਾਰ.

ਐਤਾ [ɔtra] See ਅਉਤ.

ਐਦ [ɔd] *A* ٤ to return, come back, turn round.

ਐਧ [ɔdh] See ਅਉਧ.

ਐਧ [ɔdh], ਐਧਾ [ɔdha] *adj* reversed, upside down. "bādh ɔdh sihja tar lɪya." —caritr 306.

ਐਧੀਆ ਨਾਗਨਾਥ [ɔdhia nagnath] See ਐਧਾ.

ਐਨ [ɔn], ਐਨਿ [ɔni] the earth See ਅਯਨ and ਅਯਨਿ. "nenan me nir ɔni dāre brīd būd ko." —GPS.

ਐਰ [ɔr] *part* a coordinator; and. 2 *adj* additional. 3 excessive, abundant, surplus.

ਐਰਸ [ɔras] *Skt n* related to ਉਰ (breast), born of ਉਰ; son, begotten from father's semen. 2 progeny born from a (wedded) wife's womb.

ਐਰਤ [ɔrat] See ਅਉਰਤ.

ਐਰਾ ਬੋਰਾ [ɔra bora] *adj* half mad, carefree, indifferent. "nath suno ɔri bori batē hē bakat sou." —NP.

ਐਰੋਰੀ [ɔrotri] *sen* ਅਯਰ-ਅਯਰੀ. (used negatively) not any other than the born one. "se sōdar nahī ɔrotri." —caritr 319.

ਐਰੰਗ [ɔrəṅg] *P* ٤ *n* a throne. 2 short form for Aurangzeb. "lab ɔrəṅg jɪy mahī risae." —VN 3 wisdom, sagacity. 4 deceit, guile. 5 happiness. 6 woodworm, weevil.

ਐਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ [ɔrəṅgzeb] ٤ third son of Shahjahan and Arajmand Bano born on 3 November 1618<sup>2</sup> at Dohad<sup>3</sup> of district Panch Mahal in Bombay Presidency. In 1658, having imprisoned his father in Agra fort, he ascended the throne of Delhi on 21 July. Having obtained a religious decree that his elder brother Dara Shikoh had acted against the tenets of Islam, he got him killed in Delhi in September 1659. He told his younger

<sup>1</sup>His full name was Abuzafar Muhiuddin Muhammad Aurangzeb. His title was Alamgir.

<sup>2</sup>10 October 1619 according to some.

<sup>3</sup>literally, it means 'two boundaries' being right on the border of Gujrat and Malva.

brother Murad who was an aspirant to the throne that he did not want the kingdom; and that after killing Dara with his help, he would put the crown on his head, and leave for Mecca. Unfortunately Murad was thus deluded by Aurangzeb's plan, and along with the later he defeated Dara at Fatehabad near Agra. After his victory, Aurangzeb held a grand party during which he made Murad drink heavily and put him in prison at Gwalior. Three years later, he accused him of the murder of a Saiyad and had him killed. Thus having members of his family imprisoned and murdered, Aurangzeb assumed the title of Alamgir (possessor of the world). His full name was Abu al Muzaffar Muhaiyuddin Muhammad with the title Alamgir added to it. This staunch follower of the Sunni creed of Islam was a highly learned, sagacious, industrious person, expert in the art of governance. His dress and food were very simple, and he did not take liquor or any other intoxicant, and spent very little money on his personal needs. During leisure he made caps and prepared copies of the holy Quran, did not consider Islam and Hinduism as equal, and did not hesitate to commit deliberate acts of grave injustice. He was extremely glad to have the title of Muhiuddin **مُحِي الدِّين** (animator of religion) from his correligionists.

He ordered the closure of Hindu fairs, temple functions and Vedic schools, and having demolished famous Hindu temples at Mathura, Benaras, etc. he got mosques built in their place. He reimposed Jazia (a tax) on the Hindus which had been stopped by Akbar.

With the reimposition of Jazia and other taxes and the persecution of Hindus, all Rajput whom Akbar had befriended became

hostile to him. In this connection a letter which Raja Raj Singh wrote to Aurangzeb in 1680 AD as quoted by colonel Tod in his book "Rajasthan" is worthy of note:

"Your elders had fostered Hindus, Muslims, Jews, Christians, as also the atheists with equal care, but during your reign many have become homeless and have left the country. There is virtually a doomsday all around, people are dying of hunger; your subjects, trampled under the feet of soldiers, are crying; traders are beating their breasts. How can the rule of an emperor who demands tax from such suffering subjects, remain stable? If you have faith in your own sacred book you will see that God is common to all and is not only of the Muslims. He is worshipped in the mosques but his gongs are also struck in the temples. When we spoil the picture painted by an artist, we without doubt are displeasing him. Similarly, one who spoils the work of God becomes liable to His displeasure. The tax which you demand from the poor Hindus is unfair because they do not have the means to pay. But if you must impose Jazia, ask me and Maharaja Ram Singh to pay. By killing minor flies you are stigmatising your greatness."

This emperor was a staunch enemy of music and considered it against the teachings of Islam. Therefore all the royal musicians were dismissed. Once, all the musicians of Delhi created a great clamour while following a hearse passing in front of the emperor palace. On enquiring the emperor was told that music had died during his rule and the people were going to bury it. Aurangzeb told them to bury it so deep that it may not come out again.

It was Aurangzeb's oppression and tyranny which made Shivaji his enemy, and the

Marathas began uprooting the Mugal rule. By assassinating Guru Teg Bahadur, he sowed seeds of enmity in the hearts of all the Sikhs, the consequences of which had to be faced by his successors. Guru Gobind Singh sent him Zafarnama, which contained some pieces of sane advice.

At the time of his death, Aurangzeb repented over his actions. He wrote to his son: "I brought nothing but demerits with me when I came, and I am now going with bundles of sins. I have committed horrendous errors and I do not know what punishment shall be meted out to me. I am seriously worried about my salvation".

Having ruled for fifty years, Alamgir died, at the age of 90 years and 17 days<sup>1</sup>, at Ahmadnagar in the South, on 21 February 1707 (Sammāt 1763), and was buried in a mausoleum near Daulatabad.

Aurangzeb had five sons (Sultan Muhammad, Bahadur Shah, Azam Shah, Muhammad Akbar and Kam Bakhash) and four daughters (Zebunnisa, Jinnutnisa, Badrunnisa and Miharunnisa).

At the time of his death the annual income of the kingdom was to the tune of Rs. 317, 935, 050.

**ਔਰੰਗ** [ɔrəŋg] emperor Aurangzeb. "ɔrəŋg cəɾɾa juddh nū jebunisa pukare."—*Ṣṛṅnāma*.

**ਔਰੰਗਾਬਾਦ** [ɔrəŋgabad] a famous city in Hyderabad Deccan which was formerly known as Khirki. Emperor Aurangzeb renamed it after his own name in 1653 AD.

**ਔਲ** [ɔl] See **ਔਲ** and **ਅਉਲਿ**. 2 *n* white yarn, *L* Arum Campanulatum.

**ਔਲਾ** [ɔla] *A* *ਫੁਲ* *adj* very good, the best.

**ਔਲਾਦ** [ɔlad] *A* *ਧਰਮ* *n* plural of **ਵਲਦ** (son), offspring, progeny. 2 dynasty, clan, race.

<sup>1</sup>According to Hijri.

**ਔਲੀਆ** [ɔlia] See **ਅਉਲੀਆ**.

**ਔਲ** [ɔal] See **ਅਲ**.

**ਔਰ** [ɔr] absence of rain, dry season, See **ਅਉਰ**. "mas bhadrapad ɔr logi as."—*GPS*.

**ਔਰਨਾ** [ɔrna] *v* (some idea) to come to mind; to strike.

**ਔਰਵ** [ɔrav] a musical composition with five notes. See **ਉਤਵ**.

**ਔ** [ɔ] See **ਅਔ**. 2 Bhai Santokh Singh has used **ਔ** in place of **ਓ**. "ਔ pəmatəm atambhu."—*NP*. 3 **ਔ** also appears in place of **ਅਨ**. See **ਔਅਥਿਤ**.

**ਔਅਥਿਤ ਭੇਵ** [ɔakɪt bhev]—*datt* unwritten or unmeasured secret.

**ਔਸ** [ɔs] *Skt* **ਔਸ੍** *vr* to divide into parts, partition. 2 *Skt* **ਔਸ**. *n* a part, segment. 3 **ਔਸ** is also used to mean **ਵੰਸ਼** (family or pedigree) as in "guruਔਸ". 'guru family'. 4 sixteenth part, a phase of the moon. 5 See **ਔਸੁ**. 6 *Skt* **ਔਸ** a shoulder.

**ਔਸ ਭੇਵੀ** [ɔs bhevi] *adj* born from God's divine power. 2 lightning, the rays of which are frightening. "gaje gən devi, mahā ɔs bhevi."—*VN*.

**ਔਸ ਮਾਲੰ** [ɔs malɔ] See **ਔਸੁਮਲੀ**.

**ਔਸਾ ਅਉਤਾਰ** [ɔsa ɔtar], **ਔਸਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ** [ɔsa avtar], **ਔਸਵਤਾਰ** [ɔsavtar] *Skt* **ਔਸਵਤਾਰ** *n* The Purans mention the supernatural powers of gods; some of them are seen in divine incarnations. Those with a few (not all) powers called ɔsavtar are partial incarnations. Some may be having nine powers, some sixteen powers. "ɔsa ɔtaru upaɪonu."—*var guj / m 3*. "anik purakh ɔsa ɔvtar."—*sar a m 5*.

**ਔਸੀ** [ɔsi] *Skt* **ਔਸਿ** *adj* holding a part, shareholding. 2 possessor of some art, craft or skill.

**ਔਸੁ** [ɔsu] *Skt* **ਔਸੁ** *n* a ray, sun-beam. "jis mahɪ namu nɪɔjən ɔsu."—*mala m 1*. "kəhu kəbir ihu ram ki ɔsu."—*gṛṇṇ kəbir*. 2 the sun. 3 a



thread, yarn. 4 books with the sun as part of their titles, have chapters called āṣu. See Gur Pratap Suray.

ਅੰਬੁਕ [āṣuk] cloth made from cotton yarn. 2 a sheet, wrap. 3 a silk garment.

ਅੰਬੁਭੇਵੀ [āsubhevi] See ਅੰਬੁ ਭੇਵੀ.

ਅੰਬੁਮਾਨ [āsuman] grandson of Sagar, king of the solar dynasty and son of Manjas, See ਸਗਰ. 2 adj having rays.

ਅੰਬੁਮਾਲ [āsumal], ਅੰਬੁਮਾਲਿ [āsumalī], ਅੰਬੁਮਾਲੀ [āsumalī] *Skt* ਅੰਬੁਮਾਲਿ *n* the sun, which wears garlands of rays. "bhāi prabhat udyo āsumal."—GPS.

ਅੰਬੁ [āsu] *n* a tear. 2 a chapter, See ਅੰਬੁ 4.

ਅੰਕ [āk] *Skt* अङ्क *v* to mark; to count; to walk exist; take in the lap; talk ill of. 2 *Skt* अङ्क *n* a mark, spot, sign. 3 a letter of alphabet. 4 a writing; a written piece. 5 body. 6 a count of nine because there are nine major parts of the body. 7 a sin, fault. 8 a lap, bosom "atī sanēh sō lino āk."—GPS. 9 an attire. 10 heart. 11 a stigma, blemish. "bin āk mayāk banyo badnā."—NP. 'blemish free moon.'

ਅੰਕਸ [ākas] See ਅੰਬੁਸ.

ਅੰਕ ਸਹੇਲੀ [āk sahelī], ਅੰਕ ਸਹੇਲੀ [āk sahelī] a bosom friend, dear friend (feminine). See ਅੰਕ. "āk sahelīah."—sri *m* 1.

ਅੰਕਸੁ [ākasu] See ਅੰਬੁਸ. "ākasu gyanu ratan he khevaṭ bīrla sōt."—s kabir.

ਅੰਕ ਪਲਈ [āk palai], ਅੰਕ ਪਲੀ [āk pali], ਅੰਕ ਪਲੀ [āk pali] *Skt* अङ्कपाली *n* the alphabet or list in which numerals instead of letters are used. There are many ākpalīā but here is given one indicated by Guru Gobind Singh.

ਸ	ਮ	ਰ	ਗ	ਹ	ਕ	ਖ	ਭ	ਤ	ਛ	ਲ	ੳ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	
ੲ	ੳ	ਪ	ਫ	ਬ	ਧ	ਘ	ਙ				
30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100				
ੲ	ੳ	ਠ	ਥ	ਦ	ਢ	ਨ					
200	300	400	500	600	700	800					

ੳ	ਤ	ਤ	ਜ	ੲ
900	1000	2000	3000	4000
ਨ	ਖ	ੲ	ਬ	
5000	6000	7000	8000	

Matras are attached to these figures as to Gurmukhi letters:

ਅੰ	ਕ	ਖ	ਲੀ
800	6	50	10

Arabic and Persian scholars, too, have framed several ākpalis. 2 *Skt* अङ्कपालि *n* a female, midwife, wet nurse. 3 embrace ਅੰਕਵਾਰ [ākvar] *H n* a lap, hip, arms.

ਅੰਕਤ [ākar] *n* rigidity, pride, arrogance. 2 See ਅੰਬੁਤਾ.

ਅੰਕਿ [āki] *adv* with a limb. "āki mīlāi."—jet chāt *m* 5. 2 in the heart, See ਅੰਕ 10. "guru ka kahīā āki samavē."—oākar.

ਅੰਕਿਤ [ākit] *Skt* अङ्कित *adj* written, scribed. 2 marked with some sign. 3 smudged.

ਅੰਕੁ [āku] *n* a dress. See ਅੰਕ 9. "āku jālāu tānu jālāu."—sri *a m* 1.

ਅੰਕੁਸ [ākus] *Skt* अङ्कुस *n* pressure of the government. 2 iron rod for goading elephants.

ਅੰਕੁਰ [ākur], ਅੰਕੁਰੁ [ākuru] *Skt* अङ्कुर *n* blood. 2 water. 3 germination mark, spore, sprout, micro organism. "purāb karam ākur jāb prāgte."—gāu *m* 5. 4 luck, fate, destiny. "ākur bhālo hamara."—foḍi *m* 5. 5 seed, root. "bhāgtān ka ākuru rakhīo."—dhāna *m* 5.

ਅੰਕੁੜਾ [ākuṛa] *n* a hook, loop.

ਅੰਕੁਰ [ākur] See ਅੰਕੁਰ. "purān likhāt nīsan karam ākur hē."—BG

ਅੰਖ [ākh] *Skt* अङ्ख *v* to float, be carried by the current, continue to do something. 2 an eye.

ਅੰਗ [āg] *Skt* अङ्ग *v* to mark, walk, engage in some work. 2 *Skt* अङ्ग *n* body. 3 a limb, hand, foot, head etc. 4 a way out, measure, effort. 5 a friend, dear one. 6 a point of view,



espousal. "jīn ka āg karē mera suamī."—sar m  
4 partā 7 a part, share. 8 a numeral, figure.

9 a kingdom around Bhagalpur in Bengal whose capital once was Champapuri. "tīs dīs āg bāg te adi."—GPS. There is a story in Mahabharat that Bali's wife Sudeshna gave birth āg, vāg, kālīg, pūdar and suks, the five sons of sage Diraghatma who founded different kingdoms after their respective names.

ਅੰਗ ਸੰਗ [āg sāg] *adj* with the body, embodied.

"guru āg sāg rahe." 2 always accompanying.

ਅੰਗਹੀਨ [āg-hin] *adj* limb-less, crippled.

ਅੰਗਜ [āga] *Skt adj* born from a limb. 2 *n* a son, progeny. 3 pore, hair. 4 disease. 5 Cupid.

ਅੰਗਣ [āgaṇ] *Skt* अङ्गण and अङ्गन *n* a courtyard, compound. 2 going about, roaming, rambling.

ਅੰਗਰੂਖ [āgrāṇ] *Skt n* the protector of the body, clothes; a dress. 2 a helmet, breast plate, armour.

ਅੰਗਦ [āgad] *Skt* अङ्गद *n* decorator of a limb; an ornament, anklet, bracelet. 2 son of Bali and Tara, and nephew of Sugriv. He went to Ravan's court as an emissary of Ram Chandar.

"It kapipatī ar ram dut āgad-hī pāhayo."—ramay. 3 one of Lakshman's sons, who founded the town Angadi in his name. 4 See ਅੰਗਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਅੰਗਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [āgad satiguru] The second preceptor of the Sikhs, was born on Sunday, 15<sup>th</sup> day of the lunar month of Vaisakh (5 Vaisakh) 1561 Bikrami era (31 March 1504 AD). He was the son of Pheru Mal Khatri and Daya Kaur of village Matte di Sarai (district Ferozpur). He was named Lahina. He was married in Sammat 1576 to Khivi, daughter of Devi Chand Khatri of village Sanghar, the ruins of which are near Khadur. Two sons, Dasu and Datu, and two daughters, Amaro and Anokhi, were born to them.

Initially Bhai Lahina, like his father, was a devotee of goddess Durga, and used to visit Vaishnav Devi every year as the head of the

devotees. During Sammat 1589, while going to Vaishnav Devi (Javalamukhi according to Nanak Prakash) he met Guru Nanak Dev at Kartarpur, and, forsaking the worship of the goddess, he became a disciple of the Guru only, who, pleased with his devotion and service, renamed him Angad and made him his successor on 17 Harh Sammat 1596. He started functioning as the Guru from 23 Assu 1596, and preached the doctrine of Nanak Dev with rare efficiency. In Sammat 1598, he began Propagating knowledge in Gurumukhi script without any discrimination of caste. He got the biography of Guru Nanak Dev written in Sammat 1601 of which a distorted version is now known as Bhai Bale wali Janamsakhi. After having functioned as Guru for 12 years 9 months and 17 days, he breathed his last at Khadur on 3 Baisakh (Chet Sudi 4) Sammat 1609 (29 March 1552 AD) at the age of 47 years, 11 months and 29 days.

ਅੰਗਣ [āgaṇ] See ਅੰਗਣ. 2 short form for ਅੰਗਣਾ. woman. "sōdar mādir āgaṇ seja."—NP. See ਅੰਗਣਾ.

ਅੰਗਣਾ [āgaṇa] *Skt* अङ्गना *n* a woman with beautiful limbs. "āgaṇa adhin kam krodh me prabhin."—akal.

ਅੰਗਣਾਸ [āgnyas] *Skt* अङ्गन्यास *n* (according to Hinduism) touching individual limbs in turn, while reciting the mantars. See ਕਾਤਕਾਯਨ ਸਿਮਿਤਿ, part 1, ੬: 5 to 8.

ਅੰਗ ਫਰਕਣਾ [āg pharakṇa], ਅੰਗ ਫੁਰਣਾ [āg phurṇa] *v* (for muscles) to throb, quiver or flutter involuntarily. Among the Hindus throbbing of muscles is variously considered auspicious or inauspicious. See ਚਾਲਮੀਯੀਯ ਰਾਮਾਇਣ ਅਚਨੜ ਕਾਢ, ਅ: 59. In Sikhism such a belief is not given any credence. "devi dev na sevka, tāt na māt na phurāṇ vicare."—BG

ਅੰਗਹੀਨ [āgbin] See ਸਿਕੰਦਰੀ.

ਅੰਗ ਭੰਗ [āṅ bhāṅ] *Skt* adj who has some limb broken. 2 *n* absence of some part of the body.

ਅੰਗਮ [āṅam] *Pkt* adj dear, beloved. "tū āṅam vad jāṇia."—*tukha m 4*.

ਅੰਗਰਾਊ [āṅrau] *n* Guru Angad Dev. "gurujāgat phirāṅ sih āṅrau."—*savēye m 2 ke*. 'the lion-like son of Pheru, universal guru Angad'. 2 Angira rikhi, a sage. See ਅੰਗਰੈ and ਅੰਗਿਰਾ.

ਅੰਗਰਖਾ [āṅrakha] *n* a stringed dress for protecting limbs, reaching down to the knees, is also called āga.

ਅੰਗਰਾ [āṅra] See ਅੰਗਿਰਾ. 2 *n* an ember, burning coal. "āṅra birhagant ke nikre."—*krisan*.

ਅੰਗਰਾਈ [āṅrai] See ਅੰਗਰਾਈ.

ਅੰਗਰਾਗ [āṅrag] *Skt n* a paste of saffron, musk, sandalwood, for applying to the body for fragrance. 2 clothes, ornaments, etc. for adorning the body. 3 an armour.

ਅੰਗਰਾਨਾ [āṅrana] *v* to stretch the body in order to remove languor.

ਅੰਗਰੇਜ [āṅrej], ਅੰਗਰੇਜੀ [āṅrejī] See ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ and ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ.

ਅੰਗਰੈ [āṅre] *n* the sage Angira. See ਅੰਗਿਰਾ. "paurāu āṅre guru naṅak jās gaṛau."—*savēye m / ke*. 'Pururia and Angira'.

ਅੰਗਰਾਈ [āṅrai] *n* stretching of limbs due to languor.

ਅੰਗ [āṅ] of a dear one. "barant nāsakau guṅ āṅa."—*maru solhe m 5*. See ਅੰਗ 5. 2 See ਅੰਗਰਖਾ.

ਅੰਗਾਰ [āṅar], ਅੰਗਿਆਰ [āṅiar] *Skt* अङ्गार *n* a burning coal or piece of wood; amber. "kachua kahe āṅar bhī lorau."—*asa kabir*. Here āṅar means spiritual enlightenment.

ਅੰਗਿਕਾ [āṅika] *Skt* अङ्गिका *n* a lady's garment, bodice, stays "āṅika surāgi naṅ vār rāgi."—*ramav*.

ਅੰਗਿਰਾ [āṅira] अङ्गिरस् *n* the author of several verses of Rig Ved, counted among the seven great sages and the ten lords of creation. He

is accepted as the chief priest of gods and the god of oblations. Some say that Angira is the offspring of Uru and Agneyi. At one place it is written that he was born from the mouth of Brahma. Simriti, Shradha and Swadha were his wives; Utathy; Virahspati and Mrikandu, his sons; and Bhanumati, Raka, Sinivali, Archismati, Havesmati and Punyanika were his daughters.

In the forest chapter of Mahabharat it is written that Angira was the son of Agni and his wife was named Shubha. See ਅੰਗਰੈ.

ਅੰਗੀ [āṅgi] *Skt* अङ्गी *adj* having a body, animate, living "rakho āṅgi āṅ."—*suhi m 4*. 2 a resident of Ang region "bāgi kalig āṅgi ajit."—*kalki*. 3 partisan. 4 a bodice, stay.

ਅੰਗੀਆ [āṅia] See ਅੰਗਿਰਾ.

ਅੰਗੀਕਾਰ [āṅikar], ਅੰਗੀਕਾਰ [āṅikaru] *Skt* अङ्गीकार *n* something which has been accepted or adopted. "āṅikar kio mere karte."—*guj m 5*. ਅੰਗੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ [āṅikrit], ਅੰਗੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ [āṅikritu] *Skt* अङ्गीकृत *adj* accepted, approved. "prabhī din dāal kio āṅikritu."—*kan m 4*.

ਅੰਗੀਠਾ [āṅiṭha], ਅੰਗੀਠੀ [āṅiṭhi] *n* a fire place. 2 *xa* a funeral pyre.

ਅੰਗੁਸਠ [āṅusaṭ], ਅੰਗੁਸ੍ਠ [āṅuṣṭh] *Skt* अङ्गुष्ठ *n* a thumb. "kubija udhri āṅusaṭ dhar."—*basṭ a m 5*. 'Lord Krishna pressing the thumb of the foot of Kubja with his foot and pressing upward her chin gave a sudden jerk and her crooked body was straightened.' See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਥ [āṅuṣṭ] *P* انگشت *n* a finger.

ਅੰਗੁਥਰੀ [āṅuṣṭrī] *P* انگشتری *n* a ring, finger.

ਅੰਗੁਰਿ [āṅurī], ਅੰਗੁਰੀ [āṅurī], ਅੰਗੁਰੀਆ [āṅuria] *Skt* अङ्गुरि *n* a finger. See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਲ [āṅul] *Skt* *n* a measure equal to the width of a finger. 2 See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਲਿ [āṅulī] *Skt* अङ्गुलि *n* a finger. 2 a thumb. The five fingers are named thumb (āṅuṣṭh), fore-finger (tārjī), middle-finger (mādhyma),

ring-finger (ānamika), and little finger (kanishika).

ਅੰਗੁਲਿਕਾ [āgulika] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ. 2 See ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ.

ਅੰਗੁਲਿਕਾ [āgulika], ਅੰਗੁਲਿਕਾਣ [āgulikaṇ] Skt *n* a protective leather cover worn on the thumb and the fore finger while using bow and arrows. According to Valmiki this protective cover used to be of the hide of large-sized lizards. The second cādi caritr also quotes. "bādhe baddh godhāgulikaṇ baddhā." "kahū āgulikaṇ kaṭe pāre hē." -caritr 320. 2 a housewife; a metal cap worn on the finger by a tailor.

ਅੰਗੁਲੀ [āguli] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ [āgulika] Skt ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ *n* a glove. 2 a ring, seal. "kahū āgulikadī ke rāṭan rajē." -caritr 405.

ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕਾਣ [āgulikaṇ], ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕਾਣ [āgulikaṇ] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿਕਾਣ. "su sobh āgulikaṇā." -ramav.

ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕਾ [āguliya] See ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ.

ਅੰਗੁਠਾ [āguṭha] thumb. See ਅੰਗੁਠ and ਅੰਗੁਲਿ 2.

ਅੰਗੁਠੀ [āguṭhi] *n* a ring worn on the thumb; a thumb-ring containing a mirror. 2 a ring.

ਅੰਗੁਰ [āgur] See ਅੰਗੁਰ. "pache hārio āgur." -srī m 1. 2 *P*, grapes, seedless dried grapes called kṛṣṇiṣ and with seeds called munakka. Superior quality of wine and vinegar are prepared from grapes. In India grapes of Quetta and Kandhar are of a superior quality. 3 grape vine.

ਅੰਗੁਰੀ [āguri] *n* newly sprouted crop. "cori mīrāg āguri khaī." -oṣkar. "hāri āguri gadha carē." -gāu kabir. Here gadha means pride that feeds on green sproutings i.e. āguri means virtues of good deeds like charity, etc. 2 drink such as wine, vinegar, etc. made from grapes. 3 adj of the colour of grapes, light green.

ਅੰਗੋਚਾ [āgocha] Skt something to clean a body, especially a towel; a large handkerchief, "Isnan dio kar ap āgochan pōch sudhare."

-gurusobha.

ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ [āgrez], ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ [āgrezi] See ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ and ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ.

ਅੰਘ [āgh] Skt ਅਘ *vr* to go, begin, gamble, stain, mark, stumble, complain, make haste. ਅੰਘਿ [āghri], ਅੰਘੀ [āghri] Skt ਅਘਿ *n* a root. 2 a foot, which leaves a mark on the ground. See ਅੰਘ *vr* "āghri sam arbid saras tēv mān sam madhup karijē." -NP.

ਅੰਘ [āṅ] See ਅੰਕ, ਅੰਗ and ਅੰਗੁ.

ਅੰਘਣ [āṅa], ਅੰਘਣ [āṅaṇ], ਅੰਘਣ [āṅaṇ], ਅੰਘਣ [āṅaṇa] See ਅੰਘਣ. "sahu bēṭha āṅaṇ māz."

-var maru 2 m 5. Here āṅaṇ means 'the mind.' "mīrātkarā āṅaṇe bare." -vaḍ alahṇā m 1.

ਅੰਘੁ [āṅu] See ਅੰਕ and ਅੰਗ. "ham mel bhare duhcāria hāri rakh-hu āṅi āṅu." -suhi m 4. 'Take our side, O favouring God.'

ਅੰਘਿ [āṅi] ਅੰ-ਅ: See ਅਘੋਅਘੋ.

ਅੰਘ (āc) Skt ਅਘ *vr* to bow, worship, decorate, beg, reveal, remove, spread, collect. 2 Skt ਅਘਿ *n* a flame, i.e. sorrow, woe. "rāṭi āc dukh nā lai." -bher a m 3. 3 Skt ਅਘ a scratch, abrasion, "bhumi rāgavī mājhi visula bag, jo nār pir nīvajā tina āc nā lag." -var ram 2 m 5. 'Living in the thorny garden of the Divine, one does not get a scratch.'

ਅੰਘਰ [ācar], ਅੰਘਰਾ [ācra], ਅੰਘਰ [ācol], ਅੰਘਰ [ācla], ਅੰਘਰ [ācalu] Skt ਅਘਰ *n* the end part of a scarf or a headcloth, fringe, border. "ācal gāhīa sadhu ka." -asa m 5 birhāre. "ācīa gāhāio jān apne kau." -naṭ m 5. 2 a garment. "kahū cācīa ācīa ko bānavr." -coritr 405.

ਅੰਘਰੀ [ācūri] See ਅੰਜਲੀ.

ਅੰਜ [āj] Skt ਅਯ *vr* to clean, go, admire, brighten, rub oil, decorate.

ਅੰਜਣ [ājan] See ਅੰਜਨ. 2 *n* bringing. "cuṅ cuṅ ājan butā." -BG

ਅੰਜਨ [ājan] Skt ਅਯਨ *n* antimony ground into collyrium, "gīan ājan gurī dīa āgīan ādher bīnas." -sukhmani. 2 black ink. 3 wealth

"ājān mahī nirājan rāhīc."—*suhi m 1. 4* a mountain of collyrium mentioned in Valmiki's Ramayan. 5 night. 6 a paste for massage on the body. See ਅੰਜ. *vr* "gīan ājanī mera mānu isānāc."—*dhana a m 5. 7* a lizard. 8 *Skt* अजन sitting in a solitary place; isolation; seclusion. "ape sōb ghāt bhogve suami, ape hī sōb ājan."—*var bīha m 4. "jā upar jūgātī vāsī kīni ape gurumukhī ājan."*—*mālā a m 1. 9* in the dialect of Chamba hills, ājan stands for the knot tied on the clothes of the bride and the bridegroom.

ਅੰਜਨ ਕਿਰਿ [ājān girī] See ਅੰਜਨ 4.

ਅੰਜਨਾ [ājāna] *v* to apply collyrium to the eyes. "ājān tesa ājīc jesa pīru bhavē."—*suhi chāt m 1. 2 Skt* *n* a sty, a pimple on the eyelid. 3 In Sastarnammela, a young maiden doing a facial makeup is mentioned as ājāna. "ājānā ke nām lē." 4 Hanuman's mother. See ਅੰਜਨੀ.

ਅੰਜਨਿ [ājāni] *adv* with collyrium. 2 with massage paste (abhyājan). See ਅੰਜਨ 6.

ਅੰਜਨੀ [ājāni] *Skt* अञ्जनी *n* wife of the monkey (or forest dweller) Keshri and mother of Hanuman; Anjāna. 2 maya (wealth, illusion). 3 woman with body covered with sandalwood paste etc. "ājāni ke dhīr hē."—*ramav. 'Horses are as volatile as pupils of a woman's eye.'* 4 a sty.

ਅੰਜਨੀਸੁਤ [ājānisut], ਅੰਜਨੀਜ [ājānij], ਅੰਜਨੀਤਨਯ [ājānitāny] son of Anjani; Hanuman, Anjani Kumar.

ਅੰਜਮਨ [ājman] See ਅੰਜੁਮਨ.

ਅੰਜਲਿ [ājālī], ਅੰਜਲੀ [ājālī] *Skt* अञ्जलि *n* palms joined in the form of a cup. 2 palmfuls of water thrown as dedication to the dead forefathers. The Sikh Gurus have rejected the practice and have advised the people to accept the will of the Almighty. In Guru Granth Sahib under the title ājī in mālā

measure in the line "sājog vijog dhur-hu hī hua." we are advised to abide by the will of the Divine. 3 See ਅੰਜੁਲੀ.

ਅੰਜਮ [ājām] *P* اَچَم *n* an end, a consequence, finale. 2 result.

ਅੰਜੀਐ [ājīe] See ਅੰਜਨਾ.

ਅੰਜੀਰ [ājīr] *Skt* अजीर *P* اَجِير *n* a fig tree and its fruit. *L* Ficus carica. Its fruit contains seed. It is sweet in taste. Physicians of the Greek system of medicine use it in several prescriptions. Figs of Kabul and Iran are very sweet; their effect is hot and moist. 2 a town, 30 miles away from Qilat in Balochistan.

ਅੰਜੀਲ [ājīl] See ਇੰਜੀਲ.

ਅੰਜੁਮ [ājūm] *A* اَچْم plural of ਨਜਮ (planet). stars.

ਅੰਜੁਮਨ [ājūman] *P* اَچْمَن *n* an assembly of eminent persons. ਅੰਜੁਮ is plural of ਨਜਮ (star); a place where eminent persons, celebrities of society, gather.

ਅੰਜੁਰੀ [ājūrī], ਅੰਜੁਲੀ [ājulī] See ਅੰਜਨੀ. 2 joining of both hands in salutation "kāzī sādhu ājūlī punu vada."—*sohila.*

ਅੰਝੁ [ājhu] *n* a tear.

ਅੰਝ [āj], ਅੰਝੁ [ājhu] *adv* thus, like this, in this way.

ਅੰਡ [ād] *Skt* अण्ड *n* an egg. 2 a testicle "tāb tere dou ād cābehe."—*cārītr 43. 3* the universe, which is be egg-shaped. 4 a musk-carrying navel. 5 Kamdev, Cupid. 6 cupola of a temple. 7 semen. 8 short form for ਅੰਡਾਕ (oviparous) "ād bīnāsī jēr bīnāsī."—*sar m 5. 9* a son of king Yayati.

ਅੰਡਾਕ [ādāj] *Skt* *n* born like fish, birds, reptiles etc. from eggs, oviparous. "ādāj jērāj utbhuj sēāj tere kīte jāta."—*sor m 1. 2* the world, the universe, the earth. "ādāj phor jor vichor."—*bīla thīti m 1. See* ਅੰਡਾਕ and ਸਿਸ੍ਟਿ ਚਚਨਾ.

ਅੰਡਤੁਕ [ādātuk] *n* egg-like world whose one half is the earth and the other half is the sky. "ādātuk jācē bhāsmātī."—*mālā namdev.*

'Mortal persons are the residue.' See ਭਾਸ਼ਣੀ. **ਅੰਤ ਬੰਢ** [āṇ bāṇ] *n* incompatible speech. 2 out of context babble. 3 *adj* crooked, bent. **ਅੰਤ ਕ੍ਰਿਧਿ** [āṇ vṛiddhi] عرق Hydrocele. accumulation of serous fluid about the testes. It is caused by living in a flatulent way, eating rheumy substances, copulation by restraining normal excretory system, drinking too much toddy wine. In medical books its seven forms, each born of winds, bile, impure blood, etc. are mentioned; its patient must get himself treated at once by a competent doctor. Good medicines for rubbing, pasting or eating should be used so that the cause of the enlargement of testes is removed. The following medicine has been found to be effective: Take a bark of large myrobalan, terminalia chebula, wormwood, carriander seed, each 2 tolas, cloves 1 tola, cassia acufolia 4 tolas, all ground and sieved, add to it one and a half times sugar and same amount of honey. Mix all these and keep them in an earthen vessel; this should be lapped up or eaten with water in quantity according to the patient's age. One tola intoxicating hemp mixed with brown lump sugar should be bound around the testes; alternatively the fruit of dhak tree soaked in water and mixed with ghee (clarified butter) should be rubbed as well as bound around the testes.

**ਅੰਤਾ** [āṇa] See ਅੰਤ.

**ਅੰਤਾਕਾਰ** [āṇakar] *Skt adj* egg shaped; oval; elliptical. 2 *n* geography and astronomy.

**ਅੰਤ** [āṇ] *Skt* अन्त *vr* to tie. 2 *Skt* अन्त *n* the end, death. 3 a consequence, effect, result. 4 boundary, extent. 5 the last breath, the time of death. "āṇ ki bar nahi kachu tera."—gāu kabir 6 centre, middle. 7 See ਅੰਤਰ.

**ਅੰਤ ਸਾਖਾਈ** [āṇ sakhai] *adj* who helps at the last moment (death). 2 who remains a constant

friend till the end. 3 *n* religion. 4 God.

**ਅੰਤਾਸਥ** [ātasth] *Skt* अन्तःस्थ *adj* who is at the centre; situated in the interior. 2 *n* in grammar, four characters ਘ, ਚ, ਲ, ਵ which are between kavaraḡ and uḡmavarāṇ, (ਭ, ਥ, ਦ, ਠ) characters. 3 human soul.

**ਅੰਤਰਕਰਣ** [ātahkarāṇ] *Skt* अन्तःकरण *n* the inner organ of sense in alliance with which the external sense organs function. It has four forms:

(1) mind (ਮਨ) from which arise will or volition, doubt and error.

(2) intelligence (ਬੁੱਧਿ) from which come ideas and decisions.

(3) cerebrum (ਚਿੱਤ) in the sense of thought and memory.

(4) ego (ਅਹੰਕਾਰ) by which the relation with things is established; the selfhood; self-assertion. Guru Nanak Dev has referred to these faculties in Japuji: "tithē gharē suratī (mind as consciousness), matī (selfhood, I-ness), manī (mind as will or volition) and budhī (mind as thought and memory)"

**ਅੰਤਰ ਪੁਰ** [ātah pur] *Skt* अन्तःपुर *n* a palace for ladies situated between (ਅੰਤ) the city (ਪੁਰ) and the king's court. 2 the interior part of a house.

**ਅੰਤਕ** [ātak] *n* death. 2 Yam, god of death. 3 *adj* who ends or causes death. "ātak jam jāb kene ave."—krīṣṇ. 4 This word is also used for ātak meaning terror. "ānāḡ ardhāḡak ke ātak te."—cārītr. 'Cupid for fear of Shiv.'

**ਅੰਤਕ ਧਾਮ** [ātak dham] *n* the land of the Yam. "āt ko ātak dham padhare."—akāl.

**ਅੰਤਕਾਨੀ** [ātakni] *n* a gun, rifle, musket.—sāṇama.

**ਅੰਤਕਾਲ** [ātka] *n* the time of death; death.

**ਅੰਤ ਕੇ ਧਾਮ** [āt ke dham] See ਅੰਤਕ ਧਾਮ.

**ਅੰਤ ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ** [āt krīya] *n* death ceremony. 2 funeral rites. See ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਯੋਧ and ਮ੍ਰਿਤਕ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ.

**ਅੰਤਜ** [āṇaj] *Skt* अंतर्ज *n* born in the lowest caste; a shudra. 2 lowly. Rishi Atri has mentioned

seven low castes: washerman (ਪੋਥੀ), leather worker (ਚਮਾਰ), actor or acrobat (ਨਟ), house breaker (ਭੰਜਕਾ), water-carrier (ਤਿਉਰ), distiller of liquor (ਕਲਾਲ) and bhil (ਭੀਲ).

ਅੰਤ ਦਸਾਨ [āt dasan] *n* reducer to the last stage; death; Yam, the god of death. "tīh upar ādasanhi dhayo."—krīśan.

ਅੰਤਮ [ātam] See ਅੰਤਿਮ.

ਅੰਤਰ [ātar] *Skt* अन्तर *n* a distance, space, interstice. "nisi dīn ātar jyō ātar bakhanīyat."—GPS.

2 a cover, curtain, screen. "jin kau pras tumari pritam tīn kau ātar nahi."—mala m 5.

3 difference, distinction. "harījan harī antaru nahi."—s m 9. 4 a secret. "le tāko ātar muhi kahīyhu."—cārītr 55. 5 inside. 6 mind.

7 intestine, gut. 8 ਅੰਤ-ਅਰਿ arrow. "prithme bhikham nam le āt sabad arī dehu, sut adī ātar ucar nam ban lakh lehu."—sānama.

Bhisham's enemy Arjun, Arjun's charioteer Krishan, Krishan's enemy an arrow.

ਅੰਤਰ ਸਾਖੀ [ātar sakhi] *adj* bosom friend. "ātar sakhi prabhu soi."—vaḍ m 3.

ਅੰਤਰ ਹਿਰਦਾ [ātar hīrda] *n* conscience, soul, innermost organ of sense. "jisū ātaru hīrda sudhu hr."—bīrha m 4.

ਅੰਤਰਗਤ [ātergat] *Skt* अन्तर्गत *adj* achieved to the innermost extent.

ਅੰਤਰਗਤਿ [ātergati] *n* inward condition, state of mental poise bereft of evil thoughts and actions. "man tēn arpīo ātergati kinī."—gāu a m 1. 2 *adv* achieved at the innermost level.

"ātar gati tūrathī māhi nau."—japu.

ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮ [ātarjam], ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮਿ [ātarjami], ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮੀ [ātarjami] *Skt* अन्तर्यामिन् *adj* knowing (or perceiving) innermost thoughts. 2 persuasive by settling in inner mind. "thakur ātarjam."—sar m 5. "jatēn karē manukh dāhkavē ohu ātarjami jānē."—dhana m 5.

ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਨ [ātar dhan] *Skt* अन्तर्धान *n* concealment, hypocrisy, secrecy. 2 *adj* hidden, secret,

disappeared.

ਅੰਤਰ ਧਿਆਨ [ātar dhīan], ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਨ [ātar dhyan] See ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਨ. 2 *n* a mental view of the soul.

ਅੰਤਰ ਭਾਵ [ātar bhav] *Skt* अन्तर्भाव *n* heart's object or desire, intention. 2 internal understanding. 3 non-existence, destruction.

ਅੰਤਰ ਭੂਤ [ātar bhut] *Skt* अन्तर्भूत *adj* existing within; included in the self. 2 *n* an individual soul; spiritual essence of a living being.

ਅੰਤਰਮਲ [ātar mal] *Skt* अन्तर्मल *n* mental impurity, pollution of the mind. 2 filth in the stomach.

ਅੰਤਰ ਮੁਖ [ātar mukh] *Skt* अन्तर्मुख *adj* who turns mental impulses inward. 2 one with face turned within.

ਅੰਤਰ ਲਾਪਿਕਾ [ātar lapika] *Skt* अन्तर्लपिका *n* a poetic figure of speech. See ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ.

ਅੰਤਰਵੇਦ [ātarved] *Skt* अन्तर्वेद *adj* a country having altars of different religions. 2 *n* a country lying between the rivers Ganges and Yamuna, mentioned as Brahmavarat in the Hindu scriptures. 3 a country between two rivers, doab.

ਅੰਤਰਵੇਦੀ [ātarvedi] *adj* who dwells between two rivers. See ਅੰਤਰਵੇਦ. an inhabitant of an inter-river basin; a resident of Brahmavarat.

ਅੰਤਰਾ [ātra] *n* a refrain and pause in the text of a hymn. 2 a distance, gap. 3 a cover, shield, obstruction. "jin ke bhūtārī hē ātra, jēse pāsū tēse uī nārā."—bher namdev. 4 according to Yog, ātra is what disturbs mental tranquility. See ਧੋਗ ਦਰਸਨ 1-30. 5 *adv* without, except.

ਅੰਤਰਿ [ātarī] *adj* internal, inner. "ātarī rog maha dukh."—maru solhe m 3. 2 *adv* within, inside. "nanak rāvī rahīo sabh ātarī."—mala m 5. 3 in the mind or the heart. "ātarī bīkhu mukhī āmrītū sunāvē."—gāu m 5. "ātarī cīta nid nā sovr."—var sor m 3.

ਅੰਤਰਿਕ [ātrikḥ], ਅੰਤਰਿਕ [ātrikkh], ਅੰਤਰੀਕ



[ātrich] *Skt* अन्तरिक्ष *n* space between the earth and the heaven. 2 the sky. 3 the other world. "ātrich bhāe pache lok pachtat he."—*BGK*. 'People do not honour saints during their lifetimes but repent after they are gone.'

ਅੰਤਰੀਖ [ātrīk] *Skt* अन्तरिक्ष *adj* inner, internal. 2 *n* garment for the torso; shorts dhoti.

ਅੰਤਰੂ [ātaru] See ਅੰਤਰ. "ātaru sitaku sāṭi hoṭ."—*asa m 3*. 2 mind.

ਅੰਤਰੂ ਹਿਰਦਾ [ātaru hīrda] See ਅੰਤਰ ਹਿਰਦਾ.

ਅੰਤਰੰਗ [ātrāṅg] *Skt* अन्तरङ्ग *adj* from the heart. 2 internal.

ਅੰਤਰੰਗ ਸਭਾ [ātrāṅg sabha] an assembly or committee of special members; members managing a committee.

ਅੰਤਰਵੰਤ [ātvāt] *Skt* अन्त वन्त *adj* liable to meet with ruin, destructible.

ਅੰਤਰੀ [ātri] See ਅੰਤਰ.

ਅੰਤਾ [āta] See ਅੰਤਿਮ.

ਅੰਤਿ [āti] at last, in the end. "āti gāra pāchutai."—*sri m 3*. 2 the last time, at the time of death.

ਅੰਤਿਮ [ātim] *Skt* अन्तिम *adj* last, final.

ਅੰਤਿਵਾਰ [ātrivar] See ਅੰਤਿ. "ātrivar namu gahīṇa."—*asa m 5*.

ਅੰਤੀ [āti] *adj* last, final. "jāhi āti ausarai banat he."—*kāl m 4*.

ਅੰਤੂ [ātu] See ਅੰਤ and ਅੰਤਰ. "ātu nā jape kita akar."—*jāpu*.

ਅੰਤੇ [āte] at last, at the last time. "āte satiguru bolia."—*sadu*.

ਅੰਤਰ [āty] *Skt* अन्तर *adj* last, final. 2 *n* Yam, the god of death. 3 the numeral 10,000,000, 000,000,000. See ਸੰਖਰਾ.

ਅੰਤਰਜ [ātyaj] See ਅੰਤਰ.

ਅੰਤਰੰਤਕ [ātyātāk] ਅੰਤਰ-ਅੰਤਕ the word ਅੰਤਕ in the final position. "adī ṣābād khāk ucarke ātyātāk pad dīn."—*sānama*. 'Adding ਅੰਤਕ to ਖਲ (wicked person) it becomes ਖਲਾਂਤਕ which

means a noose.

ਅੰਤਰਾਨੁਪਾਸ [ātyanupras] See ਅਨੁਪਾਸ 5.

ਅੰਤਰੇਸ਼੍ਠਿ [ātyeṣṭi] See ਅੰਤਰਿਯ and ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਮੇਧ.

ਅੰਤ੍ਰ [ātr] See ਅੰਤਰ. 2 *Skt* अन्त्र *n* an intestine (that ties the body tightly).

ਅੰਤ੍ਰਕ [ātrāk] *n* difference. 2 *adj* internal, inner. "īh ātrāk man me pāhīcano."—*NP*.

ਅੰਤ੍ਰ ਜੁਰ [ātr jvar] *n* fever related to intestine, See ਤਪ (1)

ਅੰਤ੍ਰ ਧਨ [ātr dhan], ਅੰਤ੍ਰ ਧਯਾਨ [ātrā dhyan] See ਅੰਤਰ ਧਨ and ਅੰਤਰ ਧਿਆਨ.

ਅੰਤ੍ਰੀਕ [ātrīk] See ਅੰਤਰਿਕ. "bahay ka ātrīk bakhana."—*NP* 'external and internal.'

ਅੰਦ [ād] *Skt* अन् to tie. 2 *P* ५ *n* a desire. 3 wonder. 4 period of five hundred or fifteen thousand years. 5 short form for ਗੁੰਦ are. In this case it comes at the end of a word as "mardā akīl ād."

ਅੰਦਕ [ādak] *P* ۱۱ *adj* little, some, less, short.

ਅੰਦਰ [ādar] *P* ۱۱ *adv* in, inside. 2 *A* rare. 3 *n* barren land. 4 a threshing floor. 5 See ਅੰਦਰੂ.

ਅੰਦਰਹੂ [ādarhu] from inside, from within. "ādarhu jin ka mohu tuṭa."—*anādu*

ਅੰਦਰੂ [ādaru] See ਅੰਦਰ. "ādaru sital sāṭi."—*var bīla m 3*. 2 mind, soul. "ādaru laga ram nāmī."—*sri m 5*.

ਅੰਦਰੂ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ [ādaru citu] *n* mind, soul, conscience. "īis da ādaru citu nā bhījāi."—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ [ādruni] *P* ۱۱ *adj* inner, internal.

ਅੰਦਲੀਬ [ādlib] *A* ۱۱ *n* a nightingale.

ਅੰਦਾਖਤਨ [ādaxtan] *P* ۱۱ *v* to throw, cast, drop.

ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ [ādaj], ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ [ādaja] *P* ۱۱ *n* an estimate, guess, conjecture. 2 weight. 3 measurement. 4 part, portion. 5 an instance, example. 6 proper, appropriate, suitable. "bolī sake nā ādaja."—*bīla kabir*. 'God cannot be talked about even on the basis of guess work.' "laphaj kamāi ādaja."—*maru solhe m 5*

ਅੰਦਾਮ [ādam] *P* اندام *n* body. 2 management, administration, arrangement. 3 beauty.

ਅੰਦੇਸ਼ [ādeś] *P* اندیش *adj* who thinks; used terminally in a word as in ਦੂਰਅੰਦੇਸ਼.

ਅੰਦੇਸਰਾ [ādesra], ਅੰਦੇਸਰੇ [ādesro], ਅੰਦੇਸਾ [ādesa] *P* اندیش *n* apprehension, anxiety. "sabh rahio ādesaro maio."—*sor m 5*. "jo jən bhəjanu kare prabhu tera tise ādesa nahi."—*sor m 5*. 2 doubt, double-mindedness, diffidence. 3 fear, apprehension, misgiving.

ਅੰਦੋਹ [ādoḥ] *P* اندوہ *n* grief, sorrow. 2 worry, anxiety. "dukh ādoḥ nahī tih thau."—*gauravidas*.

ਅੰਦੋਖਨ [ādokhtan] *P* اندوختن *v* to gather; to accumulate; to serve; to repay debt.

ਅੰਦੋਲ [ādol] *Skr* अन्दोल *v* to shake, rock, swing.

ਅੰਦੋਲਨ [ādolan] See ਅੰਦੋਲ.

ਅੰਦ੍ਰ [ādr] See ਅੰਦਰ. 2 See ਅੰਤ੍ਰ.

ਅੰਦ੍ਰਹੁ [ādrhu] *adv* from inside, from the heart, heartily. "tapa na hove ādrhu lobhu."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

ਅੰਦ੍ਰਾਉਲ [ādraul] *n* ਅੰਤ੍ਰ-ਅਵਲਿ intestines (colon), guts, See ਅੰਤ੍ਰ.

ਅੰਧ [ādh] *Skr* अन्ध *v* to close eyes, not to see. 2 *Skr adj* blind. 3 ignorant, devoid of thought. 4 *n* a blindman. 5 water. 6 an owl. 7 darkness. 8 ignorance. "āgrani ādh kamaī."—*var sor m 3*. 9 a defect in poetics where the poet writes contrary to the rules, as "nasika kamāl jesi nen hē nāgare se." See ਕਾਵਿ ਦੇਸ਼. 10 *Skr* अन्धु *n* a chain. "jaria ādh kādḥ par dāre."—*datt*. 'with the net and chain on the shoulder.'

ਅੰਧਭ੍ਰਿ [ādhau] blind; who cannot see. 2 ignorant. 3 vain, proud.

ਅੰਧ ਅੰਧਾਰ [ādh ādhar], ਅੰਧ ਅੰਧਾਰਾ [ādh ādhara] *n* heavy darkness, pitch darkness. 2 ignorance, lack of education. "bajh guru hē ādh ādhara."—*majh a m 1*. 3 *adj* who has no knowledge of a shape or appearance. "āgrani

ādhā ādh ādhara."—*majh a m 1*.

ਅੰਧ ਸੁਤ [ādh sut] *n* son of the blind (Dhritrashtar); Duryodhan and his brother Dussasan, etc.

ਅੰਧਕ [ādhak] *Skr n* a blind person. "tam prakas āndhakah."—*sahas m 5*. 2 a sub-caste of Yadavs which started with Andhak, son of Yudhajit. 3 a demon, son of Kashyap who drank so heavily that he came to be known as Andhak (blind with drunk).<sup>1</sup> He is said to have one thousand heads and two thousands arms. He stole the wish-fulfilling pariṣat tree from Indar's garden in heaven. Shiv destroyed him. "jīm ādhak sō har yudh karyo."—*rudr*. 4 A blind ascetic of Vaishya caste, whose son Sravan (Sindhu) was thought to be a wild animal in the dark night, and shot to death, by King Dashrath with a sound-directed arrow.

ਅੰਧਕਾਰ [ādhakāh] to the blind one. See ਅੰਧਕ 1.

ਅੰਧ ਕਰਮ [ādh karam] *n* a thoughtless action; actions taken in ignorance. "jag ādh hē ādhe karam kamaī."—*var bīha m 3*.

ਅੰਧਕ ਰਿਪੁ [ādhak ripu] *n* Shiv, See ਅੰਧਕ 3.

ਅੰਧਕਾਰ [ādhkar] *Skr n* darkness. 2 ignorance, lack of education. "ādhkar mahī bhāra pragas."—*gāḍ m 5*. 'Light of knowledge appeared.'

ਅੰਧਕੁਪ [ādhkup] *adja* blind well, 2 permanent darkness within a well. 3 *n* world as ignorance. "ādhkup te kādhe care."—*majh m 5*. 4 an underground cell close to a well.

ਅੰਧਕਾੰਧ [ādhkādḥ] ਅੰਧਕ-ਅੰਧ, demon Andhak blind with drunk. "ādhkādḥ phiryo tabe jay dōdbhin bājai."—*rudr*. 2 ignorant and imbecile.

<sup>1</sup>An ancient tale is there to the effect that once, laughingly, Parvati covered Shiv eyes with her palms. From this was born Andhak. He gained his eye-sight through meditation.

ਅੰਧ ਕੀਮ [ādh kām] See ਅੰਧ ਕਰਮ.

ਅੰਧ ਗਤਿ [ādh gatī] *n* the gait of a blindman.  
2 thoughtless behaviour. "dhūḍat dōlhī ādh gatī."—*s kabir*.

ਅੰਧ ਘੋਰ [ādh ghor] *n* pitch darkness; terrifying darkness. 2 hugely ignorant. 3 a terribly ignorant person. "āḍkh murakh ādh ghor."—*japu*.

ਅੰਧਤਮਿਸ਼੍ਰ [ādh tamisr] *n* a particular hell so dark that one cannot see one's own stretched hand. 2 ignorance, which is a form of dense darkness.

ਅੰਧ ਧੁੰਦ [ādh dhūd], ਅੰਧ ਧੁੰਧ [ādh dhūdh] *n* darkness intensified with fog. 2 a bad custom, wrong conduct. 3 injustice. 4 ignorance.

ਅੰਧ ਧੰਧ [ādh dhādh] See ਅੰਧਕਰਮ. 2 *S* tyranny, cruelty. 3 disorder, mismanagement.

ਅੰਧ ਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [ādh netra] اب‌المر Amaurosis is a disease of the eyes, resulting in partial or total loss of sight. It is caused by head injury, brain tumour syphilitic boil, excessive copulation, diseased eyelids, studying in dim light, headache with pain in eyeballs, taking too much liquor or smoking, and sudden stoppage of menses in women etc. Its treatment should be had from an efficient physician or doctor who after exhaustive testing may properly treat the patient.

A patient of amaurosis should take rich invigorating food and should completely abstain from copulation. The following medicine is very good for a patient suffering from eye-diseases: melt one tola of pure lead, mix it with one tola of mercury while it is hot; then take blue glass, oxide of zinc, cardamom, parched borax, mother of pearl, stone of Basra, caltha patustri, dosel, cold sugar and camphor all one tola each, white antimony four tolas, black antimony ten tolas, raw opium three masas. All those

things should be finely ground and dissolved in one bottle of rose water. Two chhatanks juice of margossa leaves, two chhatanks of bould myrobalan, bellax myrobalan and embile myrobalan, one chhatanks extract of root of amonum anthorhiyam or berberis aristate, be mixed and ground fine like collyrium and put in a blue bottle. By putting this in the eyes with a needle, diseases of the eyes are cured. But care should be taken to ensure that the needle, used by one person is not used by others without thoroughly cleaning it. Medicines prescribed for green cataract are also useful for this disease which also has two more forms; one blind by day but able to see during the night; and two vice versa that is blind during the night but not so during the day. This disease is cured by putting drops of the liquid of the shell of Bellorica myrobalan in the eyes and eating bread of wheat flour with fresh ghee poured on it while it is still hot. This is to be taken for seven days. Daily licking of the powder of the three myrobalans mixed with half tola of ghee of cow's milk is also useful. Seeds of Kulpha (potulaca oleracca) three masas, coriander seeds three masas, ground and mixed with mucilage of the seeds, quince fruit three masas is also beneficial. White sandalwood rubbed in rose water should be rubbed on the forehead. "pathri baiphirāg ādhnetra."—*caritr* 405.

ਅੰਧ ਪਤਿ [ādh patī] *n* night, See ਮਹਾਨਿਸ਼.

ਅੰਧ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ [ādh parāpara] *n* a thoughtless observance of an old custom; blind faith.

ਅੰਧ ਖਿਲ [ādh bil], ਅੰਧ ਖਿਲਾ [ādh bila] *n* a dark hole; vagina; vulva. 2 illiteracy, ignorance. "ādh bila te kaḍh-hu karte."—*dev m* 5.

ਅੰਧ ਬੀਰਾਭ [ādh bicar] *n* blind or incomplete

thought. "ādhra ādh bicar."—var sar m 1.  
 ਅੰਧਰਾ [ādhra] *n* a blind person. See ਅੰਧ.  
 ਅੰਧਰਾਣਾ [ādhraṭa], ਅੰਧਰਾਤਾ [ādhraṭa] *n* night blindness, amaurosis. See ਅੰਧਨੇਤਾ.  
 ਅੰਧਰੀ [ādhri] *adj* dark. "jese rat ādhri."—BG  
 ਅੰਧਲਾ [ādhla], ਅੰਧਲੀ [ādhli] *n* a blind person, the blind. 2 *adj* ignorant, thoughtless. "ādhri matī ādhli."—suhi chēt m 1. 3 Shraavan's father and mother  
 ਅੰਧ ਵਰਤਾਰਾ [ādh vartara], ਅੰਧ ਵਰਤਾਵਾ [ādh vartava] *n* thoughtless behaviour. "ādh vartava bhau duja."—sava m 1.  
 ਅੰਧ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ [ādh viśvas] *Skt n* blind faith; belief without reason.  
 ਅੰਧਾ [ādha] blind and ignorant. See ਅੰਧ "ādha agu je thī kīu padhar jāne."—suhi chēt m 1. "nanak hukam na bujhāi ādha kahi soī."—var ram 1 m 2. "ādhe ehī nā akhiānī jin mukhi loṭṭ nāhī, ādhe soī nanka khasamhu ghuthe jāhī."—var ram 1 m 2  
 ਅੰਧਾ ਅਖਰ [ādha akhar] See ਵਾਉਂਦੁਆਉ.  
 ਅੰਧਾ ਕੂਪ [ādha kup] See ਅੰਧ ਕੂਪ. 2 stubborn and ignorant persons who do not let light from outside come inside. "manhu jī ādhe kup kahīa birad nā jānnī."—var sar m 1.  
 ਅੰਧਾ ਧੁੰਧ [ādha dhūdh] See ਅੰਧ ਧੁੰਧ.  
 ਅੰਧਾਰ [ādhar] ignorance, See ਅੰਧਕਾਰ. "pau sāt sārī lagu cārī mīṭe dukh ādhar."—sri m 5.  
 ਅੰਧਾਰੀ [ādhari] *adj* dark. 2 lacking knowledge; ignorant. "deh ādhari ādh."—vaḍ chāl m 5.  
 ਅੰਧਾਲੀ [ādhali] temporary blindness and giddiness because of some defect in the stomach and the brain or because of debility.  
 ਅੰਧਿਆਰ [ādhīar], ਅੰਧਿਆਰਾ [ādhīara] *n* darkness. 2 ignorance. "nam mīle canān ādhīar."—bīla m 1. "kīu karī nirmal kīu karī ādhīara."—srdh gosātī.  
 ਅੰਧਿਆਰੀ [ādhīari] *adj* (feminine) dark. 2 *n* ignorance. "bin satīgurū ādhīari."—guj m 5.  
 ਅੰਧੀ [ādhī] *adj* (feminine) blind, uneducated.

See ਅੰਧੀ and ਅੰਧ. "ādhī rayatī gīan vīhūnī."—var asa.

ਅੰਧੀ ਕੋਠੀ [ādhī koṭhī] *n* a dark cell. 2 an ignorant mind. "ādhī koṭhī tera nam nāhī."—asa m 1. 3 womb, mercy.

ਅੰਧੁਲਾ [ādhulau], ਅੰਧੁਲਾ [ādhula] *adj* dark, with or in darkness. 2 ignorant, devoid of knowledge. "ādhulau dhādh kamāi."—bher m 1. "bharamī bhulānā ādhula."—sri m 1. 3 intoxicated with pride. 4 *n* a blind man.

ਅੰਧੁਲਾ [ādhula] See ਅੰਧੁਲਾ. 2 *adj* smeared or stained with dirt. "matu bhasam ādhule garab jāhī."—basāt a m 1.

ਅੰਧੇ ਕੂਪ [ādhe kup] See ਅੰਧ ਕੂਪ. "manhu jī ādhe kup."—var sar m 1.

ਅੰਧੇਰ [ādher], ਅੰਧੇਰਾ [ādhera] See ਅੰਧਕਾਰ. "āgīan ādher bīnā."—sukhmanī. 2 injustice. 3 ignorance. 4 *adj* being ignorant. 5 blind. "koṭī prāgas nā dīst ādhera."—ram m 5. 'In spite of countless lights, a blindman cannot see.' See ਦਿਸੈ.

ਅੰਧੇਰੀ [ādherī] See ਅੰਧੀ.

ਅੰਧੇਰੀ ਕੋਠੀ [ādherī koṭhī] *n* a cell in a prison which generally has no light. 2 womb.

ਅੰਧੇ [ādhā] See ਅੰਧ and ਅੰਧਉ. "ādhā bol mugadh gavar."—prabha m 1. 'mentally blind, enamoured fool, deaf to Guru's sermon.'

ਅੰਧਾਰ [ādhīar], ਅੰਧਾਰਾ [ādhīara] See ਅੰਧਕਾਰ. 2 ignorance. "dukh drīdr ādhīar ko nā."—savrye m 4 ke. "ta mīṭīa sagal ādhīara."—sor m 1.

ਅੰਧੂ [ādhū] *n* a hybrid caste of hunters and fowlers. 2 a country lying between Krishna and Gudawari rivers. It is now called Tilangana. 3 people of Andhra, originally independent, were conquered by Ashoka. After him they again became independent and progressed so much that their rule extended upto the western ghats where they began to

rule after deposing the 'Kanav' dynasty. These Andhra kings, thirty in all, ruled for about 450 years and at last their rule ended around 225 AD. The title of these kings was Shatkarni, Pulmai IV being their last king.

ਅੰਧੁ ਵੰਸ਼ [ādhru vāṣ] See ਅੰਧੁ 3.

ਅੰਨ [ān] See ਅੰਨ. *n* corn, grain, edible stuff.

"ān te rāhta dukh dehu sāhta."—*prabha a m 5*.

2 vital air. "lāgria pirā ān."—*var maru 2*

ḍākhne *m 5*. 3 some other. See ਅਨਰ. "ān

marag tā-hu."—*savrye m 4 ke*.

ਅੰਨਸਾਲ [ānsal], ਅੰਨਸਾਲਾ [ānsala] *n* a community kitchen; an alms house "ghar ghar ānsal karchaḍa."—*dilip*.

ਅੰਨਕਾ [ānka] *n* the earth, producer of grains. 2 goddess Anpurna.

ਅੰਨਕੁਟ [ānkuṭ] *Sk* अन्नकुट *n* a pile of food; a Hindu festival falling on the day following Divali. On this day devotees place food in front of the deity, but religious books allow it to be celebrated on any day between the moonless and full moon day of the month of Katak.

ਅੰਨਚ [ānac] *Sk* अन्यच्च *adv* others too; more again.

ਅੰਨਚੇਤ੍ਰ [ānchetr] *Sk* अन्नचत्र *n* a place where the hungry get food; a free public kitchen.

ਅੰਨਤ [ānat] *Sk* अन्नत्र *adv* somewhere else; else where.

ਅੰਨਥਾ [ānatha] See ਅਨਥਾ.

ਅੰਨਦਾਤਾ [āndata] *n* a provider of food; a patron, guardian; nourisher. 2 *adj* a title of kings in Rajputana.

ਅੰਨਪੂਰਨਾ [ānpurna] *Sk* अन्नपूर्णा *n* a Hindu goddess who fills the devotees' houses with food. Its famous temple is in Kashi and the festival for worshipping it falls on the eighth of the bright half of the lunar month of Chet.

ਅੰਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਨ [ān praśan] *Sk* अन्न प्रशान *n* a Hindu custom of first feeding the new born baby by making it lick food. According to the religious

scriptures, this ceremony should be performed when the child is six months old.

ਅੰਨਮਯੋਭ [ānmaykoṣ] See ਕੋਥ.

ਅੰਨਾ [āna] blind; devoid of thinking, thoughtless.

"āna bola kichu nadari na ave."—*majh a m 3*.

ਅੰਨਿ [āni] with or by food. "dehuri calē paṇi āni."—*a farid*. See ਅਨਰ.

ਅੰਨਿਆ [āniya] other, another, some other, different. "jīh saman kahā lage nā āniya."—*VN*.

ਅੰਨੁ [ānu] See ਅੰਨ. "ānu nā khahī dehi dukhu dije."—*ram a m 1*.

ਅੰਨ੍ਹਾ [ānha] See ਅੰਧ.

ਅੰਨਰ [āny] *Sk* अन्न *adj* other, some other, another, different. 2 not one's own, stranger, alien.

ਅੰਨਰਚ [ānyac] See ਅੰਨਚ.

ਅੰਨਰਥੁ [ānyatr] *Sk* अन्नत्र *adv* somewhere else, at some other place. 2 without.

ਅੰਨਰਥਾ [ānyatha] See ਅਨਰਥਾ.

ਅੰਨਰਥ [ānyay] See ਅਨਰਥ.

ਅੰਨਰੋਨਰ [ānyony] See ਅਨਰੋਨਰ.

ਅੰਨੁਥ [ānvay], ਅੰਨ੍ਹੇ [ānve] See ਅਨੁਥ.

ਅੰਨੁਤ [ānvit] *Sk* अन्वित *adj* included, enclosed.

ਅੰਬ [āb] leaves of gram plant; chaff of only leaves of gram plant. 2 *Sk* आम्र a mango plant and fruit. 3 *Sk* अम् vr to go, make a sound. 4 *n* a call, shout. 5 going. 6 father. 7 an eye. 8 water. 9 See ਅੰਥਾ and ਅੰਧੁ. 10 See ਅੰਥਣਾ.

ਅੰਬਸਟ [ābasat], ਅੰਬਸੁ [ābaṣṭh] *Sk* अम्बष्ठ *n* a mahaut of an elephant. 2 son of a Brahman father born to a Vaishya woman. 3 old name of central Punjab; Majha. "ik ābasat des nirpala."—*caritr 274*.

ਅੰਬਕ [ābak] अम्बक *n* father. 2 copper. 3 an eye. "ābak ābu me ābu chae."—*NP*. 'water (tears) swelled in lotus like eyes.'

ਅੰਬਕਾ [ābka] See ਅੰਬਕ.

ਅੰਬਣਾ [ābṇa] *v* to suffer from a disease (amay), be sick. 2 to get tired, be fatigued. 3 to stretch, be stiff.

ਅੰਬਰ [ābar] *Sk* अम्बर *v* to gather; to accumulate.  
 2 *Sk* अम्बर *n* the sky, firmament. "ābar dharatī  
 vichorīānu."—*var ram / m* 3. 3 brain, the  
 tenth door; brain. "ābar kūjā kurliā."—*suhi m*  
*/ kucag*. 'The brain resounded with the sounds  
 of water fowls.' 4 clothes, garments.  
 "duhsasən ki sabha dropti, ābar let ubariāle."  
 —*malī namdev*. 5 a perfume produced from the  
 fat of a whale. *A* १. 6 mica. 7 cotton. 8 Amber  
 (Amer), an old town of Rajputana, which prior  
 to Jaipur was the capital of Kachhvaha  
 Rajputs. See ਅੰਬਰ. 9 Some ignorant scribe has  
 written ਅੰਬਰ instead of ਅੰਗਿਰ in Dasam Granth.  
 "bhajet bhayo ābar ki dara."—*cādr*. 'The moon  
 enjoyed sexual union with the wife of Angiras  
 (Brahapati).' 10 *P* ११ tweezers, nippers,  
 pincers.

ਅੰਬਰ ਕੁੰਜ [ābar kūjā] See ਅੰਬਰ 3.

ਅੰਬਰ ਦੂਰ [ābar cur] *n* a scented paste made  
 with perfume of whale's fat used by rich  
 people to massage the body.

ਅੰਬਰ ਬੇਲ [ābar bel] See ਅਕਾਸਬੇਲ and ਅਮਰ ਬੇਲ.

ਅੰਬਰਾਉਣਾ [ābrauna] *v* to convey, deliver. "jin  
 jiu dia so rizak ābrave."—*suhi ravidas*

ਅੰਬਰਾਣੀ [ābrai] See ਅੰਬਰਾਉਣਾ. 2 *n* ਅਮਰਾਣੀ, a line  
 of mango trees; a mango grove.

ਅੰਬਰੀ [ābri] *adj* related to the sky. See ਅੰਬਰ.  
 2 *n* unirrigated land relying only on rainfall.

ਅੰਬਰੀ [ābri] *P* ११ *adj* smelling like the perfume  
 of whale-fat and black in colour.

ਅੰਬਰੀਸ [ābris], ਅੰਬਰੀਕ [ābrik], ਅੰਬਰੀਖ [ābrikh]  
*Sk* अम्बरीष *n* a hearth for parching grain. 2 a  
 trough used for parching grain. 3 Vishnu.  
 4 the Sun. 5 Shiv. 6 a battle, war. 7 according  
 to Valmiki's Ramayan, son of Suryavanshi king  
 Prashusharuk, who was Ikshaku's descendant  
 in the 28<sup>th</sup> generation.<sup>1</sup> To protect him,

<sup>1</sup>In Bhagvat Ambarish is mentioned as son of Nabhag.  
 See chapter 9, item 4-5. Mahabharat also confirms  
 Bhagavat.

Vishnu's Sudarshan Chakar chased sage  
 Durvasa whose story is as follows:

On 12<sup>th</sup> of Kartik, king Ambrik was ready  
 to break his fast on the eleventh day, when  
 sage Durvasa arrived. The king invited him  
 also to eat but the latter said that he would  
 first take a bath. The king waited a long while  
 but Durvasa did not return. On the advice of  
 his priest, the king then broke his fast. Durvasa  
 on return got very angry. He pulled a tuft of  
 his hair with which he created a smart person  
 who started beating the king. Vishnu sent his  
 Sudarshan Chakar to protect the king which  
 killed the smart person and chased Durvasa  
 who ran for his life but did not receive any  
 refuge in the world. Tired at last, he sought  
 refuge with Ambrik himself who saved him  
 from the Sudarshan Chakar.<sup>2</sup>

Another story in Ling Puran is that Narad  
 and sage Parvat, on seeing the beauty of  
 Sundari, Ambarik's daughter, fell in love with  
 her and approached the king for her hand.  
 The king replied that he would marry his  
 daughter to a person of her liking. Both of  
 them then went separately to Vishnu, each  
 asking the god to turn the other into a monkey  
 so that the princess might not marry him. The  
 god granted their request. So both of them  
 became monkey-faced and neither could get  
 the princess. They cursed Ambrik that he  
 would remain enveloped in darkness. Vishnu  
 in order to protect his devotee Ambrik shot  
 his Sudarshan Chakar which produced light  
 like that of the sun and dispelled darkness. It  
 then chased the two sages, Narad and Parvat,  
 who sought forgiveness from Ambrik, which  
 was granted. It was only then that they found  
 peace. "ābrik kau dio ābhe pad"—*maru*  
*namdev*. "janyo bhagat bhup ābris"—*GPS*.

<sup>2</sup>See Bhai Gurdas Var 10, pauni 4.



**ਅੰਬਲਾ** [ābva] *adj* of the colour of a mango; of the colour of mango juice. "ābva rāg bādhe." —*krisan*.

**ਅੰਬਰਨਾ** [ābarna] *v* to reach; to arrive at. "bin berī parī nā ābrē."—*vād m l*. 2 to be equal to; to achieve similarity. "īkātū tōl nā ābrā."—*suhi m l kucajī* "amli amal nā ābrē."—*vād m l*. 'For an addict nothing equals the drug he is addicted to.'

**ਅੰਬਾ** [āba] *Skt* अम्बा *n* mother. "ābu līye āba āg dhoe."—*NP*. 2 Durga. 3 elder daughter of Kashi's king Indardiyuman whom Bhishampitamah snatched away for his brother Vichitarviray. But she wanted to marry Shalv. Learning about this, Bhisham sent her to Shalv, but he did not accept her. Disappointed, she worshipped Shiv, and during her next birth she as Shikhandi became the means to kill Bhisham in the battle of Mahabharat.

**ਅੰਬਕੜੀ** [ābakrī], **ਅੰਬਕੜੀ** [ābakhrī] *n* a shrivelled piece of a raw mango. 2 a small raw mango. "ābakrīā je khae."—*BG*

**ਅੰਬਾਰ** [ābar] *P* अण्डा *a* heap, stack, rick. 2 a pit, pond.

**ਅੰਬਾਰੀ** [ābarī] *P* छाया *n* a canopied howdah. *A* छाया See ਮੋਖਾਡੀਝਰ.

**ਅੰਬਾਲਾ** [ābala] *Skt* अम्बाला (house of mangoes). *n* a city in between Ludhiana and Karnal where there used to be many mango gardens in the past. Now it is the headquarters of a district as well as a missionary and cantonment. A railway line to Kalka and Simla branches off from here. It has the following gurdwaras:

(1) Guru Gobind Singh's gurdwara on the bank of Labbhu's tank northwest of the town. It has a small nice building with residential quarters close by. A piece of land has been donated to it by Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh. Free

kitchen is provided by local Sikhs; accommodation for the stay of ten visitors is also arranged.

The priest is an Akali Sikh. The railway station is about half a mile northeast of the town.

(2) The gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh is in the house of a priest, Bhai Sundar Singh, in Dhumi Gujjar Bazar. Guru Granth is placed for recitation regularly on manji sahib (a cot) in the roofed part of the house. The Guru arrived here during a visit from Lakhnaur for sight-seeing and stayed here for three days. The place is half a mile east of Ambala city railway station.

(3) A sacred spot in the name of Guru Gobind Singh and called Manji Sahib is there in the fields south of the main courts, southeast of the city. The Guru came here while on a visit from Lakhnaur. The building of Manji Sahib is crumbling in the absence of a caretaker. The place is half a mile southwest of Ambala city railway station.

(4) Out of Sapatu Gate opposite the charitable home for stray cows is the Gurdwara of Guru Har Krishan who stayed here while on his way to Delhi. It has a small building with a Singh acting as the priest, and possesses ten bighas of land. It is connected with Ambala city railway station by about one mile of metalled road in the east of the city.

(5) Guru Teg Bahadur's gurdwara is near Tabakkal Shah's mosque in Kainth Majari. The Sikh carrying the head of the Guru from Delhi had stayed here a while. Now an impressive gurdwara has come up about one mile east of the city railway station.

**ਅੰਬਾਲਿਕਾ** [ābalīka] *Skt* अम्बालिका *n* mother. "kī ābalīka che."—*datt*. 2 daughter of Raja Indar dayuman of Kashi, younger sister of Amba

whom Bhisham Pitamah had forcibly brought for his brother Vichitarviray. After the death of Vichitarviray, Vyas had sexual contact with her to procreate Pandav whose progeny were the Pandavs.

ਅੰਬਿ [ābɪ] on the mango tree. "koɪl hovā ābɪ basā."—*gau m 1*.

ਅੰਬਿਕਾ [ābɪka] *Skt* अम्बिका *n* the middle daughter of Indardyman, king of Kashi, was the real sister of Amba and Ambalika. Bhisham had snatched, brought her to be married to his brother Vichitarviray. On her becoming a widow, the sage Vyas entered into niyog (cohabitation without marriage) and produced Dhritrashtra who became the father of Duryodhan and other Kauravs. 2 mother. 3 Durga. "namo hīgula pīgula ābikayā."—*cādi 2*.

ਅੰਬਿਕਾ [ābɪka] *n* a raw mango. 2 See ਅੰਬਿਕਾ. 3 *adj* of the colour of a mango.

ਅੰਬੀ [ābi] *n* a small and raw mango. 2 *Skt* अम्बी *n* mother. 3 a noble woman.

ਅੰਬੀਆ [ābiā] *A* اُمّیاء *n* plural of ਅੰਬੀ. "jɪte ōbiā ābiā hoɪ bɪtɪ."—*VN*. 2 twenty first chapter of the Quran wherein the caliphs are described. 3 See ਅੰਬਿਕਾ.

ਅੰਬੀ ਚਾਵ [ābi chav], ਅੰਬੀ ਚਾਵਰੀ [ābi chavɾi] *n* perennial happiness; shade of mango trees remains constant because they do not defoliate. "jɪnɪ səkhl səhu ravia se ābi chavɾɪh jɪo."—*suhl m 1 kucɾi*

ਅੰਬੀਰ [ābir] See ਅੰਬੀਰ. 2 See ਅੰਬੀਰ. "gulab ābur gulab udai."—*kɪsən*. 3 *P* اُمّیر filling with dry or wet earth.

ਅੰਬੁ [ābu] *Skt* अम्बु *n* water. "osu āge pɪche dhoɪ nahi jɪsu ādərɪ nɪdɪ muhɪ ābu pətɪ."—*var gau 1 m 4*. 'His heart is full of malice and mouth overflows with water.' meaning that the mouth waters because of greed. 2 a child.

ਅੰਬੁਕ [ābuk] *Skt* *n* a red castor. 2 See ਅੰਬੁਕ.

ਅੰਬੁਜ [ābuj] *Skt* अम्बुज *n* a lotus, which is born from water. See ਅੰਬੁਕ. 2 a stork. 3 the moon. 4 camphor. 5 a conchshell. 6 a tree.—*sanama*.

ਅੰਬੁਜਨੀ [ābujni] *Skt* *n* the earth (born from water.)—*sanama*.

ਅੰਬੁਜ ਭੂ [ābuj bhu], ਅੰਬੁਜਸਨ [ābujasan] *Skt* *n* Brahma, who was born from a lotus and has his seat on it.

ਅੰਬੁਦ [ābud] *Skt* अम्बुद *n* a cloud, which yields water. 2 *adj* who provides water.

ਅੰਬੁਦਸ [ābudaj] *n* water bearing cloud; cloud from which comes water.—*sanama*.

ਅੰਬੁਦਯਧ [ābudjadh] *n* a holder of water, a tank, reservoir. 2 the sea, ocean.—*sanama*.

ਅੰਬੁਦ ਧੁਨ [ābud dhun] *adj* one who roars like a cloud. 2 *n* Meghnad, son of Ravan, who thundered like a cloud.—*sanama*.

ਅੰਬੁਦਨੀ [ābudni] *n* earth the giver of water.—*sanama*. 2 a line of clouds. 3 a stream, river.

ਅੰਬੁਧ [ābudh], ਅੰਬੁਧਿ [ābudhi], ਅੰਬੁਨਾਥ [ābunath], ਅੰਬੁਨਿਧਿ [ābunidhi], ਅੰਬੁਪਤਿ [ābupati] *n* a sea; ocean as treasure of water, holder of water; master of water. 2 Varun, is also named Ambunath and Ambupati.

ਅੰਬੁਰੁਹ [āburuh] *Skt* *n* a lotus, born from water.

ਅੰਬੁਰਾ [ābuva] *adj* of a mango. 2 mango-like. 3 of yellow colour, colour of mango juice. See ਅੰਬੁਰਾ.

ਅੰਬੁਹ [ābuh] See ਅੰਬੁਹ.

ਅੰਬੋਰ [āber] old capital of Rajputs of Kachhava clan in Rajputana. It has the temple of Ambkeshvar Mahadev, due to which it came to be called Amber. Some people surmise that this name came from King Ambrish. So the city was called Ambrishnagar.<sup>1</sup> It is seven miles northeast of Jaipur railway station. Here the Jaygarh fort, situated on a 500 feet high hill, is worth seeing. Beautiful mansions of Raja Man Singh and Raja Jay Singh Mirza

<sup>1</sup>See ਅੰਬਰੀਸ਼.

may be seen at Amber.

In 1728 AD Maharaja Jay Singh Savai founded a new city Jaipur and made it his capital. Now the state itself is named Jaipur (Jaipur). Amber is now named Amber and Amer also. "merṭes āberpāṭi amṛit sen le sath."—cārṭi 52.

ਅੰਬੇਰ ਨਾਥ [āber nath], ਅੰਬੇਰ ਪਤਿ [āber patī], ਅੰਬੇਰਾਧੀਸ਼ [āberadhīṣ] King of Amber, Maharaja of present Jaipur, See ਅੰਬੇਰ.

ਅੰਬੋਹ [āboh] *P* १२१ *n* a group, crowd, assemblage, multitude. 2 a heap, hoard, pile, dump.

ਅੰਬ੍ਰਿਤ [ābrit] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ. "kaḥ mathura ābrit bayāṇ."—savaye *m* 5 ke 2 *Skt* ਅਬ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* without obstruction, unhindered. 3 without hitch, unbroken. "ābrit dharme."—japu.

ਅੰਬ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ [ābrit jal] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ.

ਅੰਭ [ābh] *Skt* ਅਭ *v* to make a sound. 2 *Skt* ਅਭਜ *n* water. "kac gagria ābh majhria."—asa *m* 5. "kōbh jāle mahi dario ābh ābh milo."—sar *m* 5. 3 god. 4 forefather.

ਅੰਭਰੀ [ābhri] *n* a stream, river. 2 rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, etc.—sanama.

ਅੰਭੁਲਾ [ābhula] *n* water. See ਅੰਭ. "nam tero ābhula nam tero cādno."—dhana ravidas.

ਅੰਭੋਜ [ābhoj] *Skt* ਅਭੋਜ *n* born from water, a lotus.

ਅੰਭੋਦ [ābhod] *Skt* ਅਭੋਦ *n* giver of water, a cloud.

ਅੰਭੋਧਰ [ābhodhar], ਅੰਭੋਧਿ [ābodhi] *Skt* *n* a holder of water, cloud. 2 a sea, ocean.

ਅੰਭੋਰੁਹ [ābhoruh] *Skt* *n* born (ਤੁਹ) from water (ਅੰਭ), a lotus. 2 a crane. 3 *adj* water born.

ਅੰਮ [ām] *A* ੴ *n* mother. "ām abe thavhu miṭhṛa."—sri *m* 5 pepaṛ. See ਅੰਥਾ.

ਅੰਮਰੀਕ [āmrik] See ਅੰਬਰੀਖ. "āmrik prahlad saraṇ gobīd."—savaye *m* 3 ke.

ਅੰਮਰਨਾ [āmarna] *v* to reach, arrive. "rah dasai na jula akhā āmrias."—vād *m* 1.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿ [āmri] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ. 2 *n* mother.

ਅੰਮਾ [āma] *Skt* ਅਮਾ *A* ੴ *n* mother.

ਅੰਮਲ [āmal] *A* ੴ *n* plural of ਅਮਲ, action, conduct.

ਅੰਮਲੀ [āmali] ਅੰਬੀ-ਅਲੀ best friend (feminine) "mere ātarī bhukh na utre, āmali."—vād *m* 5. 2 because of actions, that is, because of worldly occupations. "āmali hau khari sucāji le sahī ek na bhava."—vād *m* 1. 1 am fairly efficient in worldly affairs but O God! none of these, is to your liking.

ਅੰਮਾਵਸ [āmavas], ਅੰਮਾਵਸਿ [āmavasī] new moon night. See ਅਮਾਵਸ. "āmavasī mahi as nivarau."—gau thiti kabir.

ਅੰਮਾਵਤ [āmavaṇ] *adj* beyond capacity, infinite, countless. "māṇ kucaji āmavaṇ dōare."—suhi *m* 1 kucaji.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਾ [āmuha] See ਅਮ੍ਰਾ. "mate bhesa āmuha aṛ."—gau kabir. 'Intoxicated bull (that is mind) gets uncontrolled.'

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਤ [āmrat] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਤੀ [āmratī] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [āmrit] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ. 2 *n* butter. "tāb mathi, in bidhi āmrit pavhu."—suhi *m* 1. 3 milk. "soin kaṭori āmrit bhari."—bher namdev. 4 *adj* without death, immortal. "harī āmrit sājā mera."—suhi chāt *m* 5. 5 sweet. "gurumukh āmrit bāṇi bolhi."—sri a *m* 3.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸਬਦ [āmrit sabad] *n* Guru's composition or discourse. 2 Guru's sermon or advice. "āmrit sabad pive jān kor."—asa *m* 5.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ [āmritsar], ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰੁ [āmritsaru] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. 2 a holy congregation; a community of holy men. "āmritsaru siphti da gharu." 3 a sacred tank of liberation. "sāṭiguru hr āmritsar saca."—majh a *m* 3. 4 self-knowledge. 5 embodiment of self. "kara ādārī āmritsar saca."—maru solhe *m* 3.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਥਾ [āmrit katha] *n* a nectar of spiritual discourse. 2 a discourse leading to salvation. 3 a talk about God. "āmrit katha sāt sāgi

sunua."—*bavən*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [āmrit dṛiṣṭi] *n* a spiritual glance, compassionate attention. "āmrit dṛiṣṭi pekhe hui sēt."—*sukhmāni*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰ [āmritdhar], ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰਾ [āmritdhara] a flow or current of nectar. 2 a shower of Guru's words and His name. "jhimi jhimi barse āmriddhara."—*majh m 5*. 3 according to Yog, essence of belief dripping from the brain. "āmrit dhar gagan das duari."—*gau m 1*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਰੀ [āmrit dhari] a discourse about God flowing like a current of nectar. "hamari piari āmrīt dhari."—*asa m 5*. 2 one who has taken nectar of the double edged sword.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਫਲ [āmrit phal] the fruit of liberation; spiritual knowledge. "bin guru mahi na japai

na āmrīt phal pahī."—*sri m 3*. See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਫਲ.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਬਚਨ [āmrit bacan] *n* sweet utterances. "āmrit bacan satiguru ki bāni."—*guj m 4*. 2 Guru's utterance.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ [āmrit vela] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ. "āmrit vela saku nau vadīai vicaru."—*japu*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ [āmriti] *n* a glutinous food made of flour, milk and sugar. 2 a sweetmeat like a jalebi, circular in shape. "āmritā khurme su bare bar ghevar set sita bahu pae."—*NP*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੁ [āmritu] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ. "āmritu hari ka nau."—*suhi m 1*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਕ [āmrik] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਕੀ. "jyō āmrīk bhagat dīg ayo."—*NP*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [āmret] See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ. 2 like nectar. 3 *Skṛ* अमृत *adj* deathless, immortal. "pāia sadhu sāg hari hari āmret."—*bia m 5*.



ੲ [iɳ] third letter, a vowel of Punjabi script, used to form matras ਏ [ɪ], ਈ [i], ਐ [ɛ]. 2 See ਏ.

ਏ [ɪ] *Skt* ॐ *vr* to rise, appear, run, go, become more, accept. 2 *n* Kamdev; Cupid. 3 favour, compassion. 4 *part* expressing surprise. 5 In Punjabi ਏ [ɪ] is also used in place of ਐ [ɛ] as ਜਾਣਦੇ [jaṇai] for ਜਾਣੇ [jaṇe], ਮਾਣਦੇ [maṇai] for ਮਾਣੇ [maṇe] etc. "prem rasu ape jaṇai." -*savaye m 4 ke*. 'He himself knows.'

ਇਉਂ [ɪu], ਇਉਂ [ɪu] *Skt* एव *adv* like this, in this manner. "nanak kahe sianṇi! ɪu kāt milava ho." -*var suhi m 2*. 2 more like this, thus some other.

ਇਉਂ ਹੀ [ɪu hi], ਇਉਂ ਹੀ [ɪu hi] *adv* like this, in this way, by this method. 2 in vain, fruitless. "tarnapo ɪu hi gəxo." -*s m 9*

ਇਝਾਰ [ɪzbar] *A* اِذْ *n* idea of understanding. 2 certainty, surety. 3 acceptance of advice.

ਇਝਾ [ɪa] *Skt* अज *pron* this. "pun ɪa ausar care na hatha." -*bavan*. 2 this. See ਇਸ. "ɪa sukh te bhikhia bhali." -*s kabir*. 3 *part* or.

ਇਝਾਹੁ [ɪahu] this very, only this. "ɪahu jugatɪ bixhane kai janam." -*sukhmani*.

ਇਝਾਣ [ɪaṇ] *adj* ignorant, innocent. 2 *n* a child.

ਇਝਾਣਪ [ɪaṇap] *n* ignorance, innocence. 2 childhood.

ਇਝਾਣਾ [ɪaṇa] *adj* ignorant, devoid of knowledge. "hoi ɪaṇa kare kōmu anɪ na sāk ras." -*var asa m 2*. 2 *n* a child. 3 tectotaller. "pita phull ɪaṇi ghuman surme." -*cōdī 3*. 'The brave ones swayed as did the tectotaller after drinking distilled opium.' See ਝੁੱਲ 3.

ਇਝਾਨਥ [ɪanath], ਇਝਾਨਪ [ɪanap] *n* ignorance,

innocence. "re man! esi kārhi ɪanath." -*maru m 5*. "meri bahut ɪanap jarat." -*dev m 5*. "ɪanap te sabh bhai sianap." -*bila m 5*. 2 childhood, childishness.

ਇਝਾਨਾ [ɪaṇa], ਇਝਾਨੀ [ɪaṇi] *adj* innocent, ignorant. (ɪa and ɪi as suffixes mean possessors). 2 young. 3 who does not know how to please his master. "ɪaṇi! manṇa kai karehi?" -*ɪlā m 1*

ਇਝਾਨਾ [ɪana] See ਇਝਾਣਾ.

ਇਝਾਨੀਕਲਾ [ɪalikālā] a village in tehsil and district Ludhiana, about one mile north-east of railway station Baddoval.

It has a gurdwara named after Guru Hargobind who had blessed the village with his visit. It is in an old building looked after by an Udasi sadhu. The gurdwara possesses 80 bighas of land donated by the villagers.

ਇਝੰਗ [ɪāg] *adj* having beautiful limbs (or body) like those (that) of ਏ (Cupid); possessing a beautiful body. "ɪāgsat." -*gyan*.

ਇਸ [ɪs] *pron* this, it. It is an inflexional form of ਇਹ. "tāb ɪs kau sukh nahi kor." -*sukhmani*. 2 *Skt* ईश *n* a king. "ɪyā ɪsā, gəhyo kɪsā." -*ramav*. 'King Ravan's wife, Mandodari was caught by बौस (monkeys).'

ਇਸਹਾਕ [ɪs-hak] See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ.

ਇਸਕ [ɪsək] *A* اِسْك *n* fondness, love. "ɪsək muhabatɪ nanka, lekha karte pas." -*var maru 1 m 1*.

ਇਸਕਾਤ [ɪskat] *A* اِسْكَات *n* act of ਸਕੂਤ (felling), aborting, toppling. 2 abortion.

ਇਸਟ [ɪsət] *Skt* दिसू *a* religious task.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>See अरि स्मृति ३ 44.



2 worshipable God. 3 a friend. 4 *adj* desired, wanted. 5 worshipped. 6 beloved. "Isat mit aru bhai."—*jet m 5*.

**ਇਸਟਕਾ** [Isatka] See **ਇਟ**.

**ਇਸਟ ਦੇਵ** [Isat dev] *Skt* ਇਸ਼ੁ ਦੇਵ *n* worthy of worship according to one's religion. For the Sikhs it is God, the Creator. 2 tutelary god of a clan.

**ਇਸਟ ਮੀਤ** [Isat mit] *adj* desired friend, dear friend. See **ਇਸਟ 6**

**ਇਸਟਾਪਤਿ** [Isatapatti] *Skt* इष्टापति *n* ਇਸ਼ੁ (desired) ਅਪਤਿ (gain), finding a desired point in the opponent's speech or action, desired success. "to bhl Isatapati ham jova."—*GPS*. 2 profit, gain.

**ਇਸਟਾਮ** [Isam] See **ਅਸਟਾਮ**.

**ਇਸਟੀ** [Isti] *adj* having a deity, or patron saint. 2 one who realises or actuates a charm. "kahyo ki istī tū badā tamen karai banai."—*NP*. 3 *Skt* इष्टि *n* an oblation; a religious sacrifice. 4 desire, wish.

**ਇਸ਼ਤਹਾਰ** [Istahar] *A* اِشْتِهَار *n* publicity, public notice; an announcement.

**ਇਸਤਕਬਾਲ** [Istakbal] *A* اِسْتِقْبَال *n* a welcome; a reception; going forward to receive as a mark of respect or honour.

**ਇਸਤਦੁਆ** [Isatdua] *A* اِسْتِذْوَا *n* an expression of desire. 2 a prayer, supplication, request.

**ਇਸਤਮਰਾਰ** [Isatmrar] *A* اِسْتِمْرَار *n* firmness, resoluteness. 2 continuity. 3 without change.

**ਇਸ ਤਰਾਂ** [Is tarā] *adv* like this, in this manner.

**ਇਸਤਾਦਨ** [Istadan] *P* اِسْتَدَان *v* to stand. 2 to halt.

**ਇਸਤਾਦਾ** [Istada] *P* اِسْتَدَا *adj* standing.

**ਇਸਤਾਮਲ** [Istamal] *A* اِسْتِمَال *n* being or putting in use; use.

**ਇਸਤਿਹਕਾਕ** [Istihakak] *A* اِسْتِحْكَاق *n* an entitlement.

**ਇਸਤਿਗਸਾ** [Istigasa] *A* اِسْتِغَاثَة *n* a request, petition to the ruler for obtaining justice, an appeal.

**ਇਸਤਿਜਾ** [Istija] *A* اِسْتِجَا *n* cleansing of a drain. 2 cleansing the excretory organs with earth

or water after easing or pissing. According to the Islamic texts one does not remain fit to perform a namaz if the body or cloth is soiled by urine. Therefore the wetness left after urination should be sucked clean with a piece of stone or hard earth.

**ਇਸਤਿਮਾਰ** [Istimarar] See **ਇਸਤਮਰਾਰ**

**ਇਸਤਿਯਾਕ** [Istiyak] *A* اِسْتِیْیَاق *n* fondness. 2 wish, desire. 3 love.

**ਇਸਤਿਲਾਹ** [Istilah] *A* اِسْتِیْلَاح *n* consultation. 2 a technical term, or phrase, having a special meaning, such as 'deg teg' (literally kettle and sword) meaning feeding and destruction of enemies to continue, as the goal of the Khalsa. See **ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ**.

**ਇਸਤ੍ਰਿਸ** [Istri] *n* menses, menstrual discharge—*sanama*. 2 metaphorically, red sea.

**ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ** [Istri] *n* a smoothing iron press, used by tailors and washermen. 2 *Skt* स्त्री *n* a woman. 3 wife. "Istri taj karī kam viapia."—*maru a m 1*. See **ਨਾਰੀ**.

**ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਜਾਤਿ** [Istri jati] four types of women according to Kanishastar. See **ਸੰਖਿਨੀ**, **ਹਾਤਿਨੀ**, **ਚਿਵਿਨੀ** and **ਪਦਮਿਨੀ** and **ਪੁਰੁਸ ਜਾਤਿ**.

**ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀਜਿਤ** [Istrijit] *adj* conquered by a woman, i.e. uxorious.

**ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਧਨ** [Istri dhan] *n* dowry, ornaments and cash which a bride gets from her father or the groom at the time of marriage. Katyayan and Manu have referred to six types: (1) money in cash and kind given at the time of marriage. (2) goods given at the time of departure after her second visit to her in-laws. (3) pelf given by the husband to please his wife. (4) money and objects given by her brothers. (5) material things given by her mother and (6) gifts given on different occasions by her father. See *manu simriti* Ch 9, § 194.

**ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਜਾ** [Istri raja] *n* Mohini Avtar. *dāsam grāth*.



**ਇਸਥਿਰ** [isthir] *Skt* स्थिर *adj* firm, steady.

**ਇਸਨਾਨ** [Isnan] *Skt* स्नान *n* cleansing the body.

2 bathing. A bath has been accepted by scholars as the basis of good health and deliverance from disease, and subtly considered, bathing also enhances spiritual cleanliness and mental peace. The praise of bath in Sikhism is universally acclaimed, but the Gurus have not considered cleansing the body without cleanliness of the mind as helpful for spiritual well being. "ਕਰਿ ਇਸਨਾਨੁ ਸਿਮਰਿ ਪਰਬੁ ਅਪਨਾ ਤਨ ਮਨ ਭਾਏ ਅਗਾ." —*sor m 5*. For a better understanding. See ਨਮਨੁ ਦਿਸਨਾਨ.

In the modern times, many incurable diseases are treated with special baths like sun bath, steam bath, mud bath, or bath with medicated water.

**ਇਸਨਾਨੀ** [Isnani] *Skt* स्नानिन् *adj* who has a bath.

2 who remains clean by habit.

**ਇਸਨਾਨੁ** [Isnanu] See ਇਸਨਾਨ. "Isnanu karhi dinu rati." —*majh a m 3*.

**ਇਸਪਾਤ** [Isbat] See ਅਸਪਾਤ.

**ਇਸਮ** [Isam] *A* اسم *n* a name. 2 a name of God. See ਤਸਬੀ.

**ਇਸਮਾਈਲ** [Ismaail] See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ.

**ਇਸਰਾਤ** [Israt] *A* عِصْرَة *leading* a luxurious life. 2 the act of living together.

**ਇਸਰਾਈਲ** [Israil] *A* إسرائیل *adj* chosen (ਇਸਰਾ) of (ਈਲ) God. In Hebrew this word also means a true friend of God. 2 *n* This is another name of Jacob, the first initiator of Israeli dynasty. See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ and ਯਕੂਬ.

**ਇਸਰਾਸਤੁ** [Israstra] See ਈਸਰਾਸਤੁ.

**ਇਸਰਾਫੀਲ** [Israfil] See ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.

**ਇਸਰਾਰ** [Israr] *n* insistence. See ਅਸਰਾਰ.

**ਇਸਲਾਹ** [Islah] *A* إصلاح *n* emendation, correction.

**ਇਸਲਾਮ** [Islam] *A* إسلام *n* renunciation 2 bowing the head. 3 accepting the will of God.

4 Prophet Muhammad named his faith Islam, followers of which are called Muslim or Musalman. The five principles of Islam are:

(a) believing in one God.

(b) praying five times a day

(c) giving 'zakat' (one fourteenth part of earnings in charity).

(d) observing fasts during the month of Ramzan; and

(e) going on pilgrimage to kaaba in Mecca.

Besides these rules, one who has faith in prophet Muhammad, God's messengers, the angels, the revealed book Quran, the last day of judgment and in Allah is a Muslim or "momin" مؤمن (a believer).

**ਇਸਲਾਮ ਖਾਂ** [Islam xā] son of Shaffi Khan, one of the maulavis (Muslim priests) of Kabul, was subedar of Lahore during the reign of Bahadur Shah. When the Sikhs of Majha rose under Banda Bahadur, Islam Khan at first remained quiet in Lahore, but when Muslim religious teachers raised the Haidri banner, he too willy-nilly sent troops to fight against the Sikhs but got defeated in the month of Savan of Sammat 1767. He died in Lahore in 1768. Some writers have mentioned him as Aslam Khan or Muslim Khan.

**ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ** [Islam de firke] According to Hadis Tirmazi, prophet Muhammad had opined that while the Jews had seventy two clans, his followers would have seventy three, and all but one would go to hell. Asked to clarify, he said. "Those who follow me and my companions will go to heaven." Sunni Muslims claim that they are the ones thus blessed by the Prophet.

Besides the Sunnis, Islam has seventy two sects divided into the following eight groups:

(a) Muatzipah (b) Shia (c) Khavarij (d) Murjiyah (e) Najjariyah (f) Jabriyah

(g) Qadariyah and (h) Mushabbih.

(a) Per detail Muatzilah مَعْزِلَة sect was founded by Vasil Bin Atta during the second century Hijri. He was born in Madina in 80 Hijri and died in 131. Muatzilah means one who stands aside. So Vasil parted from Imam of Basri and set up this separate sect, but this sect was further divided into these sub-sects:

(2) Vasiliyah وَصَلِيَّة holds that man is free to act: God only exists but has no qualities.

(3) Amriyah اَمْرِيَّة was founded by Amar Bin Abid.

(4) Huzailiyah هُزَيْلِيَّة was founded by Abu Huzail. It believes that God has fixed the moment of death separately for each individual.

(5) Nazzamiyah نَزَّامِيَّة was floated by Ibrahim Bin Sayyar Nazam.

(6) Asvariya اَسْوَارِيَّة was led by Abu Ali Umar Bin Abdullah Qayad Asvari.

(7) Iskafiyah اِسْكَافِيَّة was founded by Abu Jafar Muhammad Iban Abdullah Iskafi. According to it, God is not strict with wise men.

(8) Jafaryah جَافَرِيَّة headed by Jafar Bin Mubbashir thinks that drinking is not punishable, but a thief loses his religion.

(9) Bishriyah بِيْشَرِيَّة was founded by Bishar Bin Muatmir.

(10) Mizvariya مِزْوَارِيَّة was founded by Abu Musa Mizvar.

(11) Hishamiyah هِشَامِيَّة founded by Hisham Bin Amar does not believe in the miracles by the prophets.

(12) Habittiyah هَبِيتِيَّة was founded by Ahmad Bin Habit. This sect like the Christians, believes that Christ was the son of God.

(13) Hadsiyah هَدْسِيَّة was founded by Fazal Hadsi. Its followers believe in transmigration.

(14) Salihiyah سَالِيَّة consists of the

followers of Sahib Bin Umar. They believe that man is the doer of good and bad deeds; God has nothing to do with it.

(15) Mamriyah مَمْرِيَّة, started by Muamar Bin Abad Salmi, believes that God's qualities should be inhere in man.

(16) Samamiyah سَامَمِيَّة has followers of Shamam Bin Ashras Namiri, who believe that atheists will not receive any punishment on the Dooms Day.

(17) Xayyatriyah خَيَّاطِيَّة, founded by Abul Hussain Bin Abi Umar Khayat believes that man is free in his actions.

(18) Jahiziyah جَاهِزِيَّة is a sect founded by Abu Umran Jahiz who died in 255 Hijri.

(19) Kabiya كَابِيَّة of Abul Qasim Kaabi believe that God has no volition, yet many acts undesired by Him do take place.

(20) Jabaiyah جَبَائِيَّة was founded by Abu Ali Muhammad Bin Abdul Wahab Jabai, who died in 303 Hijri.

(21) Buhashmiyah بُهَاشْمِيَّة comprises the followers of Abu Hasim Abdul Salam, son of Abu Ali Jabai.

(b) Shias شِيْعَة believe Imam Ali to be the true successor of Prophet Muhammad. Other Imams were all self-proclaimed leaders. The chief proponent of this sect was Abdulah Bin Sabba who believed that prophet Ali did not die and would again return to this world. Shias are further divided into several sub-sects:

(2) Kamliyahs كَامِلِيَّة are the followers of Abu Kamil, who regard three companions of Muhammad as atheists. They believe in transmigration and in the existence of God's soul in the prophets.

(3) Mugiriyah مُغِيرِيَّة is the sect of Mugiriah Bin Said Izli. Like the Hindus, they hold that a God like Vishnu possesses a particular form.

(4) Bananiyah بَنَانِيَّة followers of Banan Bin

Samaan do not accept any difference between God and Ali.

(5) Janahiyah جناهیه followers of Abdulah Bin Muavia (who believed himself to possess God's soul) do not believe in the Doomsday

(6) Mansuriah منصوریه were floated by Abu Mansoor Izali.

(7) Kattabiyah كطابیه believe in Abdul Khatab who held that a lineage of divine messengers comprised the progeny of Ali.

(8) Kaisaniyah, a slave of prophet Ali, founded his own sect Kaisaniyah كيسانیه in 64 Hijri.

(9) Muxtariyah مختاریه is a sect introduced by Mukhtar Bin Abu Abdulah who fought a fierce battle in 66 Hijri to avenge the death of Imam Hussain and put an end to his killers. He initiated the custom of taking out processions of tajias (models of Hussains tomb) during the month of Muhharam.

(10) Kuraibiyah كرايبیه are followers of Abu Kuraib Zarir.

(11) Is-hakiyah اسحاقیه is a sect that follows the tenets of Is-haq Bin Umar.

(12) Harbiyah حربیه is the sect started by Abdulah Bin Harab.

(13) Ismailiyah اسماعیلیه are followers of Imam Jafar Sadiq

(14) Kiramatah كرامطه sect was set up by Hamdan Kirmat in 264 Hijri.

(15) Musuviyah موسویه is the sect founded by Imam Musa Kazim.

(16) Mahadviyah مهدویه sect was founded by Ubaidulah who proclaimed himself the Imam Mahadi.

(17) Zaidiyah زایدیه comprised those who claimed Zaid, grandson of Imam Hussain, as their prophet. In Hijri 121 Zaid fought against Hasham and became a martyr.

(18) Isna-ashariyah اثناعشریه, also called

Imamiyah, believe in the last Imam Muhammad Mahadi. Born in 255 Hijri he, per their belief is still living in cognito and will reappear on the day of Judgement.

(19) Hasaniyah حسیه sect was established in 195 Hijri.

(20) Nuamaniyah نعمانیه comprises followers of Muhammad Bin Ali Bin Nuaman. Sunis call them Shataniyah. It was established in 113 Hijri.

(21) Badaiyah بدایه ('bad' means new discovery.) This sect is fond of new discoveries. Its believers hold that even God may, on discovering new truth, repent over the past beliefs.

(22) Hakmiyah حکمیه sect has followers of Hasham Bin Hakam Kindi, who visualise God as possessing a silvery bright body.

(23) Mukaniyah مکنیه sect was started by Iban Muqanna in 278 Hijri. The followers of this sect accept their leader as God incarnate.

(24) Nasiriyah نصیریه followers of Muhammad Bin Nasir Fahri, believe that God had entered the body of Hazrat Ali.

(c) Khavarij خوارج sect is also known as Kharjiyah, Navasiv and Nasibiyah. While prophet Ali was fighting a battle against Amir Mauviyah, some people who separated from him started this sect. It further split into several branches.

(2) Muhakkimah مُحَكِّمَة was founded by Abdulah Bin Wahab. It does not believe that an Imam (religious head) must be from the Quraish dynasty. Its members believe that sins not only proclaim a sinner as a fallen man but also turn him into an atheist.

(3) Baihsiyyah بایحسیه is the sect of the followers of Baihas Bin Haisam.

(4) Azarkah ازرقه followers of Rabbi Rashid Nafir Bin Azaraq. They consider

Hazrat Ali a non-believer (unislamic).

(5) Najdat ٢ are followers of Najda Bin Aamir.

(6) Asfariyah ٢ sect was founded by Ziad Bin Asfar.

(7) Abaziyah ٢ was started by Abdulah Bin Abaz.

(d) Murjiyah ٢ is the sect of Hasan Bin Balal Muzani who believed that he who has faith in God and His prophet shall not be questioned by God for anything. Its sub-sects are:

(2) Yunsiyah ٢ are followers of Yunas Bin Umar Namiri.

(3) Ubaidiyah ٢ are followers of Ubaid Mukazib who visualize God in human form.

(4) Gassaniyah ٢ disciples of Gassan Bin Iman Kufi, who do not accept Christ to be a prophet.

(5) Saumaniyah ٢ are followers of Sauban.

(6) Saumniyah ٢ are followers of Abu Muaz Saumani.

(7) Muraisiyah ٢ are disciples of Bishar Bin Giasa Muraisi.

(8) Gilaniyah ٢ disciples follow Marvan Bin Gilan.

(9) Shabibiyah ٢ is a sect of Muhammad Bin Shabib.

(10) Shimriyah ٢ sect was founded by Abu Shimar.

(e) Najjariyah ٢ sect was founded by Husain Bin Muhammad Bin Abdulah Najjar. The rules of this sect about the Caliphate are similar to those of the Sunnis. Its branches are:

(2) Bargusiyah ٢ are followers of Muhammad Bin Isa Bargus.

(3) Zafaraniyah ٢ sect believes that God's utterance is different from God's

person.

(4) Mustadrikah ٢ sect also takes God's words as something created and not immanent like the Veds of the Hindus

(f) Jabriyah ٢ sect believes that man is helpless in doing good or bad deeds. These deeds are done only by divine inspiration. Its forms are:

(2) Jahmiyah ٢ are followers of Jaham Bin Safvan.

(3) Bakriyah ٢ sect of Bakar Bin Ukhat who treat onions and garlic as forbidden.

(4) Zirariyah ٢ followers of Zarar Bin Umar believe that God will be seen in person on the day of Judgement but not with these eyes; eyes to see God would be different.

(g) Kadriyah ٢ is a sect started by Muabid Bin Khala Jahni. Its followers believe that man himself does good and bad deeds. God does not interfere in them. Muabid preached his views mostly at Basra and in 80 Hijri the governor of Basra crucified him on the cross.

(h) Mushabbih ٢ sect believes that like man God sees, speaks and hears. It is because of this likeness that the sect got this name meaning 'resemblance.'

ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ [Islok] 5k1 इलोक n verse, metre.

2 sentence, foot, line. "arath bin islok."

-prithu 3 adv in this world, here.

ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ [Isharat], ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ [Ishara] 4 اشارة n

a signal, an indication. 2 a maxim.

ਵਿਸ਼ੇ [Isu] See ਵਿਸ਼. "Isu dharti mahi teri

sikdan."-asa m 5.

ਵਿਸ਼ੇ [Iso] adj like this, resembling this. "Iso

prabhu, kē kih kaj kaho bisrayo?"-savtye 33

ਵਿਸ਼ੇ [Isā] See ਵਿਸ਼ੇ 2 See ਵਿਸ਼.

ਵਿਸ਼ੇ [Isā] See ਵਿਸ਼ਟ.

ਵਿਸ਼ਨੁ [Isnan], ਵਿਸ਼ਨੁ [Isnanu] See ਵਿਸ਼ਨੁ

"Isnanu kārhi pārbhatī sudh manī."

—savye m 4 ke.

ਇਸ਼ਰਜ [isvaraj] See ਏਸ਼ਰਜ.

ਇਹ [ih] *pron* this. “ih ausar te cukia.”—*bila* m 5. 2 *adv* here, at this place, in this world. “parvan gani sei ih ae.”—*suhi* m 5. “jou kah-hu mukh-hu sevak, ih besie.” *sar* m 5. ‘Sit here.’ 3 indicating the proximity of an object. 4 *n* the world.

ਇਸ਼ਰਜ [ihsan] *A* إحسان *n* a favour, an obligation, a good turn.

ਇਹਤਿਆਜ [ihtiaj] *A* احتياج *n* need, necessity. This word is derived from ਹੁਜਤ

ਇਹਤਿਆਮ [ihtimam] *A* إتيام *n* an effort, arrangement, effort, management.

ਇਹਤਿਆਲ [ihtimal] *A* احتمال *n* a thought, concern, idea.

ਇਹਤਿਆਤ [ihtiyat] *A* احتيا *n* care, precaution. 2 encirclement.

ਇਹ ਬਿਧਿ [ih bidhi] *adv* thus, in this way, in this manner. “ih bidhi nanak hari nañ aloi.”—*foḍi* m 5. 2 See ਬਿਧਿ.

ਇਹਾ [iha] *adv* here, at this place 2 *pron* this (thing) only this. “iha kamani riri.”—*dhana* m 5. 3 See ਈਹਾ.

ਇਹਾਮੁਤ੍ਰ [ihamutr] *Skt n* ਇਹ-ਅਮੁਤ੍ਰ, this and the coming one; this and the future world; here and the hereafter. 2 *adv* here and there.

ਇਹੀ [ihi] the suffix [i] indicates determination and only this; only this (thing). “ihī hamare saphal kaj.”—*malī* m 5. “ihī tera ausar ih teri bar.”—*bher kabir*.

ਇਹੁ [ihu] See ਇਹ. “ihu rāg kade na utre.”—*bila* m 3.

ਇਕ [ik] *Skt* ਇਕ *adj* one. See *P* یک. 2 alone. 3 unique, matchless. 4 *n* God. “ik dekhia ik mōnia.”—*var gau* / m 4. 5 *pron* any one, any. ਇਕਉ [ikau] ਉ suffixed to ਇਕ. meaning only one, or one alone.

ਇਕ ਅਧ [ik adh], ਇਕ ਅਧੁ [ik adhu], ਇਕ ਆਧ [ik adh] *pron* some one, any one, a rare one.

“kabir esa ek adh.”—*a*. See ਇਕੁ ਅਧੁ ਇਕ ਇਕੋ [ik iko], ਇਕ ਏਕ [ik eka] *adj* free from duality, unique. “nahi bujh-hi ik eka.”—*bher* m 1.

ਇਕਸ [ikas] only one; one only. “ikas ka manī asra.”—*sri* m 5.

ਇਕਸਥ [iksath] *adj* sixty-one

ਇਕਸਬਦੀ [iksabdi] *n* an anchorite who gives only one call for alms and passes on to the next door without calling again: “hari narayan”, “siv siv”, “alakh” etc. “ik sabdi bahu rupi avdhuta.”—*sri a m* 5. 2 a monotheist. 3 See ਇਕ ਸੁਖਨੀ.

ਇਕ ਸਰ [ik sar] *adj* equal, constant, uniform. “ik sar dukh paza.”—*suhi kabir*.

ਇਕ ਸਾਹਾ [ik saha] *adj* who talks continuously without a pause. 2 not recovering breath while talking. 3 continuously, incessantly. “iksaha tudhu dhiaida.”—*sri* m 5 *pepar*

ਇਕਸਾਰ [iksar] *adj* uniform. See ਇਕਸਰ. “setru mitr dou iksar.”—*akal*

ਇਕਸੀਰ [iksir] See ਅਕਸੀਰ.

ਇਕਸੁ [ikasu] one only, a single one. “ikasu hari ke nam bin.”—*majh barahmaha*.

ਇਕਸੁਖਨੀ [iksukhni] *adj* (trader) who remains firm on price once quoted. “ik sukhni bha tin ko nam.”—*GPS*.

ਇਕਹੱਤਰ [ik-hattar] *adj* seventy-one.

ਇਕਹਾਰਾ [ik-hara], ਇਕਹਾਰੀ [ik-hari] *adj* single-layered; without a fringe or tassel.

ਇਕਚਤਰਾਜ [ikchatraj] *n* a universal kingdom; an unrivalled ruler. “ikchatraj kamaida.”—*BG*. See ਏਕਚਤ੍ਰ.

ਇਕ ਟੰਗਾ [ik ṭēga] *adj* having only one leg, lame; one-legged. 2 an ascetic who meditates while standing on one leg. 3 See ਏਕ ਪਾਦ

ਇਕਥਾ [ikaṭha] *adj* crowded at one place. “sabh ikaṭhe hui aia.”—*sri* m 5 *pepar*.

ਇਕੱਠ [ikaṭṭh]. *n* a gathering, a festival, a fair.

ਇਕਤ [ikat] *Skt* ਇਕਤੁ *adv* at one place. “maia



karhi ikat."—*sri m 5*. 'collects wealth.' 2 See ਇਕਤੁ.

ਇਕਤਰ [ikatar] See ਇਕਤ and ਏਕਤੁ. 2 See ਏਕਤਰ.

ਇਕਤਾ [ikta], ਇਕਤਾਈ [iktaī] *n* unity, oneness, harmony, concord. "jiv brahm ikta nirdhart."—*GPS*

ਇਕਤਾਰਾ [iktara] *n* a stringed musical instrument used by wandering mendicant-cum-folk singers. It is improvised by fitting a gut-card to the hollow shell of a gourd.

ਇਕਤਾਲੀ [iktali] *adj* forty-one.

ਇਕਤਿਆਰ [iktīar], ਇਕਤੀਆਰ [iktīar] *A* اکتیار *n* an authority. 2 control, command, power. 3 acceptance, adoption. "bāde, bādgi iktīar."—*gau kabir*.

ਇਕਤੀਸ [iktīs], ਇਕਤੀਹ [iktīh] *adj* thirty-one.

ਇਕਤੁ [ikatu] See ਇਕਤ. 2 *adj* only. "ikatu nam nivasī."—*maru solhe m 3*. 3 *Skt* ਏਕਤੁ *n* unity, oneness.

ਇਕਤੁਕਾ [iktuka], ਇਕਤੁਕੀਆ [iktukīa] a two-line rhymed hymn sung as a single line. In Guru Granth Sahib a number of hymns are titled 'ik tuka'. See hymns under Basant musical measure like: "jīu pāsri surāj kirān jōī."

ਇਕਤੇ [ikte] of the one (peerless, Creator). "iki sādā ikte rāgi rah-hx."—*var vad m 3*. 2 एकतः part on one side. 3 one side of an argument, one party in a contest. 4 first, at first.

ਇਕਤੀ [ikatti], ਇਕਤੀਹ [ikattih] *adj* thirty-one.

ਇਕਤਰ [ikatr] *adv* at or in one place. 2 together. "hoz ikat milhu mere bhai."—*basāt m 5*.

ਇਕਥਾ [ikthā], ਇਕਥੇ [ikthe] *adv* at one place. "ikthe gupatu pargatu he ape."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਇਕ ਦਮੀ [ik dāmī] *adj* short lived, who is not sure of another or the next breath. "ham admi hā ikdāmī."—*dhana m 1*.

ਇਕਦਾ [ikda] once. See ਏਕਦਾ. "ākar kahi

ikda kaha."—*paras*.

ਇਕਦਾਤ [ikdat] *adj* a unique gift. "tu sabbhna karhi ikdat."—*dhana m 4*. 2 equal gift to all.

ਇਕਦੁ ਇਕਿ [ikdu iki] *sen* one from the other. "ikdu ikz carādia."—*suhi m 1 kucāj*.

ਇਕਨ [ikan], ਇਕਨਿ [ikanī] *pron* anyone. 2 some one, hardly anyone. "ikanī kine calie dāvesavi rītī."—*s farid*.

ਇਕਫਾ [ikfa] *A* اکتاف *n* allurement, inveiglement. 2 turning from others to oneself. "jān nanak harī prabhu ikpha"—*prabha m 4*. 3 became one.

ਇਕਬਾਲ [ikbal] *A* اکتبال *n* a confession. 2 coming face to face. 3 fate, fortune. 4 good luck. "jāi jāg kirān nal guru de ikbal tumara."—*jāgnama*.

ਇਕ ਭਾਇ [ik bhai] *n* one idea or purpose, without any doubt. 2 *adv* single mindedly. "ik bhai ik mānī nam vasia."—*bīla chāt m 1*.

ਇਕਮਨ [ikman] *adj* single-minded, attentive, rapt.

ਇਕਮਨਿ [ikmanī] *n* God who has a single vow of truth, "jīn ikmanī tūha se satigur seva lae."—*gau m 3*. 2 *adv* single mindedly, absorbedly. "ikmanī purakhu dhīai bardata."—*savrye m 1 ke*.

ਇਕਰ [ikar] *adv* thus, in this way. 2 *n* in Krishnavatar, ikar has been written in place of idira which means Lachhami (goddess of wealth). "ikar aī gāi harī pahī."—*krisan*.

ਇਕਰਾਰ [ikrar] *A* اکتار *n* acceptance. 2 sanction. 3 a vow, solemn declaration.

ਇਕਰੰਗੀ [ikrāgi] *adj* constant in one state, engrossed in the thought of God. "sacī rāte bhagat ikrāgi."—*suhi chāt m 3*. 2 who has the same one colour.

ਇਕਲ [ikal], ਇਕਲਾ [ikla] *adj* alone, single, sole, solitary. "thake kaval ikal."—*s farid*. Here



lotus stands for the soul.

**ਵਿਕਲਾਈ** [iklai] *n* solitariness, loneliness. 2 a sheet or wrap of a single width. "caru paṭṭbar ki iklai."—*NP*. 3 See **ਵਲਾਈ**.

**ਵਿਕਲਾਹ** [iklahā] See **ਵਿਕਲਾਹ**.

**ਵਿਕਲੀਮ** [iklim] *A, G, P* **ਵਿਕਲੀਮ** *n* a foreign country, a country. See **E** Clime.

**ਵਿਕਲੋਇ** [ikloin] *Dg n* one-eyed; a crow. See **ਕਾਟਾ** 2.

**ਵਿਕਲੋਤ** [iklota], **ਵਿਕਲੋਤਾ** [iklota] *adj* the only son, single male child. 2 alone, without a companion 3 unequalled, without an equal.

**ਵਿਕ ਵਰਨ** [ik varən], **ਵਿਕ ਵਰਨ** [ik varən] *adj* who has no other caste; from a single caste. "srisaṭi sabbh ik varən hoi dharam ki gatī rahi."—*dhana m 1*. Here the term means Islamic i.e. the people of Hindustan have turned Muslims. 2 of a single unmixed colour.

**ਵਿਕਵਾਕੀ** [ikvaki] *adj* who speaks less but remains firm on what he says; truthful. 2 who agreeing with others speaks with one voice. "ikvaki korma vicari."—*BG*

**ਵਿਕਵੰਜ** [ikvāja] *adj* fifty-one.

**ਵਿਕਸੀ** [ikasi] *adj* eighty-one.

**ਵਿਕਸਤ** [ikahast] *adj* sixty-one.

**ਵਿਕਾਕੀ** [ikaki] *adj* only one. "ham māgi bhagatī ikaki."—*dhana m 4*. 2 *Skt* एककिन् *adj* sole, alone, exclusive, without a helper. "jekar vāhīr ikaki par."—*GPS*.

**ਵਿਕਾਗ** [ikāg] *Skt* एकाङ्ग *adj* having only one limb. 2 *n* the numeral 1. "ekākar ikāg likh, ura oākar likhaya."—*BG*

**ਵਿਕਾਗੁਰਾ** [ikagrata] See **ਵੇਕਾਗੁਰਾ**.

**ਵਿਕਾਤ** [ikat]. **ਵਿਕਾਤ** [ikāt] *Skt* एकान्त *n* a theory, tenet, doctrine. "yahi vikhe budh kahē ikāt."—*Bhai Gulab Singh*. 2 empty space, vacant place, without a living being. 3 *adj* extreme, very much. 4 separate, alone. "prabhu apna ikāt."—*kan m 5*. 5 ascertained, assured.

**ਵਿਕਾਤੀ** [ikati], **ਵਿਕਾਤੀ** [ikāti] *Skt* एकान्तिन् *adj* a devotee who keeps his devotion hidden in his heart and does not reveal it at all. "soi bhagat ikati jū."—*majh m 5*. 2 living in seclusion "so ikāti jisū rida thāi."—*basāt m 5*. 3 all alone, isolated. "apī ikati hor rāhe, ape vad parvaru."—*var bīha m 4*.

**ਵਿਕਾਦਸ** [ikadas] See **ਵੇਕਾਦਸ**.

**ਵਿਕਾਦਸੀ** [ikadasi] See **ਵੇਕਾਦਸੀ**.

**ਵਿਕਾਦ ਪਾਵ** [ikad pav] See **ਵੇਕਾ ਪਾਵ**.

**ਵਿਕਾਨਵ** [ikanve] *adj* ninety-one.

**ਵਿਕਾਪ** [ikap] *sen* ik-ap.

**ਵਿਕਾਯਤ** [ikayat] *n* oneness, unity, concord, relationship. 2 uniqueness.

**ਵਿਕਿ** [iki] any one, many. "iki avhi iki jahī uṭhi."—*srī m 1*.

**ਵਿਕੀਸ** [ikis] *adj* twenty-one. "gāj ikis puria ek tanaī."—*gāu kabir*. 21 yards of a warp of yarn are five material elements, five senses (speech, touch, sight, taste and smell, five external and five internal organs and the soul). 2 Scholars have taken all matter as forming twenty parts besides the twenty first element, the soul. "etu rahi patī pavṛia carīr hor ikis."—*japu*. 'This route has steps of a ladder, climbing which a person becomes one with the god.' 3 **ਵਿਕ-ਈਸ**. one master, God. 4 See **ਵਿਕੀਰ** 2

**ਵਿਕੀਰ** [ikih] See **ਵਿਕੀਸ**. 2 twenty first. "bis bisve ire gun he, te ikih turia pad he."—*bhagatvāi*

**ਵਿਕੀਰ ਗੁਰੂ** [ikih gurū] twenty one generations. It is written in books like Bhagatmala that a devotee of God besides achieving his own salvation redeems 21 generations:- that is, ten generations that precede him, and ten generations that follow him. "prahlad jon ke ikih kul udhare."—*bher m 3*. Some knowledgeable persons hold that seven generations each of his paternal and maternal father and seven of his father-in-law are

salvaged i.e. those who keep the company of the enlightened person, attain salvation.

ਇਕੁ [iku] See ਇਕ. "iku khinu tisu bin jivna."—*majh barahmaha*.

ਇਕੁ ਅਧੁ [iku adhu] See ਇਕ ਅਧ. "iku adu nai rasiara."—*gau m 5*.

ਇਕੁਲਾਹਾ [ikulaha] a village in police station Khanna, tehsil Samrala of district Ludhiana. Close to it on the western side is Guru Hargobind's gurdwara. The Guru had stayed here on his way from Dhamot to Saunti.

Bhai Ralla Singh, a resident of Ikulaha, who was in service in Sammat 1964-65 in Africa was inspired by the Guru's teaching, came to Ikulaha and started the construction of a gurdwara which was completed after him by Mai Matah Kaur and the co-villagers. Guru Granth Sahib is placed in the gurdwara which has 50 bighas of land. An annual fair is held here on 20<sup>th</sup> of Baisakh, the day the Guru is believed to have come here. It is three miles to the west of railway station Khanna, and is joined by an unpaved road.

ਇਕੇ [ike] part or. See ਇਕੈ.

ਇਕੇਰਾ [ikerā] adv once.

ਇਕੇਲਾ [ikela] alone, single, all by oneself. "ikela hi aia ikela colaya."—*nasihat*.

ਇਕੈ [ike] part or. "ike ta loṛ mukaddmi ike ta alla loṛ."—*JSBB*. 'Some desire worldly chieftdom and others God's grace.'

ਇਕੈਠ [iketh] adj a gathering; an assembly

ਇਕੈਠਨ [ikethan] v to gather, assemble, collect. 2 *n* an obstruction; check on the organs of perception. "man idri ke sahiti ikethyo."—*GPS*. 3 contracting, shrinking.

ਇਕੈਠਾ [iketha] adj gathered. "kahū simaṭ bhayo sākhar iketha."—*caupai* 2 at one place.

ਇਕੋ [iko] only one; one only. "iko sirjanharu."—*var guj m 5*.

ਇਕੋੜਾ [ikodā], ਇਕੋੜੀ [ikodī] adj bent on one's

knees. 2 tilting, inclined. 3 upside down, inverted. "kah-hi ta dharanī ikodī karau."—*bher namdev*.

ਇਕੋਤਰ [ikotar] See ਏਕੋਤਰ.

ਇਕੋਤਰ ਸੌ [ikotar so] adj one hundred and one, 101.

ਇਕੱਠੀ [ikāṭhī] adj having one limb only. 2 taking only one side in a dispute or discussion; partisan. 3 alone, without a helper, single-handed. "sahe jiv yahi dukh ikāṭhī."—*NP*. See ਏਕੱਠੀ

ਇਕੱਜਸ [ikājas] adj uniform, consistent. "kī agājas, kī ikājas."—*gyan* 2 ਇਕ (unique) is whose ਅਜਸ (power).

ਇਕੱਤ [ikāt] See ਇਕੱਤ.

ਇਕੱਤੀ [ikāṭī] See ਇਕੱਤੀ. "apī ikāṭī apī pasara."—*majh m 5*.

ਇਕੱਤਰ [ikāṭr] See ਇਕੱਤਰ. "su beṭh ikāṭr."—*kalki*.

ਇੱਕੀ [ikki], ਇੱਕੀਹ [ikkih] See ਇਕੀਸ.

ਇੱਕੀ ਕੁਲ [ikki kul] See ਇਕੀਹ ਕੁਲ.

ਇੱਕੁਰ [ikkur] adv in this way, by this method, thus.

ਇੱਕੋ [ikko] See ਇਕੱਠੀ.

ਇਕੁ [iksu] See ਇੱਖ.

ਇਕੁਵਾਕੁ [iksvaku] *Sk* इक्ष्वाकु *n* something that causes the desire to suck sugarcane; bitter gourd. 2 a king of the Suray dynasty and son of Vaivsvatmanu and the first ruler of Ayodhya. According to Vishnu Puran, he had come out of Manu's sneeze. He had one hundred sons but only two of them Vikushki and Nimi became greatly famous. From Vikushki came kings of Ayodhya like Raghu etc. and from Nimi began the Janak dynasty of Mithila. Bhai Santokh Singh has written in Guru Pratap Suray, that Amritsar is the place of Ikshaku's altar for the performance of sacrifice.

ਇਖ [ikh] See ਇੱਖ.

<sup>1</sup> See chapter 4, section 2 of Vishnu Puran.

ਵਿਖਾਸ [ikh-as] See ਵਿਖਾਸ.

ਵਿਖਾਸਾਰ [ixatsar] *A* إختصار *n* a summary, an abridged or annotated version, precis.

ਵਿਖਾਤਲਾਫ [ixtalaf] *A* إختلاف *n* difference, disagreement, separation. 2 antagonism, different view.

ਵਿਖਤਿਆਰ [Ikhtiar], ਵਿਖਤਿਆਰ [Ikhtyar] See ਵਿਕਤਿਆਰ.

ਵਿਖਬਾਰ [ikhbar] See ਅਖਬਾਰ.

ਵਿਸਰਾਜ [ixra] *A* إخراج discharge, dismissal, expulsion.

ਵਿਖਲਾਸ [ixlas], ਵਿਖਲਾਸੁ [ikhlasu] *عزيمه* *n* purity, clarity. 2 sanctity. "ride ikhlasu nirakhle mira."—*bher kabir*. 3 friendship.

ਵਿਖਲਾਕ [ikhlak] See ਅਖਲਾਕ.

ਵਿਖਵਾਕ [ikhvak], ਵਿਖਵਾਕੁ [ikhvaku] See ਵਿਖੁਵਾਕ. "nrip ikhvak bali ik kal."—*GPS*.

ਵਿਖੀਕਾ [ikhuka] *Skt* विहीका *n* an arrow. 2 a reed, a piece of straw. 3 elephant grass, especially the reed-like portion just below the ear at the top.

ਵਿਖੁ [ikhu] *Skt* विखु *n* an arrow. 2 a reed of elephant grass.

ਵਿਖੁਆਸ [ikhuas] *Skt* विखुआस *n* a bow from which an arrow (ixu) is shot.

ਵਿਖੁਆਸਜ [ikhuasaj] *n* born from a bow, (ਵਿਖੁਆਸ) an arrow; an arrow shot with a bow.—*sanama*.

ਵਿਖੁਆਸਜਨੀ [ikhuasajni] *n* an army equipped with arrows (ixvasaj)—*sanama*.

ਵਿਖੁਆਸਨੀ [ikhuasni] *n* an army of archers.

—*sanama*

ਵਿਖੁਧ [ikhudh] *Skt* विखुध *vr* wielding of arrows (and bows).

ਵਿਖੁਧਿ [ikhudhi], ਵਿਖੁਧੀ [ikhudhi] *Skt* विखुधि *n* a holder of arrows; a quiver. "Ikhudhi kaṭi sō kas parath ayo."—*krisan*.

ਵਿੱਖ [ikkh] *Skt* विख *n* E Sugarcane. *L* Saccharum officinarum.

ਵਿਖੁਧੀ [ikhvadhi] See ਵਿਖੁਧਿ. "dāe ikhvadhi dve."—*paras*. 'gave two quivers of arrows!'

ਵਿਖੁਵਾਕੁ [ikhvaku] See ਵਿਖੁਵਾਕ. "kul ikhvaku vikhe jo raja."—*GPS*.

ਵਿੰਗ [ig] *Skt* इङ्ग *vr* to go, tremble, shiver 2 *n* a mark, sign. 3 a movement; an effort. 4 a signal, a hint, a gesture.

ਵਿੰਗਤ [igat] See ਵਿੰਗਿਤ.

ਵਿੰਗਲਿਸ਼ [iglis] *E* English *adj* connected with England. 2 *n* the English language, the language of England. 3 in Punjabi, pension is also termed as English.

ਵਿੰਗਲਿਸਤਾਨ [iglistan], ਵਿੰਗਲੈਂਡ [igled] *P* انگلستان *E* England. *n* a country of the English people, a country in north-west of Europe bounded by Scotland in the north, North Sea in the east, Irish Sea in the west. It is a triangular country with an area 50,874 square miles, maximum length 420 miles and breadth 360 miles. Its area including Scotland, Wales and Ireland is 121,027 square miles.

According to the census of 1911, its population is 47,263,530. Its people are known as English, their religion is Protestant Christianity; some Roman Catholics are also there, their number being around 22 lacs. England is divided into fifty counties; railway line zigzags slightly over 16,000 miles. Hardly any village is without a post office, hospital, school, library or church; primary education is free and compulsory; therefore there is no illiteracy in England.

England's capital is London with a population of 70 lacs. It is the largest city in the world. The detailed narration of how England conquered India is to be found under ਈਸਟ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਕੰਪਨੀ.

England rules over a huge empire of the world over which the sun never sets because it is spread over vast areas in all corners of the world. Several countries in Europe, America, Australia, Africa and Asia are

included in it. It occupies one fourth of the entire earth surface where one fifth of the human race lives.

The total area of the British Empire is 13,909, 782 square miles and its population is 460,094,000. In area it is over 273 times that of England. Of its population only about fifty million belong to the white race.

The government of England is democratic with a king as its head. Its present ruler is Emperor George V.

England, Wales and Scotland are collectively called Britain and its people are known as the British.

**ਇੱਕਿਤ** [igɪt] *Sk* इङ्गित *adj* moving. 2 marked, with marks. 3 *n* a signal, sign or indication through gesture, such as a wink. 4 bodily action, motion, effort, movement. "igɪt bol vizlokan kerī."—*GPS*.

**ਇੱਗੁਦੀ** [igudi] *Sk* इङ्गुदी *n* gōdni, wild staff tree, *L Gordia augustifolia*, its glutinous fruit is edible and it heals swelling of the throat and blisters in the mouth. "Igudi khare visal."

**ਇੱਗ੍ਰੇਜ** [igrej] *Pg* ਇੰਗਲੈਂਡ *F* Anglais. inhabitants of England.

**ਇੱਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ** [igreji] the language of the people of England.

**ਇੰਚ** [ɪtʃ] *E* inch, one twelfth of a foot and one thirty sixth part of a yard.

**ਇਚ** [ɪtʃ] See ਇੱਛਾ. "man ɪtʃ paɪ prəbhu dhɪat."—*asa chāt m 5*.

**ਇਚਅਤਾ** [ɪtʃ-əɾa] *adj* ਅਤਾ suffixed to ਇੱਛਾ, *adj* desired, wanted.

**ਇਚਸੀ** [ɪtʃasi] will desire, desires, you desire. "Ichasi jamadi prabhyā."—*guj jdev*. See ਪਰਾਭਯੰ.

**ਇਚਤ** [ɪtʃat], **ਇੱਚਤ** [ɪtʃət] *Sk* इच्छित *adj* desired, wanted, required. "man ɪtʃat hi phal pavat hē."—*savaye m 4 ke*.

**ਇਚਾ** [ɪtʃa] *Sk* इच्छा desire, yearning, want.

2 longing, craving for what is not.

**ਇਚਾਰੀ** [ɪtʃacari] इच्छाचरि *adj* one going around according to his own desire.

**ਇਚਾਪੁਰਖ** [ɪtʃapurak], **ਇਚਾਪੁਰਕੁ** [ɪtʃapuraku] *adj* who fulfills desires. "ɪtʃapuraku sarəb sukhdata."—*dhana m 4*. 2 *n* God. "ɪtʃapuraku rakhe nidan."—*asa m 5*.

**ਇੱਚਾ** [ɪtʃa] See ਇੱਛਾ.

**ਇੱਚਿਤ** [ɪtʃɪt] See ਇੱਚਤ.

**ਇੱਚੁ** [ɪtʃu] *Sk* इच्छु *adj* desirous 2 *n* See ਇੱਛੁ. 3 *Dg* jaggery, brown lump sugar, gur.

**ਇੱਚੁਕ** [ɪtʃuk] See ਇੱਚੁ.

**ਇੱਚੁ** [ɪtʃu] See ਇੱਚਾ. 2 *Sk* ईशणीय *adj* worth seeing, handsome. "uʃhi chich ɪtʃu."—*VN*. 'rose charming splashes.'

**ਇਜ** [ɪj] See ਇਜਰ.

**ਇਜ** [ɪj] See ਇੱਛੁ.

**ਇਜਹਾਰ** [ɪjhar] *A* إظهار *n* disclosure, expression.

**ਇਜਨਾਸ** [ɪjnas] See ਅਜਨਾਸ.

**ਇਜਰਾ** [ɪjra], **ਇਜਰਾਯ** [ɪjray] *A* إخراج *n* implementation; fulfilment; putting into action, as of a court order.

**ਇਜਲਾਸ** [ɪjlas] *A* إجلس *n* a place for sitting. 2 seat of an officer, court.

**ਇਜਾਜ਼ਤ** [ɪjazat] *A* إجازة *n* permission, order. 2 sanction, approval.

**ਇਜਾਫਤ** [ɪjaphat] *A* إضافة *n* a symbol or letter added to show a relation: affix, apostrophe. In Sikh scripture vowel symbol for [ɪ] i.e. [ɪ] is used for this purpose as in "yək arəj guphtam peɪɪ to."—*ɪɪlāg m 1* In this book the sign for this is "ɪɪ".

**ਇਜਾਫਾ** [ɪjapha] *A* إضافة *n* an accretion, addition.

**ਇਜਾਬਤ** [ɪjabat] *A* إجابة *n* acceptance. 2 easy and liberal excretion of stools.

**ਇਜਰ** [ɪzar] *A* إزار *n* loose trousers usually worn by women, a pyjama or salwar.

**ਇਜਰਬੰਦ** [ɪzarbād] *P* إزاربند *n* a cord for fastening trousers at the waist

**ਇਜਾਰਾ** [ɪjara] See ਇਜਰ. "sol-hɪ sahɪs ɪjara."

—bher namdev. 2 *A* **ਭਰ** *n* a contract, agreement.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪpl] *G, A, P* **دیل**, *E* Evengel *F* Evengile *L* Evangelium, *n* goodness, happy news. 2 a scripture of the Christians, the New Testament.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪjeha] *adv* like this, thus.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪjɛ] *n* Shiv, the conqueror of lust. 2 *ɪjɛ* has also been used in place of *ਯੇ*. See ਦਿੱਲੀ ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਦਿੱਲੀ ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪjɛ bɪjɛ] See ਜਯ ਵਿਜਯ. 2 *n* a hymn of praise composed by Jay and Vijay. “*ɪjɛ bɪjɛ su gavte*.”—*GPS*. 3 the victory of ਈਸ਼ (one's god). 4 victory song of Shiv.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪjjat] *A* **دجلت** *n* honour, respect, prestige.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪjjaɪ] *n* a flock, drove, herd of sheep and goats. 2 a fold, pen, enclosure for goats and sheep.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪjy] *Skt adj* worthy of respect. 2 worthy of worship.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪjya] *Skt n* worship. 2 a ritual.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪjɪ], ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪjɪ] *adv* thus, in this manner, like this.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪt] See ਈਟਕਾ. “*ɪt siranē bhux savanu*.”—*s farid*. 2 *Skt* **इत्**, *vr* to go.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪtava] See ਈਟਕਾ. “*ṣahir ɪtava me huto nana nam sunar*.”—*caritr* 90.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪtt] See ਈਟਕਾ.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪth], ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪthra], ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪtha] *Skt* **इष्ट** *adj* desired, wanted. 2 worshipped. “*hari ɪthe nit dhraida*.”—*sri m* 5 *pepar*. 3 dear. “*gusai mihāda ɪthra*.”—*sri m* 5 *pepar*. “*mitr nā ɪth dhan rup hīq*.”—*var jēt*. ‘dear friend.’ 4 See ਦਿਸਟ.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪthahā] See ਈਟਕਾ.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪthe] See ਦਿੱਲੀ. 2 to the adored one, See ਦਿੱਲੀ 3. 3 to the adored one. See ਦਿੱਲੀ 2.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪttha] See ਦਿੱਲੀ. “*putr mitr gurubhai ɪttha*.”—*BG*

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪdas] *G* Indos, *E* Indus. *n* Indus river.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪda] See ਦਿੱਲੀ. 2 See ਈਟਕਾ.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪdia] *E* India. the country of Indus

river. See ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪdda] *adj* so large; this large.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪn] *Dg pron* these (subjective case)

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪt] *adv* on or in this (side, direction or condition) “*je bhukh deht ta ɪt hi raja*.”—*suhi m* 4. 2 in this world 3 *Skt adj* past, former. 4 *n* going, gait. 5 knowledge 6 achievement. 7 See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਦਿੱਲੀ ਉੱਤ [ɪt ut] *adv* hither and thither. 2 in this world and the next. “*so jan ɪt ut kat-hi nā dok*.”—*gāu m* 5

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪtsar] *A* **تسار** *n* spreading, diffusion. 2 worry, fluster, flurry.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪt-ha] *A* **هت** *n* limit, extreme. 2 a period, duration. 3 a shore, bank.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪthad] *A* **اتحاد** *n* unity, concord, rapport, reprochement. 2 love, amity.

ਦਿੱਲੀ ਹੀ [ɪt hi] here or hither only, See ਦਿੱਲੀ 1.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪtkad] *A* **اتقاد** *n* belief, faith, trust. “*sunke khāber najum di ɪtkad nā karda*.”—*jānama*.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪtkam] *A* **اتقام** *n* revenge, vengeance, retaliation. Its root is ਨਕਮ (enmity)

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪtkal] *A* **اتكال** *n* a change of place. 2 a transfer from the possession of one person to that of another; a mutation. 3 death, going to the other world.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪtjam] *A* **اتجام** *n* arrangement, management, administration.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪtjar] *A* **اتجار** *n* a wait, waiting, anticipation, expectation.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪtnak], ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪtnaku], ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪtnaku], ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪtnik] *adj* about this much, approximately this quantity. “*ɪtnaku lage thanka*.”—*sar kabir*. “*ɪtnaku pārio tana*.”—*asa kabir*. “*ɪtnaku nā jāne jī dīn dīn āvadh ghaṭut he*.”—*sri kabir*. “*hāu ɪtnik lāhuria*.”—*suhi chāt m* 5.

ਦਿੱਲੀ [ɪtfak] *A* **اتفاق** *n* amity, concord, harmony. See ਈਟਕਾ. 2 agreement, concurrence.



3 a chance, occasion.

ਵਿਰਾਟ [Itfakan], ਵਿਰਾਟੀਆ [Itfakia],  
ਵਿਰਾਟੀਯਾ [Itfakiyah] A ۱۰۰۰۰ adv suddenly,  
coincidentally, by chance, unexpectedly,  
abruptly.

ਵਿਰਾਟ [Itbar] A ۱۰۰۰۰ n taking a lesson (from  
other people's suffering or their misdeeds).  
2 certitude, belief.

ਵਿਰਾਟੀ [Itbari] adj reliable, trustworthy,  
dependable.

ਵਿਰਾਮਨ [Itminan] A ۱۰۰۰۰ n satisfaction,  
confidence.

ਵਿਰ [Itar] Skt adj other, another, different.  
2 low born, mean base. 3 A ۱۰۰۰۰ n a perfume.  
4 sandalwood oil with jasmin, rose, essence  
of kevra, etc. mixed in it.

ਵਿਰਾਜ [Itaraj] A ۱۰۰۰۰ n inference, doubt,  
conjecture. 2 objection.

ਵਿਰਾਤ [Itarat] See ਵਿਰਾਟਾ.

ਵਿਰਾਟਾ [Itarana] v to raise objection, to  
interfere. 2 to behave with affectation, strut,  
take airs.

ਵਿਰੇਤ [Itretar] Skt adv mutually, reciprocally.  
ਵਿਰਾ [Itara], ਵਿਰੇ [Itre] adj this much, so  
much. 2 so many, in such a number. "jalpa,  
padarath itre."—savrye m 3 ke.

ਵਿਰਾ [Ita] adj this much, this quantity, so much.  
ਵਿਰਾਤ [Itaat] A ۱۰۰۰۰ n obedience, subjection,  
subordination, allegiance. See ਰਾਤ.

ਵਿਰਾ [Itab] A ۱۰۰۰۰ n anger, displeasure.

ਵਿਰਾ [Ital] adv this time, this moment, now.  
"ab karta su ital."—s kabir.

ਵਿਰਿ [Iti] part indicating the end. 2 n  
conclusion, finis. 3 this.

ਵਿਰਿਹ [Itiha] See ਵਿਰਿਹ.

ਵਿਰਿਹਸ [Itihas] Skt ਵਿਰਿਹ-ਹ-ਅਸ a well-known  
place, meaning a book in which past events  
are narrated in temporal order, history.

ਵਿਰਿਹਸ ਗੁਰੂ ਖਾਲਸਾ [Itihas guru khalsa] a book  
of history of the Gurus and the Khalsapanth

in 72 chapters written by Sadhu Gobind Singh  
and published in Sammat 1959 from  
Venketshvar Press Bombay. Although it  
contains many errors from the historical point  
of view, its writing is marked by good  
intention and capability.

In the introduction the publishers say. This  
is the lovable history of the Gurus of the Sikh  
nation whose genius is shining like the sun in  
the history of India; of the Khalsa nation, at  
the sight of whose bravery and powers the  
brave Englishmen bow their heads; of the Sikh  
nation which has acquired an exalted place  
in the British army and has won eminence in  
all directions, and shed their blood for  
protecting Hinduism from the grip of  
Muslims. It contains everything which a  
history should have. It contains religious  
instruction, bravery, prowess, love for one's  
country, renunciation and charity. To mention  
its entire contents in the introduction would  
be to fill a small space with a huge army.

ਵਿਰਿਹਸਿਕ [Itihasik] Skt ਵਿਰਿਹਸਿਕ adj  
historical.

ਵਿਰਿਕਾਮ [Itikam] A ۱۰۰۰۰ n revenge, retaliation.  
2 taking revenge.

ਵਿਰਿਕਾ [Itikab] A ۱۰۰۰۰ selection; a method  
of election.

ਵਿਰਿ [Iti] n ਵਿਰਿ the end, termination, finis,  
period. "sadhun het iti jin kari."—VN. 2 adj  
so much, this much. "sahā na iti dukh."—s  
fard.

ਵਿਰੁ [Itu] pron this. "itu kamañe, sada dukh  
pave."—var guj I m 3. 2 this. "itu maragi  
cale bhaiare."—suhi m 5 gunvāti.

ਵਿਰੁਕਰਿ [Itukari] adv by doing so, in this way,  
thus. "Itukari bhagati kar-hi jo pan."—dhana  
namdev.

ਵਿਰੇ [Itre] adj so many. "jis gur ke gun ite."  
—var sor m 4.



**ਇੱਤਲਾ** [ittla] *A* ८५५ *n* news, intelligence, intimation  
**ਇੱਤਾ** [itta] *adj* so much, this much.  
**ਇੱਤਿਹਾਦ** [ittihad] See ਇਤਹਾਦ.  
**ਇੱਤਿਹਾਮ** [ittiham] *A* ८५५ *n* blame, accusation.  
**ਇੱਤਿਫਾਕ** [ittiphak] See ਇਤਫਾਕ.  
**ਇਤਯਾਦਿ** [ityadi] *Skr* part etcetera.  
**ਇਤਯਾਦਿਕ** [ityadik] *Skr* adj others of this kind, some other like this, etc.  
**ਇਤਯੰਤ** [ityāt] See ਅਤੰਤ 2 *Skr* इत्यन्त *adv* thus, in this manner. "ityāt mā ra byapitā."—*sahas* m 5. 3 upto here.  
**ਇਥਾਊ** [ithau] *adv* at this place, here. 2 in this world. 3 from here.  
**ਇਥੰ** [ithā] *Skr* इत्थम् *adv* in this way, by this method, thus.  
**ਇਥੇ** [itthe] *adv* here, at this place.  
**ਇਥੰ** [itthā] See ਇਥੰ.  
**ਇੰਦ** [id] *Skr* इंद्र *n* god, ruling god, ruler of the paradise. "kete id cād sur kete."—*japu*. See ਇੰਦਸਾਣ. 2 See ਇੰਦੁ.  
**ਇੰਦਸਾਨ** [idastan] *n* the country of the Indus river, India; Bharat. See ਹਿੰਦੁਸਾਨ.  
**ਇੰਦਮੇਵ** [idmev] *sen* *adj* ਇੰਦ-ਏਵ, this very, this alone.  
**ਇੰਦਰ** [idar] *Skr* इंद्र *n* king. 2 God, Vahguru, owner of the world 3 divine king; owner of Amaravati, believed to be the god of rain who is often at war with Vritar, a demon i.e. the master of famine. He is greatly admired in Rig Ved. According to the Purans, he is the son of Kashyap born to Aditi. Vaman is mentioned as his younger brother. Indar's wife is Shachi and Jayant is his son. His weapon is thunderbolt and his vehicle is Airavat, the elephant. His assembly is named Sudharma and his charioteer is Matali, his riding horse is Uchaishrva. "idar sad bulaya rajbhikhek nū."—*cāḍi* 3. 4 superior. 5 excellent, majestic, glorious.

**ਇੰਦਰਸਾਣ** [idrasaṇ] See ਇੰਦੁਸਾਨ.  
**ਇੰਦਰਾਕ** [idrak] *A* ८५५ *n* getting, knowing, understanding. Its root is darak.  
**ਇੰਦਰਾਜ** [idraj] See ਇੰਦਰਾਜ.  
**ਇੰਦਰਾਨੀ** [idrani] See ਇੰਦੁਵੀ.  
**ਇੰਦਾਵ** [idav] *n* a poetic metre, See ਸਵੈਧੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 10.  
**ਇੰਦਾਸਣ** [idasan] *Skr* इंद्रासन *n* a king's seat, royal throne. 2 throne of Indar, king of gods. "gavhi id idasaṇi bēthe."—*sōdaru*  
**ਇੰਦਾਸਣਿ** [idasani] on Indar's throne. See ਇੰਦਸਾਣ 2.  
**ਇਦਾਨੀ** [idanu] *Skr* इदानीम् *adv* now, at this moment.  
**ਇੰਦਿਰਾ** [idira] *Skr* इन्दिरा *n* splendour. 2 Lachhmi, Kamla, Rama. "idira ke mādīr pe sōdar sādhar mano hiran ki pākti khāci he duti rasi te."—*GPS*.  
**ਇੰਦਿਰਾਜ** [idiraj] *A* ८५५ *n* entry, registration, record. 2 writing on a register etc.  
**ਇੰਦਿਰਾ ਮੰਦਿਰ** [idira mādīr] Lotus, Lachhmi's residential house. According to the Purans, Lachhmi resides in the lotus. See ਇੰਦਿਰਾ 2.  
**ਇੰਦੀਬਰ** [idibār] See ਇੰਦੀਬਰ.  
**ਇੰਦੀਯਾ** [idiya] *A* ८५५ *n* a thought; an idea.  
**ਇੰਦੀਬਰ** [idivar] *Skr* इन्दोवर *n* a blue lotus. 2 a lotus. "locan idivarā se."—*GPS*.  
**ਇੰਦੁ** [idu] *n* Indar, the king of gods. "mela brahma mela idu."—*bher kabir*. 2 a cloud. "idu varse dharati suhavi."—*mela a m 1*. 3 *Skr* इन्द्र the moon. 4 camphor. 5 the count of one, because poets have accepted the moon as one.  
**ਇੰਦੁਜ** [iduj] *Skr* *n* son of the moon; the planet Mercury.  
**ਇੰਦੁ ਰੁੱਝੀ** [idu rūḍi] *adj* having a face like the moon; moon-faced; moon-like.  
**ਇੰਦੁ ਬਧੂ** [idu badhu] See ਇੰਦੁ ਬਧੂ.  
**ਇੰਦੁਮਣੀ** [idumanī] *n* Chandarkanta jewel, which is very bright with light like that of the moon,

is believed to ooze out nectar (when exposed to moon light). 2 See ਰੋਮਤਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

**ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ** [Idumati] *n* a full moon day when it is all bright at night. 2 sister of Bhoj, king of Vidarbha who chose to marry king Aj, son of Raghu during the Svayambar ceremony. See ਅਜ. "Idumati hit aj nripati jīm grīh tāj Iry jog."—ramav

**ਇੰਦੁਰ** [Idur] *Skt* इन्द्र n a rat, mouse.

**ਇੰਦੁ** [Idu] See ਇੰਦੁ and ਇੰਦੁ.

**ਇਦੰ** [Idā] *Skt* इदम् *pron* this. "pārmā prāsān mīdā."—guj jēdev

**ਇਦੰਤਾ** [Idāta] *Skt* n the idea of being identical. "sābādhīn me lakho idāta."—NP.

**ਇੰਦੁ** [Idr] god, king. See ਇੰਦਰ. "Idr koṭi jāke seva kar-hi."—bher a kabir. 2 a kuṭaj tree or plant. See ਇੰਦੁਜੋਂ and ਕੁਟਜ.

**ਇੰਦੁ ਇੰਦੁਰੀ** [Idr Idraṇi] *n* Kashyap, the king of kings; his earth; globe, ground.—sanama.

**ਇੰਦੁ ਇੰਦੁਰ** [Idr Idraṇ] *adj* king of kings, emperor. 2 master even of Indar. "koṭi idr idraṇ."—japu.

**ਇੰਦੁ ਸੁਰਅਯੁਧ** [Idr sut ayudh] *n* Indar's son Arjun, his weapons; a bow and arrow.—sanama.

**ਇੰਦੁਸੇਨ** [Idraen] charioteer of king Yudhishtir.

**ਇੰਦੁ ਢਾਪ** [Idr cap] See ਇੰਦੁ ਧਨੁਖ.

**ਇੰਦੁ ਜਾਲ** [Idr jal] Indar's web; Indar used to play different tricks to entice holy men and sages; hence this term. 2 See ਜਾਦੂਗਰੀ.

**ਇੰਦੁਜੀਤ** [Idrjāt] *Skt* इन्द्रजित n Ravan's son Meghnad who defeated Indar in a battle, hence this name.

**ਇੰਦੁ ਜੋਂ** [Idr jō] *Skt* इन्द्रज n seeds of kuṭaj which look like grains of barley and are used in medicines to cure several diseases. *L* Holarrhena antidysenterica. See ਕੁਟਜ.

**ਇੰਦੁਰਤ** [Idratu], **ਇੰਦੁਰਤ** [Idratv] *n* the rank and personality of the god Indar. "Idratu det jātīhi bhāe."—cārītr 117. 2 kingship, monarchy.

**ਇੰਦੁ ਦੋਨ** [Idr don], **ਇੰਦੁ ਦੁਮਨ** [Idr dyumān] See ਕਲੇਦੁ.

**ਇੰਦੁ ਧਨੁ** [Idr dhanu], **ਇੰਦੁ ਧਨੁਖ** [Idr dhanukh] *Skt* इन्द्रधनुष n a rainbow in the form of an arc produced by refraction of the sun's rays through water drops in the air, also called an old lady's swing. *P* Rustam's bow. *A* قوس قزح.

It is written in the Bible that God saved prophet Noah from the deluge and promised not to inflict such universal destruction, and as a mark of this promise, He hung his bow midway between earth and sky. See Gen Ch 9.

**ਇੰਦੁ ਪਥ** [Idr path] See ਇੰਦੁਪੁਸ਼ਥ.

**ਇੰਦੁਪੁਰੀ** [Idrpuṇ] *n* Amravati (the city of Indar, abode of the immortals) "Idrpuṇi māhi sarpar māna."—gau a m j.

**ਇੰਦੁਪੁਸ਼ਥ** [Idraprasth] *n* a city established by Arjun in Khandav forest along the bank of Yamuna. It was the capital of Pandavs. It was near modern Delhi. See ਇੱਲੀ. "Idraprasth me krison ju rahe mas tēb car."—krison.

**ਇੰਦੁਬਧੂ** [Idrbadhu] See ਇੰਦੁ ਬਧੂ. "mattegy-ādan idrbadhu."—ramav.

**ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ** [Idr mati] This word has appeared in Ramavtar instead of ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ. An ignorant scribe has erroneously written ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ in place of ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ by mistaking    for   .

**ਇੰਦੁਲੋਕ** [Idrlōk] *n* a paradise, also called Amravati and Indrapuri. "Idrlōk sīvlōk-hi jēbo."—dhana kabir.

**ਇੰਦੁਵਜ੍ਯਾ** [Idrvājra] a poetic metre of four lines, each line having four combinations as SS,SSI,ISI,SS.

Example:

anād mulā jān gyan dātā  
ṣātrun ṣulā dhan dham trātā. ..

**ਇੰਦੁਬਧੂ** [Idrvadhu] *n* Indar's wife Shachi or Indrani. 2 a lady bug, or lady fly, an insect with red velvety exterior, seen during the rainy season.

**हिंदू** [Idra] *n* Indrani, Shachi 2 Lachhmi. See **हिंदिल**. "sagar idra ar dharte v." *bher kabir*  
**हिंदूदिन** [Idrain] See **हिंदुसत**.  
**हिंदुसत** [Idrasan] See **हिंदुसत**.  
**हिंदुसत** [Idrasan] on Indar's throne. 2 on the royal throne. "gavhi idr idrasan batha" —*japu*  
**हिंदुसत** [Idrasan] the throne of Indar, king of gods.  
**हिंदुटी** [Idrani] *n* Indar's queen Shachi.  
**हिंदुदि** [Idrad] *adv* Indar and other gods.  
**हिंदुतुम** [Idranuj] *Skt n* the younger brother of Indar, Vaman.  
**हिंदुयन** [Idrayan] *Skt n* bitter colocynth, *L Cucumis Colocynthis*. 2 the creeper plant bearing it is also named Indravaruni.  
**हिंदुयुध** [Idrayudh] *n* *Skt* Indar's weapon, Vajar, thunderbolt or lightning.  
**हिंदुवि** [Idrari] *n* Indar's enemy, Indarjit, Meghnad. "Idrari vir kupyō karal." —*ramav*. 2 a dragon, demon, monster.  
**हिंदुवती** [Idravati] *n* Indarpuri, Amravati (the abode of the immortals)  
**हिंदुय** [Idriy], **हिंदु** [Idri] *Skt* इन्द्रिय *n* subtle and gross parts of the body, recipient of sensations of sound, touch, etc. 2 energy through which the knowledge of external objects is received by the mind; five organs of action and five of perception, some have included mind as the eleventh organ. "Idri ekadaś parkara." —*NP*. "dās Idri kari rakhe vasi." —*gau a m 5*. See **बलन हिंदुय** and **बल हिंदुय**. 3 a generative organ; a copulative organ. 4 skin, the organ of touch. "nenu nakṣu sravnu rāspati idri kahia nā mana." —*maru kabir*. 'Eyes, nose, ear, tongue and skin disobeyed.'  
**हिंदुमि** [Idrijit] *Skt* इन्द्रियमि *adj* who conquers one's own sense organs. "Idrijit pāc dokh te rahit." —*sukhmāni*  
**हिंदुकी हिंदुकी** [Idreni Idrani] *cpd* the army

of Kashyap's earthly kings. "Idreni Idrani adī bhāhank." —*sonama*.  
**हिंद** [Idh] *Skt* इध् *vr* to shine, burn, make a conflagration, blaze.  
**हिंद** [Idhan], **हिंदन** [Idhan], **हिंदम** [Idham] *Skt* इध् and इध् *n* firewood, fuel. See **दीपन**. 2 fuel used in a ritual, samidha.  
**हिंद** [Idhar] *adv* on this side, hither, in this direction.  
**दिन** [In] *pron* plural of **दि** "In siu priti kari ghaneri." —*asa m 5*. 2 *Skt* इन् *n* the sun. 3 master, owner.  
**दिना** [Insa] *A* दिन *n* a writing, a script. 2 authorship, a composition.  
**दिना** [Insa], **दिना** [Insa] *A* انسان *n* man.  
**दिना** [Insaph] *A* انساफ *n* the act of splitting into two halves. 2 sifting of truth from untruth (falsehood); justice, equity.  
**दिना** [Inhraph] *A* انحراف *n* the act of turning one's face away; being disloyal. 2 disobeying, acting defiantly.  
**दिना** [Inkar] *A* انکار *n* a refusal; denial; disobedience; non acceptance.  
**दिना** [Inan] See **दिपन**. "Inan jal tave no tave." —*BG*  
**दिना** [Infirag] *A* انفرح *n* leisure; holiday. Its root is **दिना**.  
**दिना** [Inbisat] *A* انبساط *n* happiness, pleasure, joy. Its root is **बस** (freedom).  
**दिन** [In bidhi] *adv* thus, in this way. 2 by this method. "In bidhi sagaru tarie." —*ramav m 1*.  
**दिना** [Ina] *adj* this much, so much. 2 See **दिनु**.  
**दिना** [Inait] See **दिना**.  
**दिना** [Inan] *A* انان *n* a bridle; a rein. 2 a visible object. 3 opposition, antagonism.  
**दिना** [Inam] *A* انعام *n* a reward.  
**दिना** [Inayat] *A* اعانت *n* a favour, kindness. 2 an attempt, endeavour.  
**दिना** [Inayat] a ruler of Rahon, after

routing whom, Banda Bahadur occupied the town

ਇਨੀ [inu] these, by or to these. "Inī hukamū na bujhia jat."—savrye m / 2 these men, such men. 3 this much.

ਇਨੂ [inu] See ਏਫੁਆ

ਇਨੇਹਾ [ineha], ਇਨੇਹੀ [inehi] adv like this or these, such as. "cādan bhagta jotī inehi sarbe parmāl karna."—tulāg m /

ਇਨ੍ਹਾ [inha] pron to these. 2 these (nominative) ਇਫਜਾਲ [iphjal] A انزال n kindness, grace, favour, benevolence. Its root is झल.

ਇਫਤਾਰਾ [iftara] A افترا n a censure, slander. 2 an accusation. 3 a blemish 4 lie, falsehood. "bed kateb iphtara bhai, dil ka phikar na jat."—tilāg kabir. 'Veds and Quran are not worth it, if mental tensions don't disappear'

ਇਫਤਾਰਾਕ [iphtarak] A افتراق n separation, parting, departing, its root is डरक.

ਇਫਰਾਤ [ifrat] A افرات 2 abundance, amplitude.

ਇਫਰੀਤ [ifrit] A عفریت n a demon, giant. 2 adj powerful, mighty.

ਇਫਲਾਸ [iflas] A افلاس n poverty, penury, indigence.

ਇਫਾਕਾਹ [ifakah] A افاك. See ਅਫਾਕਾ.

ਇਬ [ib] adv now, at this time. "ib ke rahe jāmanī nahī."—vaq m / alahqia. 'Seeds sown do not germinate.'

ਇਬ ਤਬ [ib tab] See ਅਬ ਤਬ. "ib tab phiri pachtai"—oākar.

ਇਬਤਿਦਾ [ibtida] A ابتداء n a beginning, an outset, start, etc. 2 creation, genesis.

ਇਬਨ [iban] A ابن son.

ਇਬਰਤ [ibrat] A عبرت n getting a lesson (derived from experience).

ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ [ibrahim] A ابراهيم He Abraham adj founder of a tribe, head of a clan. 2 n According to the Bible and the Quran, he was a prophet sent by God in the eleventh generation of Noah, and son of Auzar. His

first wife Sarah was childless. Abraham then married a slave girl Hagar who gave birth to a son Ismail. After some time Sarah also gave birth to a son; then both women, each having a son, began to quarrel. On Sarah's instigation Abraham expelled Hagar and her son Ismail, See ਜਮ ਜਮ.

Jews and Christians trace their origin to Is-haq; and Ismail's descendants are the Quraish dynasty in which prophet Muhammad was born.

The ceremony of (circumcision) was introduced by Abraham. No religious book mentions its existence before him. Jews and Muslims considering this as God's order given through Abraham, accept and practise it. In ancient times, Christians also used to practise circumcision. Christ himself was circumcised. Even now Christians in Asbyssinia practise it.

When Abraham got his own circumcision done and preached it among his own people, he was 99 years old. The Quran defines Abraham as God's friend. His total age was 175 years. His grave at Hebron in Palestine is a place of pilgrimage.

A verse from Kabir's composition reads: "sakaṭī sāneh kəṛī sūnəṭī karīe, me na badauga bhai!" This refers to a story which although nowhere mentioned in the Bible or the Quran, has its roots in a legend that Sarah made Abraham promise on pain of strict punishment to have no sexual contact with Hagar. But he was found to have had intercourse with Hagar once. Sarah however reduced the punishment out of love for her husband. Instead of severing his point of contact with the other woman, made him circumcise his organ of contact and to trim his moustaches, and also made him expel

<sup>1</sup>asa kabir

Hagar and her son from the house. 3 a son of Prophet Muhammad born to the slave girl Mary, but he died at the age of two. 4 a king of Balakh famous as Abraham, the rogue. He later abdicated the throne and became an accomplished divine scholar. 5 See ਬਹਮੀਸ਼ਾਹ. **ਦਿਬਰਾਹੀਮ ਲੋਦੀ** [Ibrahim lodi] **دبراهیم لودی** son of Sikandar Lodi who became emperor of India in 1517 AD. He was killed in a battle against Babur on 20 April 1526 (Sammat 1583) and the Mughal dynasty came to rule India.

**ਦਿਬਰਾਨੀ** [Ibrani] **دبرانی** *n* Hebrew, an ancient tongue of Palestine. 2 a Jew.

**ਦਿਬਲੀਸ** [Iblis] **دبلیس** *adj* bereft of God's blessing. 2 *n* the Devil. See ਸ਼ੈਤਾਨ.

**ਦਿਬਲੀਸੀ** [Iblisi] *adj* Satanic. See ਦਿਬਲੀਸ.

**ਦਿਬਰੋ** [Ibro] so large. "Ibro jāko peṭo."—bāno.

**ਦਿਬਾਦਤ** [Ibadat] **دبارت** *n* a prayer, worship. "na kiti ibadat na rakkha iman."—nashat.

**ਦਿਬਾਰਤ** [Ibarat] **دبارت** *n* syntax in grammar.

**ਦਿਭ** [ibh] **ਸਕਿ** *n* an elephant. 2 a family, household.

**ਦਿਭ** [ibh] **ਸਕਿ** **ਫੁਲ੍ਹ** *to* gather, collect, grab.

**ਦਿਭੀ** [ibhi] **ਸਕਿ** *n* a female elephant. 2 **ਸਕਿ** **ਦਿਭਤ** *adj* who owns or keeps elephants. 3 *n* a king. 4 a keeper and driver of an elephant. 5 an army of elephants according to Sastammamala. See ਅੰਗ 453.

**ਦਿਭੀ** [ibhi] See ਦਿਭੀ.

**ਦਿਮ** [im] *adv* ਏਵੇਂ, thus, in or by this manner. 2 **P** **ਮਿ** *pron* a form of **ਮੈਂ** as in ਦਿਮਸਬ, ਦਿਮਰੋਤ (tonight, today) etc.

**ਦਿਮਸਬ** [imsab] **P** **ਅੱਜ** tonight.

**ਦਿਮਕਾਨ** [imkan] **ਮਿ** *n* a possibility, probability.

**ਦਿਮਤਹਾਨ** [imtahan], **ਦਿਮਤਿਹਾਨ** [imtihan] **ਮਿ** *n* an examination, test.

**ਦਿਮਤਿਕਸ਼** [imtiyaz] **ਮਿ** *n* distinguishing on the basis of quality; distinction.

**ਦਿਮਦਾਦ** [imdad] **ਮਿ** *n* help, aid, assistance,

support.

**ਦਿਮਰੋਤ** [imroz] **P** **ਅੱਜ** this day, today.

**ਦਿਮਲਾ** [imla] **ਮਿ** *n* a mode of writing, orthography.

**ਦਿਮਲੀ** [imli] See ਅਮਲੀ.

**ਦਿਮ** [imā], **ਦਿਮਨ** [iman] See ਈਮਾਨ. "amikul imā he."—japu 'is of deep faith.'

**ਦਿਮਮ** [imam] **ਮਿ** *n* a religious teacher. "hīdu turak kou raphji imam saphi."—akal. See ਦਿਮਮਸਾਫੀ.—akal. 2 a king. 3 a religious leader. 4 central bead of a rosary. "meru imam ralaṛke ram rahim na naṭ gāṇaya."—BG. 5 (also) a religious scripture. See Quran, surat 11, ayat 20.

**ਦਿਮਮ ਸਾਫੀ** [imam saphi] **P** **ਮਿ** *n* the chief religious leader of the Sunni sect of Islam. See ਸੁੰਨੀ. 2 Imam Shafi, a disciple of the chief religious head of Sunni Muslims, i.e. a Sunni Musalman. "hīdu turak kou raphji imam saphi."—akal. 'One is a Shia and the other is a Sunni.'

**ਦਿਮਮ ਬਾਸ਼** [imam bāṣ] an officer of the imperial army who was killed by Bhai Jagta during the battle of Hargobindpur.

**ਦਿਮਮ ਬਾਰਾ** [imam bara] **P** **ਮਿ** *n* a burial ground where models of Hussain tomb are carried in procession and buried during Muhharam; a compound for such a burial<sup>1</sup> which is a copy of the original at Karbala. See ਕਰਬਲਾ.

**ਦਿਮਮਾ** [imama] **ਮਿ** *n* a turban. 2 a steel helmet.

**ਦਿਮਾਰ** [imaral] **ਮਿ** *n* construction. 2 a splendid house. 3 **ਮਿ** *n* opulence, affluence.

**ਦਿਮਲਾਹ** [imalah], **ਦਿਮਲਾ** [imala] **ਮਿ** *n* the idea of being inclined towards. 2 phonetic gradation as from hisab to haseb or kitab to kateb.

**ਦਿਮਿ** [imi] See ਦਿਮ.

**ਦਿਮੀ** [imi] short form of ਦਿਮ ਹੀ; this only, in <sup>1</sup>In India the imambarā at Lucknow is the largest and the most imposing.



this way, See ਇਕ.

ਇਕ [Iyā] *Skt* इयम् *pron* this, it.

ਇਕਸ਼ਾਤ [Iṣṣad] *A* اِصْرَاط *n* walking on the correct path, making someone walk straight. 2 order, command.

ਇਕਸਾਲ [Iṣsal] *A* اِرسال *n* sending, despatching.

ਇਕਖਾ [Irkha] See ਈਕਖਾ.

ਇਕਤ [Iraṇ] See ਈਕਤ.

ਇਕਤੀ [Irni] *adj* who motivates, impels, incites. "namo pokhni sokhni sarab irni."—*cāḍi* 2 2 of the earth, earthly.

ਇਕਤਬਤ [Iratbat] *A* اِرتباط *n* attachment, relation, adhesion; its root is ਰਬਤ meaning to tie.

ਇਰਮ [Iram] *A* اِرم *a* garden which was set up by the order of king Shaddad of Syria, on the model of the garden of Eden or paradise.

ਇਰਮਨ [Irmān] *P* اِرمَن *n* Armenia, a country surrounded by Iran, Rome and Frank (now between the Caspian and the Black Seas).

ਇਰਮਨੀ [Irmāni] *adj* Armenian. "Irmāni rumi jāgi duṣmān dara."—*BG* See ਰੁਮੀ ਜੰਗੀ.

ਇਰਾ [Ira] *Skt* *n* the earth. 2 a river, stream. 3 mother of Vrihaspati. 4 wine. 5 speech. 6 happiness, pleasure.

ਇਰਾਕ [Irak] *A* اِراق *n* a river bank, slushy land, alluvial soil. 2 a part of Iran, east of Khurasan. 3 a country between Persia and Arabia, Mesopotamia with Baghdad and Basra as its principal cities. It is known as Iraq-Arab. 4 a compound, courtyard. 5 a garden. 6 See **ਅਰਾਕ**.

ਇਰਾਕੀ [Iraki] اِراقِي *adj* pertaining to Iraq. 2 *n* a horse from Iraq. 3 *xa* a pony. 4 a horse from any country.

ਇਰਾਦਾ [Irada] *A* اِرادَة *n* a resolve, sudden thought. "jāg irada kun."—*GPS*. 2 a desire. 3 faith, trust.

ਇਰਾਵਤੀ [Iravati] Airavati. See ਰਾਵੀ.

ਇਰਾਵਨ [Iravan] *Skt* *n* containing water (ਇਰਾ); a sea. 2 son of Arjun born to the daughter of

Airavat Nag.

ਇਰੰਡ [Irāḍ] See ਏਰੰਡ. castor plant and its fruit.

"tum cādan ham Irāḍ bapure."—*asa ravidas*

ਇਲ [Il] *n* a kite; a bird of the hawk family. See ਚਿੱਲ. "jithe dīṭha mirat ko il bahrīṭhi aī."—*var gau* 2, *m* 5. 2 *Skt* इल् *vr* to go, send, sleep, throw, spread.

ਇਲਹਮ [Ilham] *A* اِلْهَام *n* a revelation; a divinely inspired idea.

ਇਲਜ਼ਮ [Ilzam] *A* اِلْزِم *n* blame, stigma. 2 an accusation, indictment.

ਇਲਤ [Ilat] *n* a mental discomfort, itch. 2 volatility, playfulness. 3 a mischief, prank. 4 عِلَّة *a* cause, reason. 5 a disease.

ਇਲਤਿ [Ilati] *adj* prankish, frolicsome. "Ilati ka nau caudhri."—*var mala m* 2. 2 See ਇਲਤ 4. in Sikh scripture such Arabic/Persian words take vowel symbol as in ਰੁਦਤਿ, ਰਹਿਮਤਿ, etc.

ਇਲਤਿਜਾ [Iltija] *A* اِلْتِجَا *n* a request, supplication. 2 protection.

ਇਲਤਿਮਾਸ [Iltimas] *A* اِلْتِمَاس *n* a request, entreaty, supplication. 2 a search, quest. 3 inclination, desire.

ਇਲਮ [Ilam] *A* اِلْم *n* knowledge, science, learning, study. See shades of meaning under ਇਦਨ.

ਇਲ ਮਲਾਲੀ [Il malali] See ਇਲ and ਮਲਾਲੀ. "Il malali gīdar chara."—*BG* omens like a kite, snarling, howling of jackals, whirl wind, dust-storm.

ਇਲਮਾਸ [Ilmas] a diamond, thunderbolt. See ਅਲਮਾਸ. "kaldhot mārhe ilmas jori."—*saḥ*

ਇਲਮਨੀ [Ilmani] اِلْمَانِي *n* a class of swords made in Yemen. "Ilmaniru halabbi mārabi kirac jannubi jati."—*GPS*. ਇਲਮਨੀ ਅਰੁ and ਹਲੱਬੀ.

ਇਲਵਿਲਾ [Ilvila] *n* wife of the sage Visharva and mother of Kuber, and daughter of Trivind.

ਇਲਾ [Ila] *Skt* *n* Parvati, Durga. 2 a cow. 3 the earth. 4 Sarasvati. 5 one of the daughters of King Ikshak. 6 a shrewd woman. 7 *vr* to



indulge in erotic pleasure.

ਇਲਾਹਿਰੀ [ilahrī] See ਇਲਾਹਰੀ.

ਇਲਾਹ [ilah] إله *adj* worthy of worship. 2 *n* supreme Lord. God, Allah. "e ilah! it ih kas kina."—*caritr* 277

ਇਲਾਹੀ [ilahī] *A* إلهي *adj* related to Allah, godly, divine. "gurmukhī pai dat ilahī." *BG*

ਇਲਾਕ [ilak] إلك *light, glitter, shine.*

ਇਲਾਕਾ [ilaka] *A* إلكا *n* a connection, link, relation. 2 a province, territory. 3 a state.

ਇਲਾਹੀ [ilacī] See ਇਲਾਹਰੀ.

ਇਲਾਜ [ilaj] *A* علاج *n* an effort, a measure. 2 means to recover from a disease. 3 a device, plan.

ਇਲਾਬਰਤ [ilabrāt] See ਇਲਾਬਰਤ.

ਇਲਾਮ [ilam] *A* إلام *a certificate, a commendation card, a letter of recommendation* 2 a written note, permit. "tab kaj lkhda ilam."—*GPS*. "tā sō lar kaj pahī gai, le ilam pyadan sāg al."—*caritr* 334.

ਇਲਾਮਤ [ilamat] See ਅਲਾਮਤ.

ਇਲਾਹਰੀ [ilaycī] *Skt* एलाह *n* cardamom, *L* Alpinia Cardamomum. According to physicians, its effect is dry-hot; it refreshes the heart and brain, increases appetite; removes foul smell from the mouth and cleanses the throat. It cures the diseases of kidney and urinary bladder; and stops vomiting.

ਇਲਾਹਰੀ ਦਾਣਾ [ilaycī dāṇa] *n* seeds of cardamom, rolled in sugar syrup or sugar-coated. People in Amritsar take it to their homes as consecrated food; it is also called a makhana. (a kind of sweet drop) See ਮਖਣਾ.

ਇਲਾਵਰਤ [ilavarat] *Skt* इलावर्त or इलावृत *n* according to Bhagvat, a region of Jambudvīp, (one of the seven regions of the world including India) which is west of Malayavan mountain, east of Gandhamadean, south of Nilgiri and north of Nishid mountain.

ਇਲਾਵਾ [ilava] See ਅਲਾਵਾ.

ਇਲਾਵ੍ਰਤ [ilavrit] See ਇਲਾਵਰਤ.

ਇਲ [il] See ਇਲ and ਇਲ.

ਇਲਤੀ [illatī] See ਇਲਤਿ 1.

ਇਲਾ [illa] *A* إله *part* but.

ਇਲੁਲ [ilval] *Skt* न *a demon, son of Vipracit born to Sihiaka. His story as given in Ramayan and Mahabharat is thus: He changed his brother Vatapi into a ram and used to serve its cooked flesh to Brahmins, later he would call Vatapi who would tear the Brahmin's body and re-emerge killing the eater in the process. Once when sage Agast was so served, he digested Vatapi who could not come out at Ilval's call.*

ਇਵ [iv], ਇਵ [iv] *Skt* इव *vr* to be satisfied and contented; to please. 2 *adv* thus, like this, in this manner. "jo iv bujhe su sahajī samāṇa."—*prabha kabir*. thus. 3 now. "iv chut phiri phas na pai."—*oṅkar*. 4 *Skt* इव *part* equal. 5 surely, certainly. 6 as if.

ਇਵ ਹੀ [iv hī] only in this way, thus alone. See ਇਵ. "bikhāi dīn ren iv hī gudār."—*sar m* 5. 'spends day and night uselessly.'

ਇਵਾਜ [ivaj] *A* إواج *n* a change, an exchange, replacement.

ਇਵੇ [ivē] *adv* thus, in this manner.

ਇਵੇਹਾ [iveha] *adv* like this, resembling this, in this way. "phit iveha jivā jitu khat vadhaia peṭ."—*var suhī m* 1.

ਇਕਾ [ika] *Skt* इका *a vein recognized in Yog which originating from the left nostril and passing along the left side of the spine, reaches the brain. Through this vein yogins practise regulated and controlled respiration. It is also called lunar vein because its god is the moon. "īra pīgla sukhman bāde."—gao kabir. 2 a cow. 3 the earth. 4 a praise. 5 goddess Durga. "īra mīra bhīma jagdhatri."—sāloh. 6 mother of Pururava, mentioned as wife of Budh and daughter of Vaivasvat Manu. 7 step-*

mother of Krishan and one of the wives of Vasudev.

ਈ [i] *Skt* ई *vr* to go, expand, desire, eat, throw, send, prompt. 2 *suf* ਈ is added to adjectives to form nouns like ਸੁਰਮੀ from ਸੁਰਮ, ਸਿਫਾਰੀ from ਸਫਾਰ etc. It is also used to form words of feminine gender like ਖੇਡੀ from ਖੇਡਾ, ਜੇਟੀ from ਜੇਟਾ etc. 3 *n* Lachhmi. 4 Sarasvati. "gur parbatī māḷ."—*japu* 'Guru is Durga, Lachhmi (ਮਾ) and Sarasvati (ਈ).' 5 *pron* this. 6 *part* a confirmatory word. "karam dharam sagla i khove."—*dhana m* 5. 7 it also indicates the second case as in "sikhī atē sāgti parbrahm karī namaskarīa."—*ram var* 3. 'Individual Sikhs and congregations bowed to you for being transcendent God.' 8 See ਈ.

ਈ [i] *suf* meaning plural subjective case; by from, with etc. "morī run jhūḷ lāia."—*vaḍ m* 1. 'Peacocks dance and sing.' "gallī hau sohagānī bhēne."—*asa patti m* 1. 'apparently happy in wedlock.' 2 *P* ਈ *pron* this.

ਈਸ [is] *Skt* ईश *n* master, husband, owner. 2 God, master of the world. "tāu gun is baran nahi sakau."—*naṭ a m* 4. 3 a king. 4 Rudar, Shiv. 5 Vishnu. "is mahesaru dev tīnhi ātu na paia."—*var māla m* 1. 6 *Skt* ईश *vr* to have authority, have power. 7 *Skt* ईष *vr* to kill, go, see, pick. 8 *Dg* a furrow.

ਈਸਟ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਕੰਪਨੀ [isəʔ iḍia kəpni] Many companies bearing this name have been active in South Asia, of which the British and French companies are well known.

The first French company was formed in 1604 AD and the British East Company was established on 31 December 1600 with a capital of £ 72,000 authorised to trade with India, China and other eastern countries. Captain Hippon opened its first office in India in 1610-11.

After getting emperor Jahangir's approval

in 1612 for increased business, a factory was set up in 1613. Then in 1634, orders from Shahjahan to open two workshops in Bengal were procured. In 1668 the company got Bombay from Charles II which the king had received from Portugal as a part of dowry. During the reign of James II, in 1690 admiral Nicholson was called by the company with a fleet of 12 warships, 200 guns and 600 soldiers to protect its territorial and other interests. Gradually the company increased its military strength. It purchased Calcutta and several other towns in 1698 and established Fort William. In 1757 Clive defeated Bengal's Subedar Nawab Sirajudaula and occupied a large part of his kingdom. In this way the British also extended their hegemony to other parts of the country. In 1772, the British Parliament decided to exercise its control on the company's political activities. At last in 1858 the company handed over the rule of India to Queen Victoria of England and in 1877 the Queen of England assumed the title of Empress of India.

ਈਸਫਾਜ਼ਈ [isphaʒai] See ਈਸਫਾਜ਼ਈ.

ਈਸਫਗੋਲ [isabgol] *P* اِسْبَغُول *n* a drug fleawort, *Plantago ovata* or *ispagula*, which has leaves like the ears of a horse (asap). Its effect is moist, cold and it is used in several medicines. It cures dysentery and softens intestines. Its Arabic name is اِسْبَغُول and Latin name is *Plantago isphagula*.

ਈਸਫਾਜ਼ਈ [isbajai] a Pathan tribe. "isbajai baḍo dāl ek."—*GPS*. ਈਸਫਾਜ਼ਈ is a different tribe.

ਈਸਰ [isar] or ਈਸਰੂ [isaru] *Skt* ईश्वर *n* possessor of supremacy and glory, God. 2 Shiv. "isaru brahma sevde ātu tīnhi nā lāhia."—*var guj* 1 *m* 3 3 a particular yogi who preached Gorakh Nath's cult. "bole isaru sātī sarup."—*var ram* 1 *m* 1. 4 a king. "barān abarān rāku nahi

isaru."—*brla ravidas*. 5 master, owner. 6 one who has power and glory.

**ਈਸਰ ਸਿੰਘ** [isar sɪŋh] See ਅਕਮਪੁਰ. 2 a resident of Siheh village in Bangar region and a prominent member of Nishanwali Misl. He rendered great service to the Sikh Panth. He received seven wounds during the great Holocaust. Akali Phula Singh was his son. See ਫੁਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ

**ਈਸਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ** [israstra] *adj* ਈਸ਼ਰ-ਅਸਤ੍ਰ weapon of the great master. "krisan ballabha pratham kahī israstra kahī 3t." *sanama*. 'Krishan's darling Yamuna, its master Varun and his weapon, the noose.'

**ਈਸਰੁ** [isaru] See ਈਸਰ. 2 Godship, lordship.

**ਈਸਵੀ** [isvi] *A* عیسی *adj* related to Christ; Christian era as in "isvi san."

**ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ** [isvi san] *n* year commencing from the birth of Christ, Christian calendar which commences from Bikrami Sammat 57.<sup>1</sup> In English books the year numeral is followed by AD, abbreviation of Ann. (year) Domini (of our lord), while dates preceding the birth of Christ are marked with the suffix BC (before Christ)

**ਈਸਵੁ** [isru] a village in Samrala tehsil of Ludhiana district. For merly in Nabha state, it has a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind, the sixth Sikh Guru.

**ਈਸਾ** [isa] عیسا Jesus was the son of Yusuf (Joseph), a carpenter of Palestine.<sup>2</sup>

According to the Bible, the angel Gabriel came to Virgin Mary and told her that she would become pregnant and would give birth to a preacher of religion in Bethlehem.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>In fact in fixing the Christian Calendar a mistake of four years and 6 days has been made but this correction has not been inserted to avoid confusion. The use of this Calendar started in 532 AD.

<sup>2</sup>See Swinton's outlines of the World History p. 189.

<sup>3</sup>This city is 5 miles south of Jerusalem in Palestine.

Accordingly, Christ was born in 57 Bikrami. Among the Christians, he is known as the son of God. According to the Quran, at the time of his birth, people of the tribe asked Mary how she a virgin gave birth to a child in Bathlehem. Mary pointed to the infant and told them that they could ask the child itself. At this the child asserted his coming from God and removed people's suspicion (See Quran, ਸੁਰਤ ਮਰਿਯਮ (lines 27-31).

According to the Jews, Christ underwent circumcision and received baptism from John. He started preaching at the age of 30 and made many disciples of whom twelve are regarded as his primary followers. He roamed about in many cities and villages preaching the new religion and showing miracles, but because his teachings were contrary to the current usage and rituals, opposition to him grew among the Jews who, especially the chief priest of Jerusalem, became hostile towards him. Finding him an impediment to his own position, he became Christ's chief enemy and alleged that Jesus called himself the son of God and spread unrest among the people. So Jesus was dragged to the court of the Pilate. Knowing full well that Jesus was innocent, the Pilate sentenced him to be produced before king Herod who ordered Jesus to be put on the Cross. Accordingly, Jesus was nailed in hands and feet to the Cross (†) and was thus killed. The grave of this great soul is in Jerusalem. He was hardly 33 years old at the time of his death.

The Bible also tells that Lord Christ became alive after death; his body disappeared from the grave and he was seen by several persons after that.

The symbol of the cross hung in Churches and worn by the devout around their neck,

signifies the above incidents. Christians believe that Christ by sacrificing himself washed away the sins of his believers and that all who believe in him shall be blessed. 2 See ਈਸ. 3 *Skt* ਈਸ਼ਾ Durga. 4 wife of one's master. 5 power, strength. 6 long shaft of a plough. 7 spokes of a wheel

ਈਸਾਈ [isai] *P* عيسائي *adj* relating to Jesus. 2 *n* a follower of the Christian religion; a Christian.

ਈਸਾ ਖਾਨ [isa xan] a chief of Manjh tribe who for a time was subedar of Doaba. He inflicted severe atrocities upon the Sikhs and killed Kapur Singh Bairar. See ਬਪੁਰਾ.

ਈਸਾਖੀਲ [isaxel] a branch of Usman Khail Pathans. 2 several other Pathan sub-castes are included in it.

ਈਸਾਨ [isan] *Skt* ਈਸਾਨ. *n* Shiv; Rudar. 2 north east. 3 master.

ਈਸ਼ਨੀ [ishni] See ਈਸਨੀ 2.

ਈਸੁ [isu], ਈਸੁਰ [isur] ਈਸੁਰੂ [isuru] See ਈਸਰ. 2 who has a fortune, wealthy. 3 a king. "rāk nahi isuru."—*bīla ravidas*

ਈਸੇ [ise] to God. 2 on or over God. "balz balz jai prabhu apne ist."—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 of God. "nāhi nēn disc binu bhajen ist chodī mara calia."—*jet chāt m 5*.

ਈਸੁ [isar] See ਈਸਰ.

ਈਸੁਰੀ [isauri], ਈਸੁਰੀ [isauri] ਈਸੁਰੀ [isauri] *n* an army of a god; a king's army.—*sarana*.

ਈਸੁਰ [isavar] See ਈਸਰ.

ਈਹ [ih] *Skt* ई *vr* to try; to exert oneself; to desire.

ਈਹਮ [iham] *P* اِهْم this too, also this.

ਈਹਾ [iha] *n* a desire. "prabhu darsan ki mān mahī iha."—*GPS*. 2 a movement; an effort. 3 an attempt. 4 *adv* here. See ਈਹਾ. "iha khatī calhu harī laha."—*sohila*.

ਈਹਾ [ihā] *adv* here, at this place. 2 in this world. "ihā sukh age gattī pai."—*asa m 5*.

ਈਹਾ ਉਹਾ [ihā uhā] here and there. 2 in this as also in the next world. "ihā uhā sada suheli."

—*gau m 5*.

ਈਕ [ik] *adj* one; indivisible. "varot-hī sabh mahī ik."—*prabha m 4*.

ਈਕਰੇ [ikre] *Den adv* this side, in this direction, hither.

ਈਕ [ikṣ] *Skt* ईक्ष् *vr* to see, wait.

ਈਕਸ [ikṣak] *Skt adj* a seer, an observer, onlooker.

ਈਕਣ [ikṣan] *Skt n* a glimpse; darsan. 2 an idea; a survey. 3 an eye.

ਈਖ [ikh] See ਈਖ. "sabad rāte miṭhe rās ikh."—*gau m 1*. 2 See ਈਖ. 3 *Skt* ईक्ष् *vr* to go.

ਈਖਣਾ [ikhna] *Skt* ऐच्छ *n* a desire; an inclination. 2 a search, an exploration.

ਈਖਤ [ikhat], ਈਖਦ [ikhad] *Skt* ਈਸਤੁ *adj* little, some, meagre. "nāhi sudh ikhad rāhi sarira."—*NP*.

ਈਖਨ [ikhān] eyes. See ਈਖਣ. "pikhe ṣṭhr hi sukh lahī ikhān."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* ਈਸਤੁ *adv* soon, quickly.

ਈਖਨਾ [ikhna] See ਈਖਣਾ.

ਈਗਰ [igar], ਈਗੁਰ [igur] *Skt* शिबुगुल cinnabar, mercuric sulphide. It is a mineral and is mainly imported from China. Bright red in colour, women use it for making mark on the forehead for beautifying themselves. "igar ki bīduri pū bīraj."—*krisan*. It is also used in several medicines; its effect is warm and dry. *L* Sulphunatum Hydrargyrium.

ਈਘ [ighā], ਈਘੇ [ighe], ਈਘੇ [ighe], ਈਘੇ [ighe], ਈਘੇ [ighe] *Bg adv* ਈ (this) ਘ (direction), here, hither, this side, in this direction. 2 in this world.

ਈਘੇ ਉਘੇ [ighe ughē], ਈਘੇ ਉਘੇ [ighe ughē] here and there, hither and thither. "ighe nirgun ughē sargun kel karat bīcī swami mera."—*bīla m 5*. 2 in this world and in the next.

ਈਚਨੀ [icini], ਈਚੁਨੀ [ichuni] *P* اِچُنِي *adv* like this, thus. "mām icini ahval."—*tlāg m 1*.

ਈਚਨ [ichan] eyes. See ਈਖਣ. "pōchat ichan

śvacchanan chabī.”—NP

ਈਜਾ [ija] A ॥ १५॥ n a torture; an affliction; excruciation.

ਈजाद [ijad] A ॥ १५॥ n a discovery, new suggestion.

ਈट [it], ਈਟ [it], ਈਟਕਾ [itika] Skt टिमुका n a brick. “mat kou mare lī dhem.”—basāt kabir

ਈਟੀ [iti] S ਈਟੀ n a piece of wood about five or six inches long and one and half to two inches thick at the centre and tapered at both ends. It is tied to each end of a cord wrapped around the churning stick to make a grip while milk is churned to produce butter. “ihu manu itī hathī kar-hu phun netrāu nid na avc.”—suhi m 1. ‘Make this mind the tapered stick of a churning cord so that eyes will not feel sleepy.’

ਈਠ [ith], ਈਠ [itha] Skt टिमु adj desired, loved. See ਈਸਟ. “ith mit kou sakha nahī.”—basāt a m 5. ‘No one is a friend or companion in need.’ 2 dear, darling. “sunhī narī nar laghī ithe.”—NP.

ਈਯ [id] Skt vr to praise, admire.

ਈਯਕ [idak] Dg n a cattle-drum, war-drum.

ਈਯਰੀ [iduri] n the lower part of a leg; calf; shank. 2 kind of a cushion; a loop placed on the head while carrying a water pitcher etc. See ਈਯੁ.

ਈਤ [it] adv hither, on this side. 2 in this world. “nam ek adhar bhagta it agē tek.”—guj m 5. 3 See ਈਤਿ.

ਈਤ ਚੁਤ [it ut], ਈਤਹਿ ਚੁਤਹਿ [it-hī ut-hī] adv here and there. hither and thither. 2 in this and the next world. “it ut nahī bichupc.”—dhana m 5. “it-hī ut-hī ghāṭī ghāṭī.”—asa m 5.

ਈਤਿ [iti], ਈਤੀ [iti] Skt इति n factors destructive or damaging to crops. Scholars have mentioned six or seven such factors:

(a) too much rain;

(b) no rain;

(c) excess of rats;

(d) too many insects, birds like parrots;

(e) hailstorm;

(f) passage of enemy army through the fields; and

(g) diseases of plants like microbic attack of tela and wheat rust. “sapat itx ko bhitr na pava.”—NP. 2 a quarrel, fracas. 3 an infectious diseases like cholera, plague, etc.

ਈਦ [id] A ॥ १५॥ n a festive occasion; festival. Important Muslim festivals are:

(1) id ul fitr ॥ १५॥ a festival of breaking fast. At the end of fasts during the month of Ram-zan, this is done on seeing the new moon.

(2) idulazha ॥ १५॥ a festival of sacrifice celebrated on the tenth of the month of zuḷ hijah, when an animal must be sacrificed. One part of it is sent to relatives, the second part is distributed among the poor and the third part is kept by the ritualists for their own use. The sacrifice of a cow is called bakrah id. In Arabic bakrah means a cow. This Eid is called id-ul-kabir (the greater eid) “jake idx bakridx kul gau re badh kar-hī.”—mala ravidas.

(3) šabe barat ॥ १५॥ Prophet Muhammad’s order is that on the fifteenth night of the month of šaban, Musalmans should not sleep but fast and read fifty passages of Quran. During this night, God enters in his register their actions of the year. Now a-days people, contrary to the Prophet’s orders, hold fire works ar. 1 lavishly spend on food and drinks on this occasion.

(4) nāroz ॥ १५॥ new day, is a week long festival among the Muslim.<sup>1</sup>

(5) The last cāharšābah ॥ १५॥ falls on the last Wednesday of the month of safar, and is celebrated in commemoration of the

<sup>1</sup>Parsi nāroz is different from this.

day on which prophet Muhammad had a bath after recovering from illness.

(6) *lalturr* *carb* ليلا رجب The night of completing duty falls on the night of the first Friday of the month of *rajab*. It constitutes fasting and prayers.

(7) *molud* مولود (lit. newborn child) falling on the 12<sup>th</sup> of *rabi-ul-avval* is prophet Muhammad's birthday.

ਦੀਵਾਨ [idgah] *P* *مجمع* *n* a place for gathering and performing prayer on the Eid day.

ਦੀਵ [idr] on the day of Eid. See *ਦੀਵ* 2.

ਦੀਵਿਸ [idris], ਦੀਵਿਕ [idrik] *Skr* ईदिस, ईदिक *adv* looking like this, resembling this. 2 of this kind or shape.

ਦੀਧਣ [idhan], ਦੀਧਣੁ [idhanu], ਦੀਧਨ [idhan] See *ਦੀਧਨ*. "idhanu kitomu ghaṇa."—*var jet*. "idhanu adhik sakelik bhai, pavaku rācak paz."—*sor a m l*.

ਦੀਧਨ ਤੇ ਬੈਠਾਰੁ [idhan te besātaru] In a hymn in *Ramkali Rag*, *Guru Arjan Dev* writes:

- (1) idhan te besātaru bhage.
- (2) maṭi kau jalu dāhdīs tīagē.
- (3) uparī caran talē akasū.
- (4) ghaṭī mēhī sīdhu kio pargasū....
- (5) prathmē makhānu pache dudhu.
- (6) melu kīno sabunū sudhu.
- (7) bhe te nīrbhāu darta phirē.
- (8) hodi kau āphodi hīrē.
- (9) dehi gupat bidehi dīc....
- (10) thagānhar ānthagda thagē.
- (11) bīn vakhar phirī phirī uṭhī lagē.

—*ram m 5*.

It means:

(1) Desire for enjoyment runs away from the means available.

(2) A compassionate mind at peace with itself completely forsakes the habit of laziness.

(3) Feeling to serve has risen high and

pride has gone down.

(4) An ocean of virtue has settled in the heart.

(5) Urge for erudition has preceded bookish knowledge.

(6) Lowly and inconsequential persons have purified the reforming pandits.

(7) The one who used to flee in fear has now become fearless.

(8) The existence of the world is getting obliterated at the hands of its non-existence.

(9) The soul hidden in body is becoming manifest.

(10) The proligate and their profligacy which had deceived the world are being deceived by the spiritual being.

(11) The spiritual being tries again and again to prove the quality of the non-saleable merchandise, with the exercise of his spiritual knowledge.

ਦੀਧਨਿ [idhanī] with fuel. "jīu pavaku idhanī nahī dhrape."—*sukhmanī*.

ਦੀਧਣੁ [idhanu] See *ਦੀਧਨ*.

ਦੀਨ [in] *P* *قانون* *n* law, rule. 2 statute. 3 management, arrangement.

ਦੀਨ ਹਯਾਤ (in hayat) *P* *قانون حیات*. 2 *n* life-pension, life-insurance.

ਦੀਨੁ [inu] a circular cushion. See *ਦੀਨੁਰੀ* and *ਦੇ ਕੁਆ*. "inu gagar tārē {īkavāt}."—*GPS*.

ਦੀਪਸਾ [ipsa] *Skr* ईप्सा *n* a desire, wish, craving, yearning.

ਦੀਭੇ [ibhe] *Dg* *adv* this side, here. 2 in this world.

ਦੀਭੇ ਉਭੇ [ibhe ubhe] *adv* here and there; hither and thither. 2 in this world and in the next world. "ibhe bīthēlu ubhe bīthēlu."—*asa namdev*.

ਦੀਮ [ima] *A* *إشارة* a signal; a gesture.

ਦੀਮਾਂ [imā], ਦੀਮਨ [iman], ਦੀਮਨੁ [imanu] *A* *إيمان* *n* acceptance, belief, faith, trust. "hoī kīrsan



iman jāmarāḥ."—sri m 1. 2 religion, faith.

ਈਮਾਂ ਪਰਸਤੀ [imā parasti] P ۛۛۛۛۛ n sticking to faith and creed.

ਈਮਾਂ ਫਗਨ [imā fagan] P ۛۛۛۛۛ adj who throws away faith; who renounces religion.

ਈਰ [ir] Skt ईर n wind, air. 2 movement, inspiration. 3 ईर vr to goad; to push; to inspire; to motivate.

ਈਰਖ [irakh], ਈਰਖਾ [irkha] Skt ईर vr to envy. ईर्ष्या n envy, jealousy, malice. "suad bad irakh mad marā."—suhī m 5.

ਈਰਜ [iraj] P ۛۛۛۛ younger son of king Faridun after whom the country was named Iran. See ਫੂਰਜ.

ਈਰਣ [iran] Skt n a pushing, goading, driving. 2 squeezing. 3 talk, statement. See ਈਰ.

ਈਰਾਨ [iran] P ۛۛۛۛ See ਈਰਜ and ਫ਼ਾਰਸ.

ਈਰਾਨੀ [irānī] P ۛۛۛۛ adj an inhabitant of Persia. 2 n a Parsee. 3 the Persian language.

ਈਰਿਓ [irīṭi] Skt adj said, stated. 2 prompted. 3 squeezed.

ਈਰਤੀ [ivṛī] n ਈ, the third character of Punjabi script. "ivṛī adīpurakh he data."—asa patī m 1. See ਈ.

ਈਵੇ [ive], ਈਵੇ [ivē] adv for nothing, purposelessly, in vain. 2 thus, like this, in this manner.

ਈਯ [ir] Skt ईय n praise, admiration.

ਈਤੀ [irī] See ਈ and ਈਤੀ.

ਏ [e] pron they. 2 this. "mai! manu mero basī nahī; nis basur bikhian kau dhavāt, kihi bidhī rokau tahi? bed puran simriti ke mātī sunī nimakh nahī e' basave."—sor m 9. 'This mind understanding the least.' "e akhar khiri jahige."—gau bavan kabir. 3 part also used in vocatives. "e man cāclā! caturai kine nā parā."—anādu. 4 Skt n Vishnu. 5 in Punjabi

'It is incorrect to say that those who recite bani orally don't understand the meaning since the mind does not dwell in the heart.

ਏ is also used for the verb ਹੈ as in 'kātar nāl piar kardā e.'

ਏਉ [eu] pron this. 2 adv in this way, thus. "bhulī malnī! he eu."—asa kabir.

ਏਉ [eu] pron this, these. "eu jia bahut grābhī vase."—bavan. 2 this very, these very

ਏਆਣਾ [eāṇa] adj innocent, ignorant, inexperienced. "ādha lok nā jāṇai murakh eāṇa."—gau kabir. 2 a child.

ਏਆਨਤ [eanat] ۛۛۛۛ aid, help 2 ۛۛۛۛ seeing, watching, search.

ਏਇ [ei] pron this. "ei kah-hī sidhī patī."—gau kabir.

ਏਈ [ei] pron ਏਹੀ this very. "ei sagal vikar."—maru m 3. "haume ei bādhna."—var asa m 2.

ਏਸ [es] pron See ਇਸ. "es nāu hor thau nahī."—anādu. 2 n ਏਸ lord, master. 3 adj worthy of worship, adorable. "kahū mahes ko es bakhanyo."—33 savēye. "esan es nāresan ke sut."—ramav. 4 In Dasam Granth ਏਸ has been used for ਸਿੰਘ, as in ਘਰੇਸ (for Kharag Singh) ਸਭਲੇਸ, ਅਫਲੇਸ etc. At present Sikh poets are using ਏਸ for ਸਿੰਘ with their names, as for example. "sumeres top ke dhāake tahi ese hot." See ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਏਸਾਨੀ [esanī] n ਏਸ (king) ਅਨਿ (army). king's army. —sarama. 2 mistress, a female owner.

ਏਸ ਭੂ [es bhu], ਏਸ ਭੂਅ [es bhua] n ਭੂ (earth) ਏਸ (owner); master of the earth; a king. "suta tē es bhua."—cāritr 259.

ਏਸਾ [esa] adj ਏਸਾ like this. 2 plural and vocative of ਏਸ (owner). "he! is."

ਏਸੁ [esu] See ਏਸ.

ਏਸੁਰਜ [esuraj] See ਏਸੁਰਯ.

ਏਸੁਰ [esur], ਏਸੁਰਣ [esurnā] Skt ऐसुर adj related to the Supreme Master, God's, king's. "raṅ gajjīy ketak esurnā"—kalki. 'Many kings thundered in the battlefield.' 2 n rank and position of a king, kingship.

ਏਸੁਰ [esur] See ਏਸੁਰ and ਏਸੁਰਜ.

ਏਸ਼ੁਰਾ [esvaraj] See ਏਸ਼ੁਰਾ.

ਏਸ਼ੁਰਾ [esvarja] *cpd* king's daughter. "madr des esvarja bari jeb."—*VN*.

ਏਸ਼ੁਰਾ [esvaraj] *Skt* ऐश्वर्य *n* supremacy, sovereignty.

2 majesty, glory. 3 supernatural powers.

4 kingship. 5 rule, government.

ਏਹ [eh] *pron* this, it, these. 2 this world. "ādhe nam visaria na tisū eh nā oh."—*sri m 1*.

3 *Skt n* anger.

ਏਹ ਓਹ [eh oh] *pron* this and that. 2 *n* this world and the next world.

ਏਹਸਾਨ [ehsan] *A* إحسان gratitude, gratefulness.

2 favour, help, philanthropy.

ਏਹਾ [ehar], ਏਹਾ [ehar] *adj* of this. 2 *adv* on this side, in this direction, hither.

ਏਹਾ ਏਹਾ [ehar tehar] mine and yours. "ehar tehar chadī tū guru ka sabadu pachanu."—*var sor m 3*. 2 of this and of that.

ਏਹਾ [eha] *pron* this very, this only, only these. "eha mati visekh" —*sri m 4*. "haume eha jati he."—*var asa m 2*. 2 *adj* like this, resembling this.

ਏਹੀ [ehi] *pron* this very; only this or these. 2 *adj* like this, resembling this.

ਏਹੁ [ehu] See ਏਹ.

ਏਹੇ [eho] *pron* this very; undoubtedly this. "eho pachotau."—*s fard*. 2 only this.

ਏਕ [ek] *adj* one. "ek divas man bhai umāg." —*bāsāt ramanād*. 2 unparalleled, unique.

"manī tani japi ek bhagvāt."—*sukhmani*.

3 *n* oneness, unity. 4 God, Vahguru. See ਏਕੁ.

ਏਕਹਿ [ekau] *adj* one only; the only one. "ekau simrau nanka."—*JSBB*.

ਏਕ ਅੱਖਰੀ [ek akkharī], ਏਕ ਅੱਖਰੀ [ek akkharī] *Skt* एकवर्णी a *varṇik* stanza, which assumes many forms.

(1) The first form is Sri, each of its four lines comprises one guru character.

Example:

"he-ge-ḷ-ke." (having taken along horses and

elephants).

(2) The second form is mahi metre comprising four feet beginning with the same character, each foot being structured as 15, such as. "ajc-alc-abhc-abe."—*japu*.

(3) The next is mrigēdr metre comprising four jāgan feet (structured 51) and each foot beginning with the same character.

Example:

"agāj-abhāg-alakkh-abhakkh."—*japu*.

(4) The fourth is ṣaṣi metre comprising four jāgan feet (structured 155), each foot beginning with the same character.

Example:

"na rāge-na rupe-na rekhe."

(5) In the last form, the entire metre is structured with only one character, example: "keki kok kāk ki kuk." 'cries of a peacock, a ruddy she-drake, and a vulture.'

ਏਕ ਅਧ [ek adh] *adj* one odd, rare, some, hardly any. "tera jan ek adh koi."—*keda kabir*. 2 *pron* some one.

ਏਕਸ [ekas] See ਇਕਸ. "ekas ke gun gau anāt." —*sukhmani*.

ਏਕ ਸਬਦ [ek sabad] *adj* the one word, demonstrating the singularity of God. 2 Guru's instruction, that has no equal to it. "eksabad ik bhikha magr."—*gau m 1*.

ਏਕ ਸਬਦੀ [ek sabadi] See ਇਕਸਬਦੀ.

ਏਕ ਸਮੀ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਆਤਮਾ [ek same sri atma] 'Akal Ustat' contains couplets (201 to 210) of which the first nine are in the form of questions to the intellect about the soul, but their answers are not included. Scholars of various sects have suggested certain answers which are given here together with the original couplets "ek same sri atma ucaryo mati siu ben, sabh pratap jagdis ka kaho sagal bidhi ten."

Once the soul asked the intellect, to relate completely all glories of God in full detail.

Mind's queries:

- 1 ko atma sarup he, kahī sriṣṭik bicar,  
kon dharm, ko karm he, kaho sagal vistar.
- 2 kahī jītab, kahī marān he, kavan surg, kahī  
nark,  
ko sughṛa ko muṛṭa, kahā tārṁ. avitārṁ.
- 3 ko nīda, jas he kavan, kavan pap, kahī  
dharm,  
kavan jog, ko bhog he, kavan karm, apkarm.
- 4 kaho su sam kasō kahē, dam ko kahā kahāt,  
ko sura, data kavan, kaho tāt ko māt.
- 5 kahā rāk, raja kavan, harakh sog he kon,  
ko rogi, ragi kavan, kaho tatt muṛi tan.
- 6 kavan riṣṭ, ko puṣṭ he, kahī sriṣṭik vicar,  
kavan sriṣṭ, ko bhrisṭ he, kaho sagal vistar.
- 7 kahā karm kukarm he, kahā bharm ko nas,  
kahā citān ki cheṣṭa, kahā acet prakas.
- 8 kahā nem, sājam kahā, kahā gyan agyan,  
ko rogi, sogi kavan, kahā bharm ki han.
- 9 ko sura, sūdar kavan, kahā jog ko sar,  
ko data, gyani kavan, kahī vicar avicar.

—akal.

This is intellect's reply.

- 1 sat cit anād aj amār vyapāk pāram anup,  
viṣṇvath devadhīpatī he yah alām rup.  
jese jal te budbuda or tarōg akar,  
tese purān brahm te jano sriṣṭi vicar.  
tatvgyan hit yātan sad yahe dharm nij jan,  
tatpar ho upkar me karm pāram subh man.
- 2 sadacar aru yaṣ sahit jīvan jīvan ahi,  
apyāṣ or vikar yut jīyān marān jag mahi.  
mān ki śāti svārēg he nārēk deh abhiman,  
parē na vaṣ kīh viṣay ke tāko sughṛa jan.  
viṣayprayān muṛṭi he tārṁ sacc parlitī,  
so avitārṁ pachanī jo yāte vipritī.
- 3 bhāganpratiṅgya nīd he aru rāṇ piṭh dīkhan,  
satypratiṅgya virta yahe jagat yaṣ jan.  
dharmkīrat ko tyagno pap mahā jīy man,  
khaṭṭ ghalīke devno pūn na ya sam an.  
vahguru me citī ki lagān kahave jog.

- daṣ idrīn hoyke sukh bhogan he bhog.  
jag ko sukhdayak kriya gurumat me he karm.  
viṣv dukhavan lobh vaṣi jano so apkarm
- 4 mān vaṣ karm sam ahe dam idrīn jekar,  
dur karan anyay hit lēṭ su ṣur vicar.  
data vidyadānī he aru niṣkam udar,  
satynam aru vahguru mātr tātv nirdhar.
- 5 jāke triṣṇa adhik he soi rāk pachan,  
sātukhi utsah yut raja levo jan.  
duvidha tyagān harṣ he cīta jano ṣok,  
rogi viṣyasakt he ragi citī arok.
- 6 sahit vivek su riṣṭ he puṣṭ prakramvan,  
mrigtriṣṇa aru svapan vāt sriṣṭi daṣa lihu jan.  
manuṣ tan saphlo kiyo jin subh karm kamai,  
sul śreṣṭh, yāte ulāṭ jag me bhrasṭ kahai.
- 7 sadacar jag karm he duracar upkarm,  
gursikhya kar brahm ko gyan, naṣ he bharm.  
maya ke sāyog kar cetān ceṣṭa jan,  
trigun asāgat brahm me tim aceṣṭa mān.
- 8 ikras jāp vrāt dharbo tāko kahīye nem,  
tyag phajuli sarvada sājam dayak khem.  
gyan yātlurath vastu ko bhakhai gyani gyan,  
lakhān or ko or hī yahi rup agyan.

- rogi sādā asājmi sogi citāvan,  
jati pati aru chut ko tyagān bhram ki han.
- 9 mānjeta sura ahe sūdar he guṇvan,  
jag citī ki thirā bhai sar yog yah mān.  
data ik kartar he gyani nanak dev,  
jo agyani paṣu nārān turāt banave dev.  
gurumat anmat saty ko khojān ahe vicar,  
bhedcal ki śdhgati lehu avicar.

ਦੇਵਸਾਹ [leksar] See ਦਿਕਸਾਰ.

ਦੇਵਸਿਧੁ [eksidhu] = the Creator, God who on determination is proved matchless. "eksidhu jini dhīra."—ram m 1.

ਦੇਵ ਸੁਮਨ ਹੈ ਅਰਿ ਭਾਵਟਾ [ek suan ke gharī gavṇa] sen to be sung in the same tune and beat of the hymn: "ek suan dui suan nālī." Thus it is sung; in this lies the training to do so.  
2 See ਅਰ.

**ਏਕਸੁਤ** [eksut] *adj* of the same opinion, concurring. 2 strung on or the same thread.

**ਏਕਸੈ** [ekse] to the mind. "sabh lok salahe ekse."—*basāt m 1*. 2 one thing.

**ਏਕ ਚਕੁ** [ek cakṣu], **ਏਕ ਚੱਢੁ** [ekcācchu] blind in one eye. "ek cācchu ki bat sun rñh rahe maharaj."—*caritr 54*. 2 treating every one equally. 3 *n* Shukar, the teacher of demons. 4 Jayant, son of Indar. 5 a crow. See **ਜਹੰਤ**.

**ਏਕਚਿੱਤ** [ekcitt] *adj* with rapt mind, attentive. "ekcitt jñh ik chin dhyayo."—*ākal*.

**ਏਕਚਾਤ੍ਰ** [ekchātr] a kingdom having a single crowned head of state. None else is entitled to hold a canopy over his head. See **ਇਕਾਢਤਰਾਜ**.

**ਏਕਦਾਲ** [ekdal] *adj* a weapon without a separate handle or grip, but having the grip and the blade in one place.

**ਏਕਤ** [ekat] *Skt* एकत्र *adj* at one place, collected together. "niru dharañi karī rakhe ekat."—*sar a m 5*. 2 **ਏਕਤੁ**. See **ਏਕਤਾ**.

**ਏਕਤਰ** [ekatar] *Skt* *adj* one of the two.

**ਏਕਤਾ** [ekta], **ਏਕਤੁ** [ekatu] *Skt n* unity, accord, oneness.

ṣamī ho pir me ṣarir mā bhed rakh  
 ṣtar kapaṭ j ugharē to ugharjāi.  
 tso ṭhaṭ ṭhanē j bina hū yātr mātr kare  
 sāp ko jāhir yō utarē to utarjāi,  
 'ṭhakur' kahī yāh kōṭhin nā jano kachu  
 ekta kiye te kaho kahā nā sudharjāi?  
 car jone car hu diṣa te car kone gāhī  
 meru ko hīlayke ukharē to ukharjāi.  
 2 equality, parity. "ekatu race pēharī doz."—*basāt a m 1*.

**ਏਕਤ੍ਰ** [ekatr] See **ਏਕਤ**.

**ਏਕਤ੍ਵ** [ekatv] See **ਏਕਤਾ**.

**ਏਕਥੈ** [ekthē] *adj* (collected) at one place.

**ਏਕਦਾ** [ekda] *Skt* *adv* once only. 2 once; at one time.

**ਏਕਦੇਸੀ** [ekdesi] *Skt* **ਏਕ ਦੇਸੀਯ**. *adj* who keeps affiliation with only one place or one country

at a time.

**ਏਕਦੰਤ** [ekdāt] *Skt n* Ganesh or Gajanan, who has only one tooth. See **ਗਏਸ਼**.

**ਏਕਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ** [ekdrisatī] *n* viewing all as equal. "ekdrisatī karī samsarī jāne jogi kahie soi."—*suhi m 1*.

**ਏਕਦ੍ਰਿਕ** [ekdrik] *adj* one-eyed; blind in one eye. 2 free from discrimination between the high and the low; possessing divine knowledge. 3 *n* Shiv. 4 a crow. 5 Venus.

**ਏਕਨਾਰੀਵ੍ਰਤ** [eknarivrat] monogamy; the norm to forego second marriage when the first wife is alive. "eka nari jāti hui."—*BG* "triy ek vyah nāhī kin vyah."—*datt*.

**ਏਕਪਦ** [ekpad], **ਏਕਪਦ** [ekpad] *Skt n* paradise. 2 Mount Kailash. 3 Kerala, now called Malabar. 4 an inhabitant of Malabar. 5 an ascetic who meditates standing on one leg. 6 God whose one foot comprises the entire world. 7 one manifestation of Shiv out of eleven Rudars.

**ਏਕਬ** [ekab] **ਏਕ-ਅਬ** "pran ekab karhō."—*krisan*.

**ਏਕਬਾਟ** [ekbhaṭ] *adj* a unique soldier who has no equal. "pātrī udharāñ ekbhaṭe."—*ākal*.

**ਏਕਬਾਇ** [ekbhai] *n* the idea of oneness, absence of duality. 2 *adv* with a single idea. "ekbhai dekhāu sabh nari."—*gāu kabir*.

**ਏਕਭਾਰ** [ekbhar] *adj* an object or measure put for weighing in one pan of the balance. "patal puria ek bhar hovhī."—*prabha m 1*. See **ਭਾਰ**.

**ਏਕਮ** [ekam] *n* the first day of either fortnight of a lunar month. See *P* **ਯਕਮ**. "ekam ekākar nīrala."—*bīla m 1 thiti*. 2 *adj* unparalleled; unique. "ekam ekc apī upātā."—*majh a m 3*. 3 first.

**ਏਕਮਾਇ** [ekmāi], **ਏਕਮਾਇਆ** [ekmāia], **ਏਕਮਈ** [ekmāi], **ਏਕਮਾਯ** [ekmāy] *adj* one form which on merging with others does not remain distinct. "sace suce ekmāza."—*sidh gosāi*.



ਏਕ ਮਥੇ ਪੰਚੇ ਮਿਲਿ ਰੋਵਹਿ [ek mare pāce milī rovhī]—asa a m 1. 'On the death of a kin, the five (mother, father, brother, wife and son) lament.' 2 on the demise of the ego its five perversions mourn as they lose their power.

ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ ਦੋਇ ਮੁਏ, ਦੋਇ ਮਰੰਤਰ ਚਾਰਿ, ਚਾਰਿ ਮਰੰਤਰ ਛਹ ਮੁਏ ਚਾਰਿ ਪੁਰਖ ਦੋਇ ਨਾਰ [ek marāte doī mue, doī marātah carī, carī marātah chah mue, carī purakh doī narī]—s kabir. With the dying of the self, two (attachment and duality) also die; not only these two but also the four remaining ones die. Of these, four are masculine: joy, grief, birth and death and two feminine: desire and envy, which also come to end. 2 On the death of ignorance, two, insecurity and confusion, also die, and with the death of these two, four delusions (self knowledge in lifeless intellect, constant intellect in inconstant body, comfort in pain and pure intellect in impure body) also vanish and with the disappearance of these four, the six states of pleasure, pain, birth, death, envy and desire also disappear. Of these six, two are feminine and four are masculine.

ਏਕ ਰਦਨ [ek radan] n Ganesh (with one tooth) See ਗਦੇਸ਼.

ਏਕਲ [ekal], ਏਕਲਾ [ekla] adj alone, without company of another. 2 peerless, matchless, second to none. 3 only one, one only. "ekal maṭi kōjār citi bhājan hē bāhu nana re."—mah namdev.

ਏਕ ਵਚਨ [ek vācan] n singular number in grammar. 2 one word, one utterance.

ਏਕ ਵਾਕ [ek vak], ਏਕਵਾਕਤਾ [ekvakyta] Skt एकावक्यता n concurrence, accord, agreement.

ਏਕੜ [ekar] adj alone. 2 n an acre, a measure 4,840 square yards of area.

ਏਕਾ [eka] n the numeral 1 (one). 2 the Creator, God. 3 a worshipper of the only One. "eke kau sacu eka jāne."—sidhgosai. 4 oneness,

unity, union. 5 part only one; one only. "eka ṁ gahuhā."—asa m 5. 6 Skt एका n a goddess, Durga.

ਏਕਾ ਏਕ [eka ek] adv suddenly; all at once. 2 adj different from one another

ਏਕਾ ਏਕੀ [eka eki] adj who lives in seclusion. 2 living separately from all. 3 unbounded follower of monism. "rah-hī liv lage eka eki sabadu bicar."—guj a m 1. 4 n a decision, settlement. "eka eki kīye bin ham milhī na jāvī." GPS.

ਏਕਾਸੀ [ekasi], ਏਕਾਸੀਹ [ekasih] Skt ਏਕਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ, eighty-one, 81.

ਏਕਾਹਾਰੀ [ekahari] adj who eats only one thing. 2 who eats only once a day.

ਏਕਾਕੀ [ekaki] See ਏਕਾਕੀ 2.

ਏਕਾਕ [ekakṣ] Skt adj one-eyed; blind of one eye. See ਏਕਚੱਕੁ.

ਏਕਾਕਾਰ [ekakṣar] See ਏਕਾਖਰ.

ਏਕਾਕਾਰੀ [ekakṣari] See ਏਕ ਅੱਡਰੀ. 2 a Sankrit dictionary, giving meanings of one lettered nouns. It was compiled by a scholar Purushotam Dev. In Hindi Nand Das has also provided several meanings of each word in couplets, as for example.

Example:

"go idn go vak jāl go akas dīsi chād,  
go dhar go taru go kīrān go palak gobīd."

ਏਕਾਖਰ [ekakhar] one letter, one character  
2 the eternal one, God.

ਏਕਾਗ [ekāg] n the numeral one, 1 See ਏਕਾਗ.  
2 Skt एकाङ्ग a limb. 3 part of anything

ਏਕਾਗਰ [ekagar] Skt एकाग्र adj concentrating on one thing. 2 free from volitility, stable, calm. "savadhan ekagar cit."—sukhmani

ਏਕਾਗੀ [ekāgi] Skt एकाङ्गिन् adj having one limb only. 2 favouring one side.

ਏਕਾਗ੍ਰ [ekagr] See ਏਕਾਗਰ.

ਏਕਾਗ੍ਰਤਾ [ekagrata] n concentration, absence of playfulness. 2 mental poise.

ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ [ekach] See ਏਕਾਦਸ਼.

ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [ekachri] See ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ. 2 See ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ.

ਏਕਾਤ [ekāt] See ਇਕਾਤ.

ਏਕਾਤੀ [ekāti] See ਇਕਾਤੀ.

ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ [ekadas] *Skt* एकादश *adj* eleven.

2 numeral 11. 3 eleventh chapter of Bhagvat.

ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [ekadaśi] *Skt* एकादशी *n* eleventh of either fortnight of a lunar month. The Vaishnavs consider fasting on ekadashi virtuous and eating grain a sin; See ਹਰਿਵਾਸਰ. In Sikhism this fast is defined as under;

"ekadasi nikaṭi pek-hu harī ramu,  
indri basī karī suṅhu harīnamu,  
manī sātokh sarab jā dāia,  
in bidhi beraṭu sūpuran bhāia."

- *gaur thiti m 3.*

ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [ekadesi] See ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ. 2 *adj* (one) having a singular aim. "ekadesi ek dikhavē."-*ram m 5.*

ਏਕਾਵਲਿ [ekavalī], ਏਕਾਵਲੀ [ekavli] *n* a varṇik metre. See ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਟਿਕਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ. 2 figure of meaning, in which words are deleted, or adapted to avoid repetition.

Example:

"saci priti ham tum siu jori,  
tum siu jori avar sāgi tori."-*soravdas.*  
"ek marāte doi mue, doi marātah carī,  
carī marātah chah mue, carī purakh doi nari."  
-*s kabir.*

ਏਕਿ [eki] one out of many. 2 several. "eki cālē ham dekhāh suami."-*ram m 1. 3* to some. "eki nācavhi eki bhāvavhi."-*ram m 5.*

ਏਕਿਆ [ekia] *n* oneness, unity. 2 became one. "thakur sevāk rāi ekia."-*var kan m 4.*

ਏਕੀ [eki] short form of ਏਕਾ ਹੀ (only one) "eki sahib bahra duja avaru na jānē."-*maru m 1.*

ਏਕੁ [eku] See ਏਕ. "eku adharu namu dhanu mora."-*dev m 5.* 2 the Creator, Vahguru. "eku aradhī parachat gae."-*sukhmani.* 3 unity chance, interaction. "pāca te eku

chuṭa."-*sar m 5 partal.*

ਏਕੋਦ੍ਰਿਯ [ekēdriy] *Skt* एकेंद्रिय *n* a being having a single sense, such as has a leech. 2 per Sankhya philosophy. a form of non attachment or asceticism in which senses disjoined from evils are joined to the mind itself. "ekēdriy ar vaṣikar kahī."-*GPS.*

ਏਕੋ ਲਬਦੀ [ekē śabdi] See ਇਕ ਲਬਦੀ.

ਏਕੋ [eko] *adj* only one, one only. "eko jāpī ekosalahī."-*sukhmani* "satsāgati kesi jānē? jīthe eko nam vākhaṭie."-*sri m 1 jogi ādri.*

ਏਕੋਇਕ [eko-ik], ਏਕੋਏਕ [eko-ek], ਏਕੋਏਕੀ [eko-eki] *adj* supreme, unique, only one, without duality. "sabh eko-ik varātda."-*sri m 3.* "eko-ek vāc māṇī suami."-*mala m 3.* "eko-eki nēn niharāu."-*asa m 5.* 2 one joined to one, eleven. "eko-ek bakhanie."-*gaur thiti m 5.* Here, there is a pun on the word; it can mean 'eleven' as also 'the unique Creator.'

ਏਕੋ ਹੀ ਬਹੁਸਯਾ [eko hā bahusyā] This is a sentence from Upnishad; it means, 'I the only one may be many'; that is how the transcendent God is thought of. His Unity is in immanent multiplicity.<sup>1</sup>

ਏਕੋਤਾਰ [ekottar] *adj* one more, plus one, as in ekottar so, meaning one hundred and one, 101.

ਏਕੋਧਰਮ [ekodharam] *n* common religion for all and everyone. "ekodharamu dīpē saccu koi, gurmāṭi pura jūgi jūgi soi."-*basāt a m 1.* 2 the Sikh religion.

ਏਕੋਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [ekonetra] *adj* one-eyed: impartial; viewing all equally. "sada nihar-hi ekonetre."-*sukhmani.*

ਏਕਾਕਾਰ [ekākār] *n* the one indivisible reality; God sans duality. "ekākār dhīāe ram."-*suhi chāt m 5.* "pranvo adi ekākara."-*akal.* 2 one Oankar. ੴ. "saha gūṇhi nā kar-hi bicar, "तदेक एकोऽ बहुधा प्रबोधेति." (chādogy a: 6 khāq 2 mār 3).

He desired that He, the lone form, (should) be born in myriad forms.



sahe uparī ekākar.”—*ram m 1*. 3 *adj* single form, one shape. “bhram chūte te ekākar.”—*suhi m 5*. “phal pake te ekākara.”—*suhi m 5*. “eka ekākar likh vekhalīa.”—*BG* See ਏਕਾਕਾਰ.  
**ਏਕਾਕਾਰੀ** [ekākari] *adj* who worships the one God; monotheistic. 2 having only one form. “sut khichē ekākari.”—*gaur a m 4*.  
**ਏਕਾਕਾਰੁ** [ekākaru] See ਏਕਾਕਾਰ “ekākaru vāst man bhavē.”—*maru solhe m 1*.  
**ਏਕਾਗਾ** [ekāga], **ਏਕਾਗੀ** [ekāgi] See ਏਕਾਗੀ.  
**ਏਖ** [ekh] *Skt* ਏਖ *n* a search, hunt, exploration. 2 a desire, wish.  
**ਏਖਣਾ** [ekhṇa] See ਏਖਣਾ.  
**ਏਜਦ** [ezad] *P* ایزد *n* the Creator.  
**ਏਜਾਜ਼** [ezaz] *A* ایزاد *n* honour, homage, prestige.  
**ਏਟਾਯਾ** [etāya], **ਏਟਾਵਾ** [etāva] a city on the bank of Yamuna in the United Provinces, and a principal town of the district and a railway station. The ninth Guru visited it. Bhai Tara Singh named it etāya.  
**ਏਠ** [eth] *Skt* एठ *vr* to stop, torture, move.  
**ਏਠਨਾ** [ēṭhna] *v* to stretch 2 to contort one's body.  
**ਏਡਾਕ** [edāk] *adj* so big, so large. 2 *Skt* *n* a male sheep; a ram.  
**ਏਡਕਾ** [edka] *Skt* *n* a sheep.  
**ਏਡਾ** [eda] *adj* so large.  
**ਏ.ਡੀ.** [e-dī] Anno Domini; the Christian era.  
**ਏਡੀ** [edī] *n* heel. 2 short for ਇਤਨੀ ਵੱਡੀ.  
**ਏ.ਡੀ.ਸੀ.** [e-dī-sī] *F* aide-de-camp. an assistant to an army commander. 2 a courtier, counsellor.  
**ਏਡੂਆ** [edua], **ਏਡੂਆ** [ēdua] *n* a cushioned loop put under a load being carried on the head. “punar edua sis tāke tīkae.”—*gyan 2*. *Skt* इष्टव gloves of reed fibre worn while handling heated articles to protect the hands.  
**ਏਧਕ** [edhak] *n* a ram. See ਏਡਕਾ 2. “edhak rup su dison laga.”—*NP*.  
**ਏਠ** [eṭh] *Skt* *n* a buck; a black buck. “bina sāstra jhare bhāe en jese.”—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* अनेक

*adj* free from blemish; faultness “raja yudhisṭra bhu bharat eṇ.”—*gyan*. ‘King Yudhishtar the nourisher of the earth (the people).’  
**ਏਠਰਾਜ** [eṭraj] *n* a black buck; a deer. 2 a lion. 3 the moon, master of the deer. “cāryo eṭrajā dhare baṇ paṇā.”—*aj*.  
**ਏਟੀ** [eṭi] *Skt* *n* a doe.  
**ਏਟੀ ਪਤਿ** [eṭi patī] *n* a deer, a black buck  
**ਏਤ** [et] *pron* this. “et chadai moh te.”—*brla m 5*. 2 *adj* this much. 3 *Skt* arrived.  
**ਏਤੱਭ** [etajh] See ਏਤਿਭ  
**ਏਤਦ** [etad], **ਏਤਦ** [etad] *Skt* एतद् *pron* this. 2 *adv* thus, in this manner.  
**ਏਤਦਲ** [etdal] *A* ایتدال *n* equality, justice.  
**ਏਤਬਾਰ** [etbar] *P* ایتبار *n* trust, faith, reliability, belief.  
**ਏਤਰਾ** [etra], **ਏਤਰੇ** [etre] *adj* this much, so many. “mētani avgaṇ etre.”—*varsuhi m 1*. “etria vic-hu so jn samdha.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. See ਸਮਾ.  
**ਏਤਾ** [eta] *adj* this much. “eta bhavī thakī.”—*maru a m 1*.  
**ਏਤਾਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼** [etadriṣ] *Skt* एतादृश *adj* which looks so; visibly like this; similar to this.  
**ਏਤਾਵਾਨਮਾਤਰ** [etavānamatr] *Skt* एतावन्मात्र only this much; merely this much quantity.  
**ਏਤਿਭ** [etihy], **ਏਤਿਭ** [etijh] *Skt* ऐतिह्य be thus; traditionally a well known matter, the mere existence being its proof. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ.  
**ਏਤਿਰਾ** [etira] See ਏਤਰਾ.  
**ਏਤੁ** [etu] See ਏਤ “etu mohī duba sāsar.”—*asa m 1*.  
**ਏਤੇ** [ete] so many, as many as these. “ete gun etia cāgīaia.”—*prabha m 1*.  
**ਏਠੇ** [eṭh] *adj* so much, so many. “eṭh jai vārasde tikh mār-hī.”—*var mālā m 3*.  
**ਏਠਹ** [eṭhah] See ਅਵਤਰਏਠਹ.  
**ਏਠਹੁ** [eṭh-hu] *adv* from this place, from here. “eṭh-hu churkīa thaur na pāi.”—*asa m 3*.  
**ਏਠੇ** [ethe], **ਏਠੇ** [ethe] *adv* at this place, here.

2 in this world. "ethr othr nanka karta rakhe patr."—JSBB

ਦੇਦਾ [edal], ਦੇਦਾ [edā] *adv* in this way, in this manner.

ਦੇਦੂ [edu], ਦੇਦੂੰ [edū] from this, compared with this. "edu uparī karam nālū."—*ramkali an I.*

ਦੇਧਰ [edhar] *adv* this side, on this side, hither 2 in this world.

ਦੇਨ [en] See ਦਿਨ and ਏਣ. "gyan abhīram ser, moh sam en ki."—GPS. 'Attachment is like a deer.'

ਦੇਨਾ [ena] *adj* so much, this much. 2 *pron* to these. "en thaganī thag se."—*var mala m I.*

ਦੇਨੀ [eni] See ਏਨੀ. 2 *adj* this much. 3 *pron* these (men or people) "eni thagi jagu thagīa."—*var mala m I.*

ਦੇਨੂੰ [enū] See ਏਨ੍ਹਾ.

ਦੇਮ [em] See ਦਿਮ. "bulyo em bakā."—*gyan.*

ਦੇਮਨਾਬਾਦ [emnabad] a town in tehsil and district Gujranwala, 8 miles south east of it, was formerly called Saidpur. Sher Shah Suri razed it and named the new settlement in its place as Shergarh. Later, one of Akbar's officers, Muhammad Amin, renamed it Emnabad. Guru Nanak Dev stayed here for sometime in the house of Bhai Lalo, a carpenter of Saidpur. See ਭਾਗੁ ਮਲਿਕ.

Many scholars believe that when in Sammat 1578, Guru Nanak Dev, delivered the dwellers of Saidpur from Babur's servitude and brought them peace (aman), the place came to be called Emnabad امین آباد. This town is three miles east of Emnabad railway station, and has the following gurdwaras:

(a) Bhai Lalo's well: It was within his house, and Guru Nanak Dev used its water for drinking and bathing.

(b) Chakki Sahib, (hand-operated mill). During the massacre by the Mughals. Guru

Nanak Dev was also held captive like others and was given a mill to grind corn. The Guru prevailed upon the king to release all the prisoners. This shrine has 14 ghumaons of land. A fair is held here on the first of Baisakh.

(c) Rori Sahib gurdwara is half a mile south west of the town. Here Guru Nanak Dev used to sit for meditation. This gurdwara has an annual grant of Rs. 1000 since the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and also has nine squares (225 acres) of land. It has a beautiful building and so are those for residence. Annual fairs are held on Baisakhi and on full moon day of Kattak.

ਦੇਰਣਾ [erna], ਦੇਰਨਾ [erna] *Skt* आरण्य *adja* forest-dweller, a barbarian.

ਦੇਰਨਾ ਗੋਹਾ [erna goha] *n* a cow's dung droppings in the forest.

ਦੇਰਾਕ [erak] See ਦਿਰਾਕ.

ਦੇਰਾਕੀ [eraki] See ਦਿਰਾਕੀ.

ਦੇਰਾਕਤ [eravat] See ਐਰਾਵਤ.

ਦੇਰਾਕਤੀ [eravati] See ਰਾਵੀ.

ਦੇਰੰਡ [erāṇḍ] *Skt* एरण्ड *n* a castor plant and its fruit. Oil of its seeds is used for burning, lubrication, and as a laxative or purgative etc. Its effect is moist hot. It heals acute stomach pain, pain in the joints and phlegm. Tying its leaves on swellings and boils is beneficial. Its Latin name is Ricinus Communis. 2 Per Sakand Puran, a place of pilgrimage.

ਦੇਲੀ [elci] *T* دلی, *n* an ambassador, an envoy. 2 a diplomatic representative of a country.

ਦੇਲਵਿਲ [elvi:] *n* born to Ilvīla, Kuber. See ਦਿਲਵਿਲਾ.

ਦੇਲਾ [ela] See ਦਿਲਾਖਤੀ. 2 a matrik metre of three lines, each line having 24 matras with the first pauses after the 11<sup>th</sup> matra and the next after the 13<sup>th</sup> subsequent matra, the last two matras being guru.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>If this metre has four lines and the last two matras do not observe this rule, a rōla metre comes into being.

**Example:**

“nəhɪ lehē həri nam, dān kahū nəhɪ dehē.”

—kalki.

(b) The second form of *ela* has four lines, each being structured as *ISS*, *ISI*, *III*, *III*, *ISS*, with pauses after the fifth and the subsequent tenth matra of each line.

**Example:**

“jəg me nəhɪ, sukh tənɪk kər vɪcaro”...

3 *Skt* *v* to frolic, to play.

ਏਲਾਨ [elan] *A* *المرام* *n* an order, command. 2 a written order. 3 notice, advertisement.

ਏਵ [ev] adv thus, in this manner. “ev bhɪ akhɪ nə jəpəɪ.”—*var asa*. 2 *Skt* part surely, definitely.

3 also, too. 4 definitely, indeed.

ਏਵਜ [evaj] See ਏਵਜ.

ਏਵਡ [evad], ਏਵਡੁ [evadu] so much, so great, so large. “evad uca hovɪ kor.”—*jəpu*.

ਏਵਮਸਤੁ [evamsatu], ਏਵਮਸੁ [evamstu] *Skt* part

ਏਵੰ-ਅਸੁ may it be thus; let it be like this.

ਏਵਰ [evər] so great or large. “nəkh evər hɪ jəko.”—*bāno*.

ਏਵੇ [eve], ਏਵੇ' [evē], ਏਵੇ [evɛ], ਏਵੇ' [evē], ਏਵੇ [evā] part definitely thus or in this way. 2 useless, fruitless. “cōga mōda kɪchu sujhe nəhɪ ɪhu tənɪ evɪ khovɪ.”—*vad m / alahnia*, 3 *Skt* एवं

thus, in this way. 4 in this way. “nanək evɪ jəɳɪc.”—*var asa*.



ਸ [sassa] fourth character of Punjabi script; it is dental in pronunciation.<sup>1</sup> 2 v short form of ਅਭਿਤ. "ਕਿ ਐਭ੍ਯਾਸ ਕਿ ਐਭ੍ਯਾਸ." -gyan. 3 *Skr* स *n* Shiv, Mahadev. 4 a weapon. 5 mind. 6 sleep. 7 welfare. 8 *Skr* स God. 9 a snake. 10 a bird. 11 wind, air. 12 a flash, light. 13 the moon. 14 knowledge. 15 worry. 16 a road. 17 an abbreviation of sāgan according to prosody. 18 prefix with, as in "rogi brāhma bisan sārudra."—*bher* ੨ *m* 1. "gurmukhi nib-hr sārivarī."—*sīdhgosaī*. 19 *pron* lie, she. "supac tulī sē manī."—*keda ravidas*. 'Take him as a low-born.' 20 *P* ٓ his, to him. It is used at the end of a word as in kalmaṣ (his pen).

ਸਉ [sau] *Skr* सउ *n* one hundred. "bahutu pratapu gāu sau pae."—*sarā kabir*. 2 *Skr* सयन to sleep. "sau nisul jān tēg dhari."—*var bīla m* 4. "nit sukh saudra."—*suhi chāt m* 4. 3 *Skr* सयध an oath; a vow, pledge. "sac kahō agh ogh dālī sau."—*datt*. 4 part company, association. "pakhāḍ dharam prīti nōhi hārī sau."—*maru soīhe m* 1. 5 to, for. "mo sau kou nē kahe samjharī."—*gāu ravidas*. 6 from, through. See ਸਉ ਪਾਈ. 7 *P* ٓ *n* husband, master, lord. "kāhu nanak sau nah."—*var asa*. "kulah samuh udharan sau."—*sāveye m* 5 *ke*.

ਸਉਹ [səʊh] See ਸੌਹ.

ਸਉਹੇ [səʊhe], ਸਉਹੇ [səʊhē] *adv* face to face, in the presence of. "sauhe utaru deī."—*ośkar*.

ਸਉਕਣ [saukaṇ], ਸਉਕਣਿ [saukaṇī] *Skr* सपत्नी *n*

<sup>1</sup>It is pronounced as a palatal, when it is ਸ (ਸ਼) in form; ਸ (ਸ਼) is retroflex

second wife of the same husband; co-wife. "saukaṇī ghar ki kāt tīagi."—*asa m* 5.

ਸਉਖ [saukh] See ਸੌਖ

ਸਉਗਤ [saugat] See ਸੁਗਤ.

ਸਉਡਿ [səʊḍi] *Skr* सुडित् *n* an elephant with a trunk. 2 See ਸੁੰਡਾ and ਸੌਂਡੀ.

ਸਉਡਿਆਰਿ [səʊḍi ari], ਸਉਡਿਆਰਿ [səʊḍi ari] *n* an enemy of the elephant (ਸੁੰਡੀ); the lion. —*sanama*.

ਸਉਡਿਨੀ [səʊḍini] *n* an army having elephants in it. —*sanama*.

ਸਉਡੀ [sauḍi] *Skr* सौद adj who tolerates. "maha sastra sauḍi."—*ramav*. 2 See ਸੌਂਡੀ.

ਸਉਡੀ [səʊḍi] See ਸੌਂਡੀ.

ਸਉਡਾਤਕ [səʊḍyātak] *n* killer of the elephant, the lion —*sanama*.

ਸਉਡਾਤਕ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [səʊḍyātak dhunini] *n* a lion, the killer of the elephant; a gun, that roars like him. —*sanama*.

ਸਉਣ [saun] *Skr* सयन *n* sleeping, having a nap. 2 *Skr* सयन an omen, good or ill, depending upon the reward; a sign etc. "soī sasatu saun soī."—*sri m* 5. See ਅਪਸਰਨ and ਸਯੁਨ.

ਸਉਣਸਾਸਤ [saun̄sasat], ਸਉਣਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [saun̄sastra] *Skr* सयन सासु *n* a scripture that makes known the good or evil omens. "chanīcharvar saun̄sasat bicaru."—*bīla var* 7. "prabhu homare sastra saun̄."—*bher m* 5.

ਸਉਣਾ [sauna] *v* to sleep. "baba, hor sauna khusi khuaru."—*sri m* 1.

ਸਉਰ [saut] See ਸਉਕਣ and ਸਉਤੁ.

ਸਉਤਨਿ [sautanī] co-wife. See ਸਉਕਣਿ.

ਸਉਤੁ [sautu] *Skr* सयतु who has a son, or progeny.

"saphalu jonamu harijan ka upjia jini kino sautu bidhata." *-dev m 5. 2* See ਸਹਿਤਨਿ.

ਸਹਿਦਰਸ [saudaraj] *Skt* सौन्दर्य *n* beauty. "dipe jotI saudaraj dhare anupā." *narav. 2* *Skt* सौदर्य real brotherhood; born to the same parents.

ਸਹਿਦਾ [sauda] *T 1, 2* *n* a transaction, business, bargain, sale and purchase. "sac sauda vapar." *-sri m 1. "bādhān sauda anvicari." asa a m 1. 2* a worth-purchasing object, merchandise. "nanak haṭ pāṭan vici kara hari lede gurmukhi sauda ju." *-majh m 4. 3* *A 1, 2* an element black in colour; the wind, air. *4 P 1, 2* a mental disorder, caused by craziness or excess of insanity. See ਉਦਮਦ. *5* See ਸਹਿਦਾ.

ਸਹਿਦਾ [sāuda] sleeping, asleep. "sāude vahu vahu ucār-hi." *-var gau 1 m 4.*

ਸਹਿਦਾਈ [saudai] *adj* having excess of craziness; unbalanced, deranged, insane. See ਸਹਿਦਾ *4.*

ਸਹਿਦਾਗਰ [saudagar] *P 1, 2* *adj* a businessman, merchant, trader.

ਸਹਿਦਾਗਰੀ [saudagri] *P 1, 2* *n* merchandise, trade. "sūṭi sasot saudagri." *-sor m 1.*

ਸਹਿਪਣਾ [saupna], ਸਹਿਪਣਾ [saupna] *Skt* समर्पण *P 1, 2* *n* the act of entrusting. "tanu manu saupi age dhari." *-suhi a m 3. "kōji guru saupai" -gau m 5. "The Creator (God) has entrusted the key of the treasure to the Guru."*

ਸਹਿਪਾਈ [saupai] entrusted. See ਸਹਿਪਣਾ.

ਸਹਿਪਿ [saupi] *adv* having entrusted, having delivered. "tanu manu dhanu sabhu saupi gur kau." *-anādu.*

ਸਹਿਰ [saur] See ਸਹਿਰਣਾ. *2 Skt* स्वैर *n* one's own will; on one's own. *3* acting in accordance with one's own liking or desire. "x pikhē gajgamani saurē." *-krisan. 4* *adj* who does his own sweet will.

ਸਹਿਰਣਾ [saurṇa] *v* to be right, to improve, groom. *2* to be fragrant; to be redolent. "jaki

*"Its recitation as "kōji guru saupai." is not correct.*

vasu banaspoti saure." *-prabha m 1.*

ਸਹਿਰੁ [sauru] *adj* with ਰੁਰੁ (silk garment). *2* *adj* short form of ਸੋ-ਅਰੁ with, and. "ber paryo hamro hari sauru kalāk cādhyo." *-krisan. 'had enmity with God and thus got disgraced'*

ਸਹਿਰੈ [saure] See ਸਹਿਰਣਾ.

ਸਹਿਲਾ [saula] cheap. *2* easy, accessible. *3* *Skt* सयल mighty. *4* ਸੋ ਲਾਲ with rapture; with joy. "jisū soti guru purakh prabhu saula." *-var kan m 4. 5* swarthy, dark-complexioned, wheatish.

ਸਹਿਲ [saur], ਸਹਿਲਾ [saura], ਸਹਿਲਿ [saurl]. ਸਹਿਲੀ [saurl] *adj* narrow. "nacc nā jānē akhe bhui sauri." *-BG 2* *n* cloth used to cover the body during sleep. "ughe saur palāgh." *-var mala m 1. 'The sleepy has a liking bed.'* "je jūa sauri sājri raja nā bhatar." *-BG 'If during sleep a person is infested with lice, then, he, though a lord of numerous insects, does not become a king.'*

ਸਹਿਲਨ [saulan] to gentlemen; of noblemen. See ਸਹਿਆ.

ਸਹਿਆ [saua] See ਸਹਿ. "raja ko nyota kōhyo saulan sahit bulai." *-caritr 58*

ਸਹਿਹਾਗ [sauhag], ਸਹਿਹਾਗ [saubhag] *Skt* सौभाग्य *n* good luck. *2* marital bliss with husband being alive. "sauhag bhag bahu bidhi lāsī." *-datt.*

ਸਹਿਰ [saur] *n* a rider, horseman. "sāg saur ikadaṣ kare" *-GPS. "ite saur pāthavāt bhae." -VN. 2* *A 1, 2* understanding, intelligence, knowledge.

ਸਹਿਰਭ [saurabh] See ਸੋਰਭ.

ਸਹਿਤਾ [saota], ਸਹਿਤੀ [saoti] *adj* having children, blessed with progeny. *2* ससर्प cheap. See ਅਰਧ. "gia de vāxij saota." *-BG "xh khep saoti." -BG*

ਸਾਦ [sa-ad] *A 1, 2* *adj* noble. *2* righteous, lucky. See ਸਾਦਤਮੰਦ.

ਸਾਇ [sai] *n* one hundred. *2* See ਸਯ.

ਸਾਇਆਨ [saian] *n* knowledge of high quality,

sagacity. 2 *adj* knowledgeable, wise, dexterous. "ghrit karen dādhi mathe saian."—*bher ravidas*

ਸਦਿਅਨਪ [səianəp] *n* wisdom. 2 cleverness.

sagacity 3 shrewdness. 4 parsimony, miserliness.

ਸਦਿਅਨਾ [səiana] See ਸਦਿਅਨ 2.

ਸਦਿੰਦ [said] a chariot. See ਸਰੰਦਨ. "gaj bajj saivar sarād cāle."—*sāloh*

ਸਦੀ [sai] *adj* century. 2 natural vegetation. 3 *n* master, lord. 4 a female friend. "cāra jāb jā un saian ki."—*krisan*. 5 *ا* *ج* an effort, attempt.

ਸਦੀਅਦ [saiad] See ਸੰਯਦ and ਸੈਯਦ.

ਸਦੀਅਧ [saiyah] *ا* *ج* a traveller, journeyman.

ਸਦੀਅਦ [saiad] *ا* *ج* a hunter, chasor. "rāna hoiā bodhiā purakh hoe saiad."—*var sor m* / 'Women have become fragile while men have turned carnivorous, an incompatible union.' 2 a tyrant.

ਸਦੀਸ [sais] *ا* *ج* *n* a supervisor, paymaster. 2 a police officer, incharge of the city. 3 a stable boy.

ਸਦੀਧਵ [saiḍhav] See ਸੈਧਵ.

ਸਦੀਯਦ [saiyad] See ਸੰਯਦ and ਸੈਯਦ.

ਸਦੀਯਾ [saiya], ਸਦੀਯਾ [saiyā] *n* a master, husband. "racch karo uṭh saiya."—*krisan*.

ਸਦੀਯਾਦ [saiyad] See ਸਦੀਅਦ.

ਸਸ [sas] *Skt* शस् *vr* to praise, torment, desire, sleep, speak, cut. 2 short form of ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ. See ਪਤਿ ਸਸ. 3 *Skt* शश a hare, rabbit. "sas hat asu duhu disi larkae."—*GPS*. 4 *Skt* सस crop. "sabh hi susak hogai bad sas."—*GPS*. 5 *Skt* ससि the moon. "sas purnāma ko."—*GPS*. 6 *Skt* grass. 7 *सस* *adj* lazy. "mām jihva sas katha bahu."—*GV* 6. 8. *P* *س* six. 9 See ਸਸੁ.

ਸਸਕ [sasək] *Skt* शक *n* a hare, rabbit. 2 See ਖੁਰਸ ਜਾਤਿ 3 See ਸਸਕਣਾ.

ਸਸਕਣਾ [sasakṇa], ਸਸਕਣਾ [sasakṇa] *v* to breathe with difficulty. "tere bhay bhit bhari bhup saskat hē."—*kavir* 52.

ਸਸਕਾਰ [saskar] *n* cremation; burning of the dead body.

ਸਸਕੁਲਿ [saskulī], ਸਸਕੁਲੀ [saskulī] *Skt* शकुली *n* an ornament worn by women in lower portion of the ear through a large perforation 2 a jalebi — a kind of sweet-meat. 3 an amriti — a sweet-meat prepared from the batter of washed black pulse. "modak saskulī parpa puri."—*NP*. 4 a fried samosa.

ਸਸਕਾਨੀ [sasganī] an old gold coin See ਸਸਦਾਂਗ. 2 a silver coin in vogue during the reign of Ferozshah, that was equivalent to two-annas.

ਸਸਘਰ [sasghar] See ਸਸਿਘਰ.

ਸਸਘਰਿ [sasgharī] See ਸਸਿਘਰਿ.

ਸਸਤ [sasat] *adj* cheap. See ਸਾਥਾ. 2 *Skt* शस्त. admired, worthy of appreciation, praiseworthy. "sasat vakhar tū ghinhī nahi."—*asa m* 5. 'not engaged in a good business.' 3 happy, delighted. 4 cut, segmented. 5 *P* *س* sixty. 6 a ring that emperor Akbar would offer to the followers of Din-e-ilahi. See Vincent Smith's 'Akbar' page 217.

ਸਸਤਰ [sastar] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ.

ਸਸਤਾ [sasta] See ਸਸਤ 1 and ਸਹਥਾ.

ਸਸਤਾਉਣਾ [sastauna], ਸਸਤਾਨਾ [sastana] *Skt* श्वसन. to have temporary relief or rest for a while; to laze or relax. "tā gharī ik sasta rke."—*JSBB*.

ਸਸਤਿ [sasatī], ਸਸਤੀ [sasti] feminine of ਸਸਤਾ. 2 *Skt* शस्ति praise, appreciation 3 See ਸਸਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਸਸਤੋ [sastoa] See ਸਸਤ 1 and ਸਹਥੇ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ [sastṛ] *Skt* शस्त्र *n* one that cuts; an instrument for cutting. Sanskrit scholars have classified weapons into the following four categories:

(a) ਮੁਕੁ: those released from the hand as chakar i.e. a circular missile.

(b) ਅਮੁਕੁ: those not released from the hand as a sword, dagger etc.

(c) ਮੁਕੁਮੁਕੁ: which may or may not be



released from the hand as a spear, mace, etc.

(d) ਯੰਤ੍ਰ ਮੁਕ੍ਤੁ which are released from some mechanical device, as an arrow, a bullet etc.

Those released from the hand are also called 'astra' (missiles) See ਅਸਤ੍ਰੁ.

There is a mention of numerous weapons in Dasam Granth, Guru Pratap Suray and Gurvilas. To name a few:

cādrhas eke kar dhari,  
duty dhop gahī tritzy kaṭari,  
catur hath sahīthī ujīari,  
gophan gurāj karat camkari,-  
paṭṭahsābharī gada ubhari trisul sudhari  
churkari,  
jābua aru banāsukas kamanācaram pramanā  
dharbharī,  
pādrāe galolā paṣ amolā paraṣu adolā  
hathnalā,  
bichua pahīrayā pata bhramayā jīmī yam  
dhayā vikralā.—*ramav.*  
asī kripān khāḍo khāṛag tupaḥ tabar aru tīr,  
seph sīrohi sehthī yahe hamare pīr...  
tulu kaṭari daḥḥam tū bichuo aru ban...  
tulu gurāj tum hī gada tumhī tīr tuphāg...  
—*sanama.*

vaḍe baṇ core su tege ju myani,  
dudhare puladi anekē mahani,  
sīrohi hālabbi jānabbi dāi hē,  
karacol khāḍe ju katti lai hē.  
sābhe loh kī sāg neje bisale,  
bichue vaḍe bāk jābue karale,  
chure khokhni seph lābi bālāde,  
ghane sel bhale prakase amāde.  
māchun saphā bāne āg cāge,  
tāmace kaladar sātrun bhāge.  
tuphāgē jāyālā jābure dhāmake,  
dāe cakr vakrā camākē calake.  
vaḍe mol ke dur te aī dhale,  
kaḥḥorā kudāḍā vaḍe oj vale.  
bhāre baṇ bhathe anekē prakarc,

dhare baṇ pene lage bidh pare.—*GPS.*

It is regrettable that people do not know the names and meanings of most of the weapons. Most of them are not even recognised by them. For the benefit of the readers we have deemed it fit to give pictures of such weapons.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਈਸ਼ [sastra is], ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਈਸ਼ੁ [astra is] *n* king of weapons, the sword.—*sanama.*

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਈਸ਼ੁਟੀ [sastr isaru] *n* an army of swordmen.—*sanama.*

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਬੇਰ [sastrer] *n* lion amongst weapons, the sword.—*sanama.*

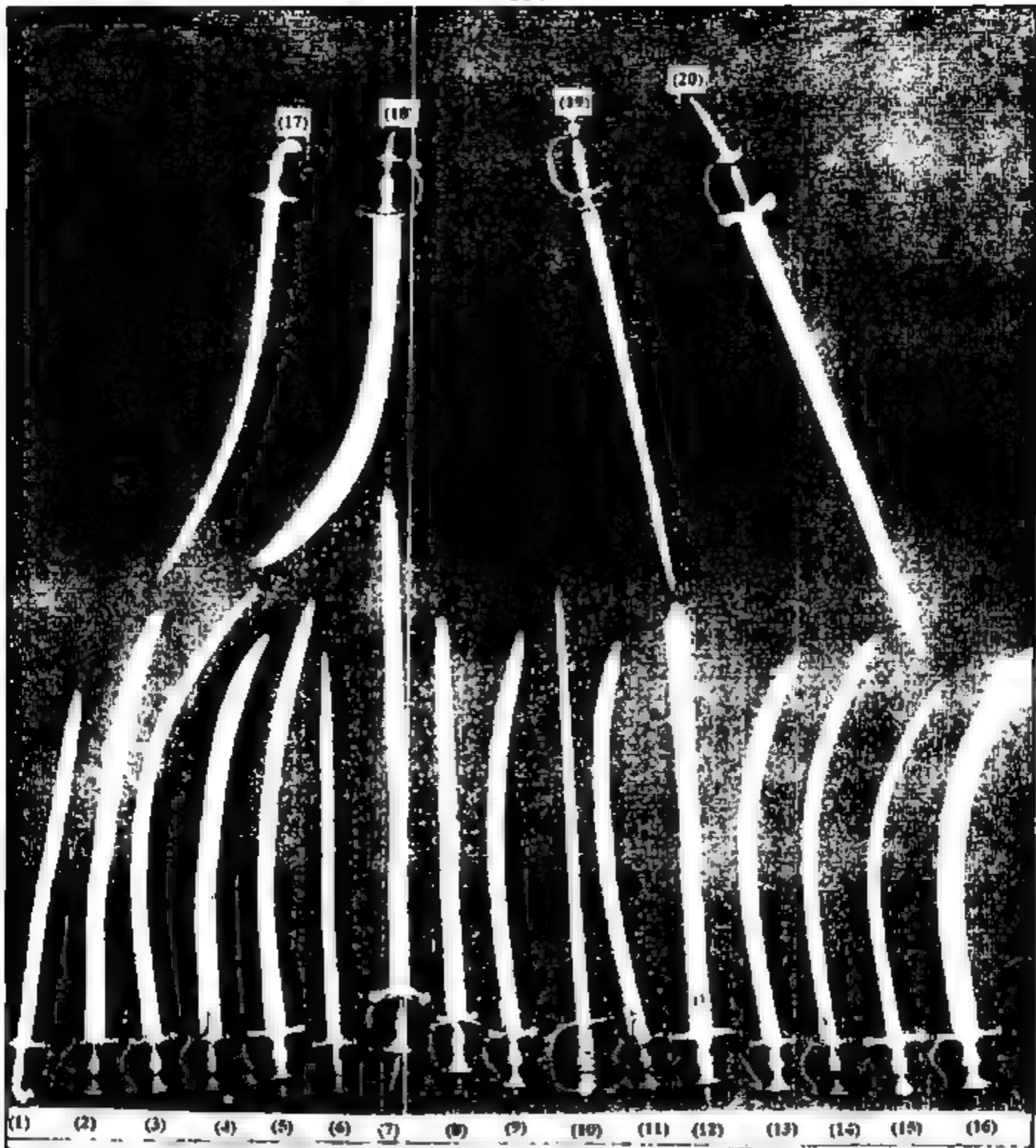
ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਗਿਆ [sastragīa] *adj* ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਗਰ one well-versed in the use of arms. 2 ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਕ well-versed in scriptures. "dharat dhīan gīan sastragīa." —*kalī m 5.*

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਣੀ [sastrāṇī] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਣੀ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਧਾਰੀ [sastradhari] armed; equipped with arms. 2 a baptised Singh, a Khalsa, a sword-bearer.

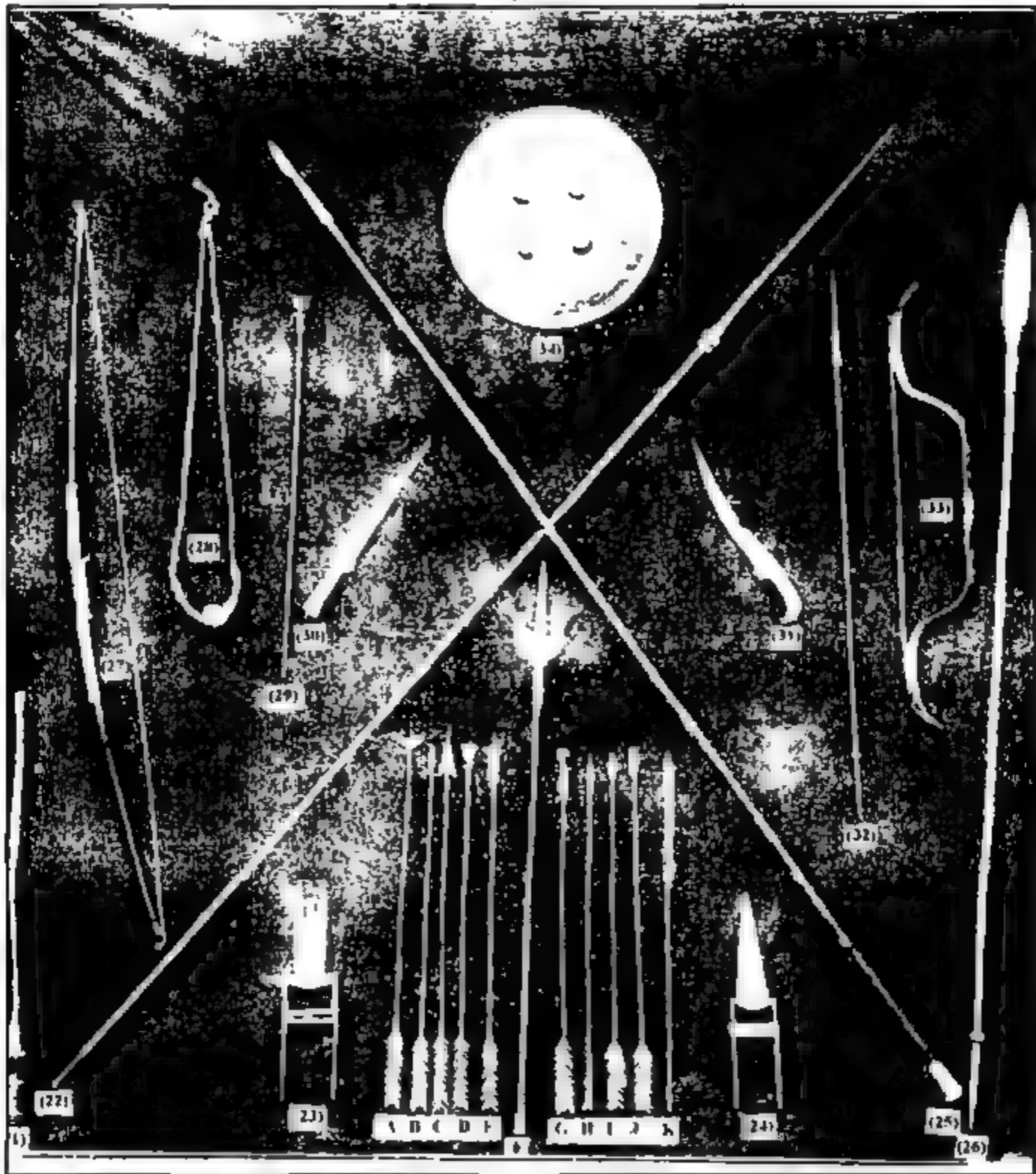
ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ ਪੁਰਾਣ [sastranammala purāṇ] a literary composition in Dasam Granth containing mention of weapons such as ਖੜਕ, ਕਟਾਰ, ਬਰਛੀ, ਚਕ੍ਰ, ਚਾਣ (ਤੀਰ), ਪਾਜ਼ (ਛਾਹੀ) and ਬੰਦੂਕ in the form of riddles. For a lay scholar, they are very difficult to understand. Dexterity is required to decode the distorted terms employed by ignorant scribes.

Indifferent writers have played havoc with hundreds of words and done injustice to their meanings through distortion. They have substituted ਸਾਵੀ for ਸੁਾਵੀ, ਫਿਤਰ for ਫਤਰ, ਛਾਦਕ for ਛੇਦਕ, ਸਿਪੋਹਰ for ਸਿਪਹਿਰ, ਸਸਨ ਕੇ ਭੇਸ for ਸਸਨ ਕੰਭੇਸ, ਅਸੁਰ for ਅਸੂ, ਬਿਸਨਧਪ for ਬਿਸਿਨ ਅਧਿਪ, ਸੰਤਰ for ਸੁਤਰਿ, ਅਰਬਲਾਰ for ਆਰਦਲਾ ਅਰਿ, ਧਨਨੀ for ਧੁਨਨਿ, ਸਰਲਜ for ਸੁਰਲਜ, ਸੁਧਨ for ਸੁਧੁਨਿ, ਸਬੁਰਦਨ for ਸੰਬੁਰਦਨ, ਕਰਿ for ਹਰ, ਹਰ for ਹਰਿ, ਯਾਗਮੇਨ for ਯਾਗਮੇਨੀ, ਬੰਸੀ for ਬਾਸੀ, ਬਿਬਿਧ for ਵਿਬੁਧ, ਬਹਸਿ for ਬਿਹਸ, ਸਪਤ for ਸਹਸ, ਤਰੰਕਨਿ for ਤੁਰੰਕਨਿ etc. This way they

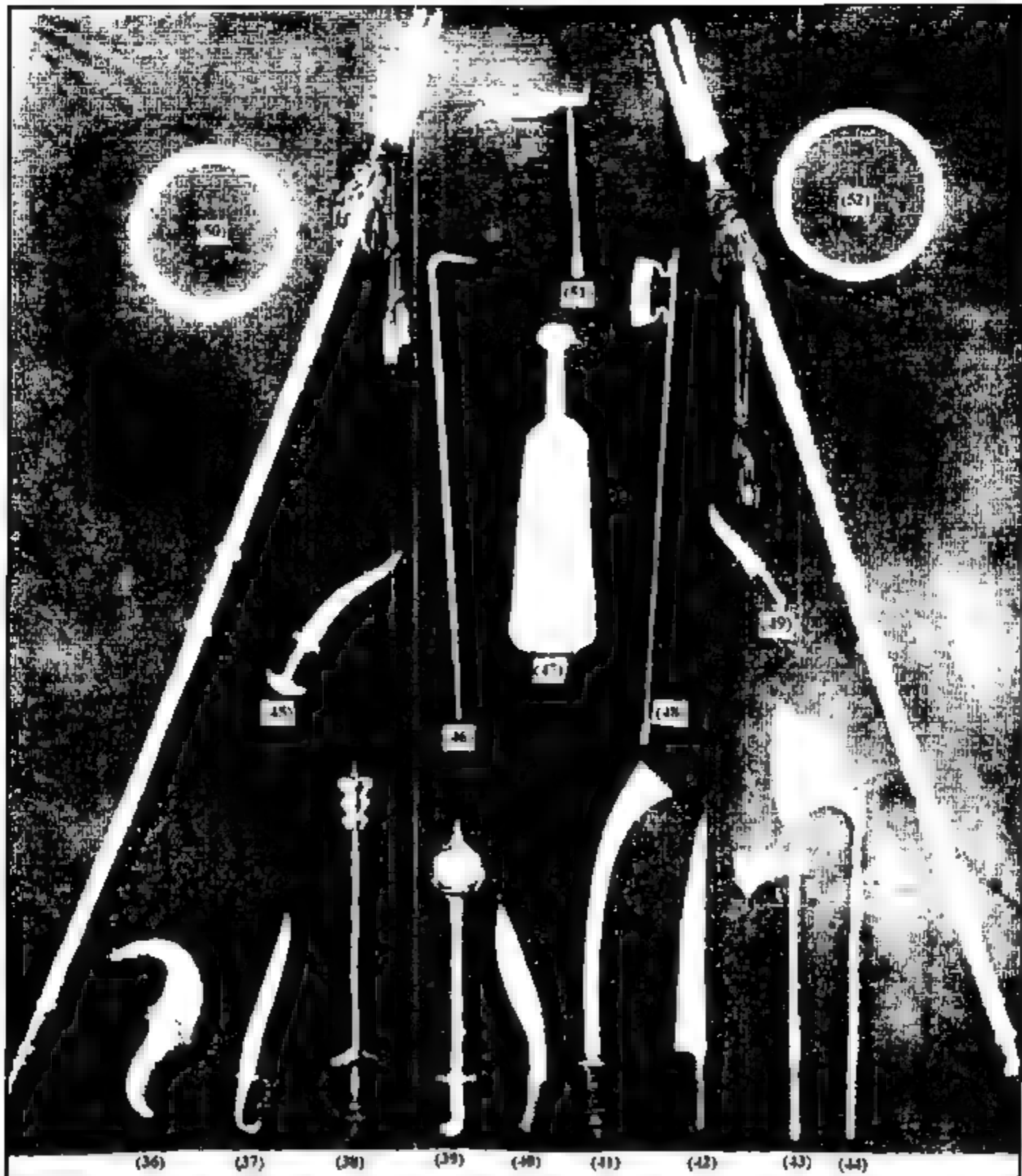


#### NAME OF WEAPONS AND THEIR PICTURES IN SERIAL ORDER

una 1, ası 2, aradh cādr A, This is used to draw the bow's string, sofa jōg [pārṣu] 43, sāmṣer 3, sarōg - 33, ṣṛkargah 4, ṣṛrohi 5, s khca 6, sul 32, sef 7, ṣri sahıb. See, ası kaṭar 24, kalli 8, karad 49, karabın 54, karoti 9, kirac 10, kurukbaṇ 20, kukri 40, krzpan 11, khapra C, khāṇar 31 →



→ khāda 12, gōka 21, gada 47, guṛat choli 14 - guṛat vaddi 13, guṛli 46, guṛoj 39, gopia [gōtāj] 28, guha 15. cākṛ navā 52, cākṛ purāṇa 50, capra jē 8, so called if it is more than one finger a measuring unit in breadth and less than six fingers in length. chavhu [chahi] 48, chura 42, paṁdaṣṭh 23. zūṭāṣkar 17. jōṛ 60. jāhurak 57, jābhua 51 →



→ {holutir D - It is, used to smash the bone of the enemy's forehead. dhal [sɪpər] 34, katarca E, tabar 44, temāca 61, tir cugna 29 - A warrior on horse-back while on horse-back, he could pick up arrows lying scattered in the battle-field. tukka Q, teg [tega] 16 and 18, coṛedar bōduk 53, trɪʃul F, dhanukh 27, dhemka 56, dhop 19, nānār nakhā [bagnakhā] 36, nadakkh 35, narad H, neza 25, →



→ patti 20, patharkala 23, paṣu. See safa jāg, peṣkabād 30, badamca 1, barcha 26, borchī 22, bāg 41. baghnakhā, See naharnakhā, c110a 37, bugda 45, hōd līal neza. je 35 - So named if it has embroidered frill and border breech loader 58, masale [lopi] dar, bāduk 59, munmukhtir J. rifle 55, revolver 62, les K, vajr 38

have done a great injustice to the original meaning of the words.

Keeping in view the interest of the readers, very obtuse terms are explained in this dictionary in the alphabetical order, yet it seems proper that a key to Sastarnammala be provided so as to remove opaqueness and explain the rules, according to which names of the weapons are conceived

(a) ਖੜਗ is mentioned as ਸਿਸਟੇਸ (ਸਿਸਿ-ਈਸ). The reader should note that when such terms as ਈਸ, ਏਸ, ਪਰਿ etc. are added to synonyms for ਸਿਸਿ such as ਵਿਸ਼ੁ, ਜਗਤ, ਸੰਸਾਰ, ਦੁਨੀਆ etc., then such coinages stand for ਖੜਗ. Another name for ਖੜਗ is ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਪਾਲਕ, thus all synonyms of ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀ such as ਭੂਮਿ, ਵਸੁਧਾ, ਵਸੁੰਧਰਾ, ਬਿਰਾ etc. when followed by ਪਾਲਕ are treated as ਖੜਗ. Similarly for ਭਲਵਾਹ, the term ਕੁੰਞਿਓ ਅਰਿ is mentioned, so synonyms of ਕੁੰਞਿਓ, like ਭਰਦਨ, ਨਾਭ, ਕੰਠ etc. when suffixed by ਅਰਿ, ਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਵੈਰੀ etc. should be taken to mean ਖੜਗ. The same holds true with regard to such names of ਖੜਗ as ਜਗਮਾਤ, ਸਸਤ੍ਰਪਤਿ, ਕਵਚਾਂਤਕ, ਖੇਨਾਂਤਕ, ਖਲਮਾਰਕ, ਭੂਤਾਂਤਕ, ਭਵਹਾ, ਖਗਅਰਿ, ਮ੍ਰਿਗਅਰਿ etc.

In the absence of a proper explication some readers get misled. ਜਗਮਾਰਿ means ਮਾਇਆ and ਭਵਾਨੀ; ਕਵਚਾਂਤਕ means a gun; ਭੂਤਾਂਤਕ stands for Shiv; ਖਗਅਰਿ for a hawk; ਮ੍ਰਿਗਅਰਿ means a lion etc. But it should be noted that traditional association is the basis for understanding of such synonyms of ਖੜਗ. Similarly ਭਟਾਰਾ for ਭਰਫੀ, ਜਮੁਨਾਈਸ਼ for ਵਰੁਣ, ਤ੍ਰਿਵਰਿਪ for ਮ੍ਰਿਗ, ਤਿਮਿਰਹਾ for ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾ, ਨਵੀਜ਼ for ਘਾਹ, ਜਲਸ for ਬਿਰਛ etc. should be understood accordingly.

(b) ਕਟਾਰ is mentioned as ਜਮਧਰ, ਜਮਦਾਤ, ਉਦਰ ਅਰਿ etc. The reader should know that the word ਦਾਤੁ when suffixed to ਜਮ (ਯਮ) and ਅਰਿ or ਸਤ੍ਰੁ when suffixed to ਪੇਟ means ਕਟਾਰ.

(c) ਬਰਫੀ is named ਸੈਹਥੀ, ਸਕਤਿ, ਸੁਭਟਅਰਿ, ਸੈਨਾਰਿਪੁ, ਕੁੰਭਅਰਿ, ਯਸਟੀਅਸਧੰਗ, ਰਟਹਾ, ਕੁੰਭਹਾ, ਕੁੰਭੀਰਿਪੁ.

ਲਛਮਣ ਅਰਿ, ਘਟੋਤਕਚ ਅਰਿ etc. It should be clear to the reader that if ਸੁਭਟ ਅਰਿ is substituted with ਫੇਧਾ ਰਿਪੁ or ਕੁੰਭੀ ਅਰਿ with ਕੁੰਭਰ ਰਿਪੁ it is nothing more than a jugglery of words, for the meaning remains essentially the same.

For a proper grasp of names used in Sastarnammala, some knowledge of history is essential. In its absence, one cannot follow how Lachhman became unconscious and Ghatotkach got killed when assaulted with a ਬਰਫੀ (spear) due to which ਸੈਹਥੀ was called ਲਛਮਣ ਰਿਪੁ and ਘਟੋਤਕਚ ਰਿਪੁ respectively.

(d) To coin terms for ਚਕ੍ਰ, the word ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ or ਆਧੁਧ is suffixed to all the names of Vishnu and Krishan, who destroyed their enemies by using this weapon: ਵਿਸਨੁ ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਾਧੁਧ, ਮੁਕਮਚਨ, ਮਧੁਹਾ, ਨਰਕਾਸੁਰ ਰਿਪੁ etc. If the reader is fully conversant with all the names attributed to Krishan and Vishnu, then understanding the name for ਚਕ੍ਰ will pose no problem.

(e) Apart from the names for arrow mentioned in dictionaries, numerous other names such as ਧਨੁਖਗੁਜ, ਚਰਮਛੋਦਕ, ਮ੍ਰਿਗਹਾ etc. have been coined. Obtuse words have been coined for an arrow assuming it to be sky-wandering as ਚੰਜਨੀਸੁਰ ਧਰਧਰ, ਚੰਦ੍ਰਧਰਚਰ, meaning an arrow wandering in the sky that holds the moon. The names of the moon are really complex. In this regard, ਤਖਧਰਸੁਤ, ਵਾਸਵ ਅਰਿਧਰ ਤਲਕ denote the moon, who is the son of the sea that abounds in fish and his enemy is Indar, Mainak mountain, whose bearer is the sea, whose son is the moon etc.

The word ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ when suffixed to all the names of Kam (ਕਾਮ) gives words for an arrow as – ਪੁਰਖਧਨੁਖਾਧੁਧ, ਮੀਨਕੋਤ੍ਰਾਧੁਧ, ਸਿਵਅਰਿ ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ etc.

The term ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ is also added to the various names of ਅਰਜੁਨ to provide coinage for arrows, such as ਇੰਦ੍ਰਸੁਤ ਆਧੁਧ, ਗੁਤਾਕੇਸ ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਧਨੰਜਯ ਅਸਤ੍ਰੁ etc.

†ਗਥਾਵੇਤਿਰੰਗ



Karan, Krishan and Ravan were killed with arrows hence ਕਰਣਾਂਤਕ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਾਂਤਕ, ਹਲਧਰ ਅਨੁਜ ਅਰਿ also stand for arrows.

Krishan was the charoteer of Arjun, hence to denote arrows ਕੀਖਮ ਅਰਿ ਸੂਤ ਅਰਿ, ਕੰਢਾਪਤ੍ਰ ਅਰਿ ਸੂਤ ਅਰਿ, ਇੰਦ੍ਰ ਤਾਤ ਸੂਤਰਿ, ਯੁਧਿਸ਼ਟਿਰ ਅਨੁਜ ਸੂਤਰਿ etc. are the several names coined for the purpose.

In view of the context in Sastarnammala, at many places words have to be introduced (ਪਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਵਾਰ)<sup>1</sup>, for clarifying the meanings as—"pritham jodhistar bhakh, bādhu sabad pun bhakhie. jan hrīde me rakh, sakal nam e ban ke."—168. Yudhishtir's brother is Arjun, but it does not connote much, therefore the term 'ਸੂਤਰਿ' should be introduced from outside, meaning arrow is the enemy of Arjun's ਸੂਤ. Likewise while indicating the names of guns the text gives this detail: "prithi sabad ko adi ucaro, tā pache ja pad de dāro. nam tūphāg jan hīy līje, cāhiye jhā tēhā pad dīje."—721 At this place, the addition of ਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਨਿ to ਪ੍ਰਿਬੀਜ਼ will provide the word for gun, as it is wood available on the earth that equips it with the butt.

At times for the sake of clarity, parts of a sentence have to be properly connected as in "timar ucar ha bhaganī bakhano."—1006. As such it should be "timarha ucar bhaganī bakhano", i.e. the word sister should precede the term eliminator of darkness<sup>2</sup> etc.

(f) for ਪਾਸ (noose), ਵਰੁਣਾਸਤ੍ਰ, ਯਮ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ are conceived as ਕੰਢਾਈਸੁਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਚੰਨਤਾ ਈਸੁਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ that is Varun the god of Ganga and Krishan's beloved Yamuna; his weapon, the noose. ਅੰਤਕਾਸਤ੍ਰ, ਰਵਿਸੁਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ, ਪ੍ਰਾਣਾਂਤਕ ਬਸਤ੍ਰ, etc. are employed to denote the noose.

ਪਾਸ is also used for the army's enemy but the terms for the army are coined in a

<sup>1</sup>for clarity's sake, a word introduced from outside.

<sup>2</sup>sister of the moon—Chandarbhaga stream.

spectacular manner through the addition of suffixes ਟੀ-ਨੀ as ਭੀਰਟੀ, ਭਟਨੀ, ਤਨੁਤ੍ਰਾਣੀ, etc. The addition of ਅਰਿ or ਅਰਿਣੀ at the end of these words gives various names for ਪਾਸ.

Noose is also called ਠਗਾਯੁਧ. The reader should know that the addition of ਸਸਤ੍ਰ to ਬਾਟਪਾਰ, ਧਨਹਾਰਕ, ਪਥਾਪਤਕ, ਮਗਰਾ, ਮਾਯਾਹਰ, ਰਿਖਟਾਯਕ, etc. leads to the formation of names for ਪਾਸ (the noose).

(g) Last of all are mentioned the names for ਗੁਣਕ (the gun). There are numerous names assigned to it, again coined in an unusual manner, as ਜਲਜਲੰਦਿਨੀ, ਧਰਾਰਟ ਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਿਣੀ that is having a wooden butt. Another name for the gun is 'the enemy of army' and with the addition of suffixes ਟੀ-ਨੀ- numerous names come to be formed for the army as—ਭਾਰਨਿ, ਹਥਨੀ, ਰਥਨਿ, ਹਥਨੀ, ਘੋਰਨਿ, ਪਦਾਤਨਿ, ਬਰਮਣੀ, ਚਕੁਣੀ, ਖਡਗਣੀ, ਪੰਚਾਨਨ ਘੋਖਨੀ, ਅਭਿਮਾਨਿਨੀ, ਸਮਘਨੀ, ਸੈਭਨੀ, ਪ੍ਰਭਾਧਰਨਿ, ਭਾਨੀ, ਮੇਧਣੀ, ਧਿਖਣੀ, ਨ੍ਰਿਪਣੀ, ਰੂਪਣੀ, ਧਨੁਨੀ, ਬੈਵੰਡਨੀ, etc. when ਰਿਪੁ ਸਤ੍ਰ, ਅਰਿ ਅੰਤਕ etc. are added at the end of the aforesaid terms, they mean the gun.

Another name for the gun is the enemy of the lion. In this context, following are the names been ascribed to the lion—

"adi tarāngani sabad ucaro janke,  
jacer kahī nark pad bahuro thanke,  
sāru sabad ko tāke śt ucarie,  
ho! sakal tūpak ke nam sumitr vicarie."  
—811.

'Grass grew because of the tarangani (the stream), the deer was its grazer whose hero was the lion and whose enemy was the gun'.

Names of the streams are also not common. At some places, the stream demolishes the banks; at other places, it is the ripper of the mountains; still at other places it gets associated with the mythological names i.e. ਦੁਚਾਰਤਿਨਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ for Jamuna, ਭੀਸਮ ਮਾਤਾ for Ganga, ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ for Chandarbhaga etc.

As the grass grows on the earth, so very intricate names are assigned to it like "nisnaikānani suncar pāṭi aṛi." 'the bearer of Chandarbhaga-the earth, its produce is the grass and the grazer of the grass is the deer, whose lord is the lion and its enemy is the gun.'

Assuming the earth to be the property of Kashyap the Prajapati, the names ascribed to the gun are the most difficult as "ucc sravaṭs es esni rsnā arni." It means 'The lord of Srava (horse) is Indar and his lord is Kashyap, his property is the earth, and its master is the army whose enemy is the gun.'

At places word ਤੁਫੰਗ is coined by employing the term ਨਿਪ four times as –

adī ṣabad matāg bhāṭiḥ,  
car bar nrīp pād ko diḥ,  
arṇi tāke āt bakhano,

sabh sri nam tupaḥ ke jano.—1251.

'Lord of matāg (Airavat, the elephant)—Indar, his master Kashyap, his property, the earth, its protector, the royal army and its destroyer, the gun.'

If readers study Sastarnammala keeping the aforesaid rules in mind, they will find it easy to grasp the meanings.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੀ [sāstrāṇi] *n* an armed force.—*sanama*.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਪਤਿ [sāstrapati], ਸਸਤ੍ਰਰਾਜ [sāstrarāj], ਸਸਤ੍ਰਰਾਟ [sāstrarāt] *n* a lord of weapons the sword, sri sahib.—*sanama*.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਵਰਤੀ [sāstravartī] *adj* adept in the use of weapons, skilled in the way to use them "dou sastravartī."—*gyan*.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਾਗਾਰ [sāstragar] *Skt* armoury.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਿ [sāstri] with a weapon. "sāstri tikhāni kaṭi dārio mānī nā kīno ros."—*maru a m* 5. 'With a sharp weapon, man cut the tree but it did not protest'.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੀ [sāstri] *Skt* शस्त्रिन् *adj* armed. 2. *Skt* शस्तु 'Gurbani believes that the trees are animate.

who cuts, or kills.

ਸਸਦਾਗ [sasdāg] *P* شش *n* a gold-coin of four and a half masas in weight.

ਸਸਧਰ [sasdhar] *Skt* शसधर *n* bearer of the rabbit, the moon.—*sanama*.

ਸਸਨ [sasan] *Skt* शसन *n* the act of cutting; murder. See ਕੁੰਭੇਸ. 2 *Skt* शसन breathing. "tīh jan rikhi nahī sas sasyo."—*datt*.

ਸਸਨ ਕੇ ਭੇਸ [sasan ke bhes] See ਕੁੰਭੇਸ.

ਸਸਪਾਲ [saspal] See ਸਿਲਪਾਲ. 2 See ਸਸਧਰ. 3 a breeder of rabbits. See ਸਸ 3.

ਸਸਪੀਸ [saspā] See ਸਸੇਪੀਸ.

ਸਸਬਦਨਾ [sāsbadna] See ਸਸਿਬਦਨਾ.

ਸਸਬਨ [sasban] See ਸਸਿਬਨ.

ਸਸਬੇਲ [sasbel] See ਸੋਮਬੇਲੀ. "sasbel bijīya aru cāk-gada."—*samudrmathan*.

ਸਸਮ [sasam] *P* ششم *adj* sixth. *Skt* सप्त. See *E* Sixth.

ਸਸਰਾਮ [sasram] a sub-divisional town in Shahbad district of Bengal. It is situated at a distance of thirty kos from Kashi which is 406 miles away from Calcutta. The ninth Guru stayed in this town at the house of Chacha Phago. The gurdwara is known as 'Vadi Sangat'. There is a garden known as Guru ka Bag here which the Guru visited.

There is a boulder here on which an edict of Ashoka is engraved

To the west of this town is located the famous mausoleum of Shershah Suri. Some persons have named this place as Sasranv and Sahasram.

In the Imperial Gazetteer of India it is mentioned that its ancient name was Sahasarram because a demon with a thousand arms used to play with as many toys. In our opinion its name is Sahasraram i.e. a place having numerous rest houses. See ਅਰਾਮ.

ਸਸਰਾਵ [sasrāv] See ਸਸਰਾਮ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੀ [sasri] See ਸਸੁ and ਸਸਤ੍ਰਿ.

ਸਸਾ [sasa] character ਸ of Punjabi script. "sasa

sianap chadū iana.”—bavan. 2 the pronunciation of स. सवार. 3 *Sk* जग and जगक *n* a rabbit. See सार. 4 See डोल.

समय [sasāk]. *Sk* जगदक *n* the moon, which has within it the figure of a rabbit. Poets assume that the dark spots in it are of the shape of a rabbit. 2 camphor. 3 There was a Shaiv king of this name in central Bengal who killed a brother of king Harsha. He burnt the Baudh Tree at Gaya and tortured the devotees of Buddhism.

समय सेखर [sasāk sekhar], समय चूड [sasāk cur], समय भेलि [sasāk molī]. *Sk* *n* the bearer of the moon at his forehead, Shiv.

समान [sasanan] *adj* who has a moon-like face; beautiful face. *Sk* समान with a moon-like face.

ससि [sasi] *Sk* जगिन् *n* one who has a rabbit; the moon having the figure of a rabbit. See समय. “asita<sup>1</sup> nisi me sasi so bigse.”—*samudramathan*. 2 according to Yog, the moon is situated in the left vessel and forehead and from there trickles the elixir. “sasī kino sur girasa.”—*ram kabir*. 3 a quantitative expression denoting one, for the moon is assumed to stand for one. “sāmat ban su cād, khāḍ sasi savan vikhe.”—*nihal sfgh*. ‘Sammat 1915.’<sup>2</sup> 4 This word has also been used for Monday. “jāmdutiya sasī dīn tab huto.”—*GPS*. 5 *Sk* जस्य farming. “sada sukaḥ sasīn ko salī.”—*NP*.

ससिपुत्रसिन्धु [sasiupaskhini]—*sanama*. Chandarbhaga river i.e. Chenab.

ससि उपराजनि [sasi uprajani] *n* what enhances the elegance of the moon. i.e. the night. —*sanama*.

ससि अनुजनि [sasi anujanani] *n* the bearer of the moon’s younger sister, Chandarbhaga, that

<sup>1</sup>dark.

<sup>2</sup>five arrows of Kam, one moon, nine regions, one moon.

This code is counted from right to left.

is, the earth.—*sanama*.

ससि अनुजनि [sasi anujanani] *n* the bearer of the moon’s younger sister Chandarbhaga meaning the earth. The deer is the grazer of grass grown there. His lord is the lion and the gun is his enemy.—*sanama*.

ससि अनुजनि [sasi anujanani] *n* the bearer of the moon’s younger sister Chandarbhaga meaning the earth.—*sanama*.

ससिपुत्र [sasienuja] *n* the moon’s younger sister, Chandarbhaga river.—*sanama*.

ससि सेखर [sasi sekhar] *Sk* जगि सेखर *n* the bearer of the moon at his forehead, Shiv.

ससि सेखरी [sasi sekhari] *n* the bearer of the moon at her head, Durga.

ससिकीक [sasikik] *Sk* जगदक one; the unique moon. “jīu vici udva sasikik.”—*prabha m* 4. ‘as there is only one moon in the firmament.’ See डोल.

ससि घर [sasi ghar] *n* the abode of the moon, the night. ससिघर. 2 ignorance.

ससि गरी [sasi ghari] in the moon’s abode. “sasī ghari sur vase mīṭe ḍhīara.”—*sidh-gosair*. The sun stands for spiritual knowledge. The moon has no light of its own, it shines only when the light of the sun falls upon it. “sasī ghari sur samara.”—*prabha m* 1. 2 in the left vessel. According to yog, nerve ira is the moon’s abode.

ससिबान [sasiban] *n* a crescent arrow. See अथ चंद्र.

ससिबाम [sasibam] *Dg* wife of the moon, the night.

ससिभगनि [sasibhagani] *n* the sister of the moon, Chandarbhaga. See चंद्रभागा.

ससिभल [sasibhal], ससि भुवन [sasi bhukhan], ससि भेलि [sasi molī] *Sk* जगिभल, जगिभूषण, जगिभेलि *n* the bearer of the moon on the forehead, Shiv.

ससिया [sasiya] *n* Sassi, who was in love with Punnu. “jīṭ lai sasi ki kala yāte sasiya nam.”

—*caritr* 108. See ਸੱਸੀ and ਪੁੰਨੂ. 2 having the markings of a rabbit, the moon. 3 the bearer of the moon — Shiv. 4 a cultivator, farmer. 5 the earth that throws up vegetation.

ਸਸਿਵਦਨਾ [sasivadna] ਸਸਿਵਦਨਾ a gāṇik metre also known as akra, aṅka, aṇhad, anubhav, cāḍrasa and madhurdhuni. It has four lines, each line organised as III, ISS.

Example:

jabkar lekha. badhat visekha.

nāhi ghatjai. bhal patiai.—NP.

ਸਸੀ [sasi] See ਸਸਿ. 2 a metre, see fourth difference of ਅਨਕਾ and ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ and ਚਾਰਦੀ 2.

ਸਸੀਅ [sasia], ਸਸੀਅਰ [sasiar] *Skt* ਸਸਪਰ *n* the moon. “āmrit sasia dhenu lachmi kalpataru.”—*dhana trilocaṇ* “ravi sasiar benadha.”—*sar m 5*.

ਸਸੀਅਰ ਕੈ ਅਰਿ ਸੂਰ ਸਮਾਏ [sasiar ke gharī suru samave]—*brīla thiti m 1*. in the abode of the moon, the night (ignorance), ਸੂਰ is the sun (spiritual knowledge).

ਸਸੀਅਰੁ [sasiaru] See ਸਸੀਅਰ. “sasiaru gogani jotī tihu loi.”—*brīla thiti m 1*. ‘peaceful soul that is poised in the brain.’

ਸਸੁ [sasū] *Skt* ਸਸੁ *n* mother-in-law. “sasū virāṇi.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. See ਚਿਰਦਿਟਿ.

ਸਸੁਰ [sasur], ਸਸੁਰਾ [sasura] *Skt* ਸਸੁਰੁ which spreads fast, or is worthy of respect; father-in-law.

ਸਸੁਰਾਰ [sasurar], ਸਸੁਰਾਲ [sasural], ਸਸੁਰਾਲਾ [sasurala] *n* house of one’s father-in-law. “sasur peit tisu kāt ki.”—*majh m 5 dīnreṇ* ‘in this world and the next.’

ਸਸੁਰਿ [sasuri], ਸਸੁਤਿ [sasurī], ਸਸੁਤੀ [sasutī], ਸਸੁ [sasū] See ਸਸੁ. “na bheṇa bharjaia na se sasuriah.”—*maru a m 1*. “sasū te piri kinu vakhi.”—*asa m 5*. ‘separated from ignorance.’

ਸਸੁਖਾ [sasukha] honour. See ਸਸੁਖ. “kaḷego kaḷukhaṇ sasukha caḥū kod me.”—*GPS*.

ਸਸੀਪੰਜ [sasopāṅ] *P* شش و پنج six and five; that is, worry, reckoning, dilemma.

ਸਸੈ ਸੇਖਰੀ [sasā sekhri] See ਸਸਿਸੇਖਰੀ. “sasāsekhri

cādrbhala bhavani.”—*cāḍi 2*.

ਸਸੈਕ [sasāik] *Skt* सशङ्क *adj* doubtful. 2 afraid, frightened. 3 *Skt* शशङ्क *n* one having the markings of a rabbit, the moon.

ਸਸੈਬਰ [sasābar] *Skt* सस्यसवर *n* a tree with leaves which look like the ears of a horse. It is also known as aṣvkarāṇ *L* Vatica Robusta. “sami sasābar savar sar.”—*GPS*. jādī, aṣvkarāṇ and dark coloured sal trees.

ਸੱਸ [sasi] See ਸਸੁ.

ਸੱਸਾ [saasa] *n* character ਸ. 2 pronunciation of ਸੱਸਾ.

ਸੱਸੀ [sāsi] *adj* partly white and partly black. “saase dāṛe cixṭie pagge.”—*GPS*. 2 *n* Punnu’s beloved. In caritrās there is a story about her that once seeing the fairy Rambha, Kapil Muni ejaculated and from his semen Rambha gave birth to Sassi. See ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ 108. See ਸਸਿਯਾ 1 and ਪੁੰਨੂ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [sastrā] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਧਾਰੀ [sastradhari] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰਧਾਰੀ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਲਾ [sastrānammalā] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਲਾ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [sasy] *Skt n* cultivation. 2 *n* produce from agriculture. 3 a weapon. 4 a virtue.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਪਾਲ [sasypal], ਸਸਤ੍ਰਪਾਲਕ [sasypalak] *Skt n* a farm-keeper. 2 a cultivator.

ਸਹ [sah] refuge, shelter. “nanak sah pakri sātan ki.”—*sor m 5*. 2 *P* ੴ *n* husband. “sah ki sar suhaganī jāne.”—*suhi ravidas*. 3 *P* ੴ short form of ਸਾਹ; a king. 4 check (a move) in chess. 5 a bridegroom. 6 *adj* a leader, headman. 7 full, brimming. “nau jivehe hali sah dariau vtc.”—*cāḍi 3*. 8 *Skt* सह *part* along; in the company of. 9 *adj* dominant. 10 competent. 11 *Skt* सह् *vr* to tolerate, be delighted, be inspired, oppress, be determined.

ਸਹਸ [sahas] one hundred. “sāmat sātrahi sāhas pacavan.”—*ramav* ‘Bikrami 1755.’ “sāmat ਸਾਹ (sasy) is also correct.

‘Pandit Tara Singh holds that the original version is “sāmat sātrah se su pacavan.” but it is wrong on his part to hold so. See the next example.



sārh sahas bhāṁijē. arādh sahas phun tin kahi jē.”—*cāritr* 405. 2 *Skt* सहस्र one thousand. 3 innumerable. See ਸਹਸੁ “sahas śaṅpa lakh hohi.”—*jāpu* “sahas tōv nēn nēn nēn hōhi tohi kau.”—*sohila* 4 *Skt* सहस्र sturdy, strong. 5 a victor, conqueror, winner. 6 *n* a victory, conquest. 7 strength. 8 *Skt* सहस्र adj with pleasure, joyful, happy. 9 *P* **سَهْ** his emperor. ਸਹਸ ਅਠਾਰਹ [sahas aṭharah] In “Basayar”, there is a reference that God’s total creation has eighteen thousand species. It includes animate beings as well as inanimate substances. “sahas aṭharah kahānī kateba.”—*jāpu* ‘The Hindu scriptures hold that the search has exhausted us and the mention of eighteen thousand species in the Quran, points towards creation being endless.’

ਸਹਸ ਕਰ [sahas kar] *n* one having a thousand hands. See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ. 2 one with countless rays; the sun.

ਸਹਸਕਿਰਤ [sahaskirat] *Skt* सहस्रकृत adj confirmed. 2 provoked. 3 *Skt* संस्कृत refined. 4 a language regulated according to grammar and refined as compared to a spoken language. 5 *n* Sanskrit; the divine utterance. 6 See ਸਹਸਕਿਤੀ and ਸਹਸਾ ਕਿਰਤਾ.

ਸਹਸਕਿਤੀ [sahaskriti] *n* a language grown from Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit. It is also known as ‘Gatha’. It is in this language that “śalok saḥskṛiti.” were written. See ਗਾਥਾ.

ਸਹਸ ਨਯਨ [sahas nayān] *Skt* सहस्र नयन *n* one with innumerable eyes—the Creator. See ਸਹਸ and ਸਹਸਾ. 2 Indar on whose body a thousand vaginal spots turned into eyes.

ਸਹਸ ਨਾਰ ਸਰਿਤਾ [sahas nar sarita] *n* a river having a hundred tributaries, Satluj river. —*śanama* This term has been used for Satluj by Bhai Sukha Singh in Guru Vilas.

ਸਹਸ ਨੇਤ੍ਰ [sahas netr], ਸਹਸ ਨੈਨ [sahas nen] See 'अस्यैवा कृतिर्यस्या हः बहसकृतिः'

ਸਹਸ ਨਯਨ.

ਸਹਸ ਫਣੀ [sahas phānī], ਸਹਸ ਫਨੀ [sahas phānī] *n* Sheshnag, a snake with a thousand hoods. 2 adj having a thousand hoods. “sahas phānī jāpīo sekhnagē.”—*kan a m* 4.

ਸਹਸ ਬਾਹੁ [sahas bahu] *Skt* सहस्र बाहु *n* one having a thousand arms—Arjun. See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ. “sahasbahu madhu kī mahākhasa.”—*gāu a m* 1. ‘Arjun, Madhu, Ketabh and Mehkha demon.’

ਸਹਸ ਭਗ ਗਮੀ [sahas bhag gamī] *n* Indar, who had one thousand vaginal spots. 2 the horner Indar—having one thousand vaginas.

ਸਹਸਮੁਖ [sahasmukh] *n* Sheshnag having one thousand mouths. 2 the Creator having one thousand mouths.

ਸਹਸਮੁਰਤਿ [sahasmurati] *n* one having innumerable forms—the Creator; a colossal form.

ਸਹਸਰਚ [sahasrach] *Skt* सहस्रच *n* one having a thousand eyes; Indar. 2 one having numerous eyes: Akal. See ਸਹਸ. 3 Vishnu. “sahsrach jāke subh sohe.”—*VN*. 4 Sheshnag.

ਸਹਸਰਾਮ [sahasram], ਸਹਸਰਾਵ [sahasrāv] See ਸਹਸਰਾਮ. “gāme sātīguru gāe āgari. sahasrāv ke pahuc mājhari.”—*GPS*.

ਸਹ ਸਵਾਰ [sah savar] *P* **سوار** an expert rider; a horse-man with a whip.

ਸਹਸਾ [sahsa] *Skt* संशय *n* doubt, suspicion. “vinu sahe sahsa nā jae.”—*anōdu* “sahse jiu māliṇu he.”—*anōdu* “nāhi sahsa sog.”—*sri m* 1. 2 thousands, meaning countless. “sahas netr murati he sahsa.”—*maru solhe m* 5. 3 *Skt* adv hastily, hurriedly. “sahsa kīno kam”—*GPS*. 4 forcefully. 5 without thinking.

ਸਹਸਾਇਆ [sahsaia] adj having doubts. See ਸਹਸਾ 1. “nāhi sahsaia.”—*brīla m* 5. 2 hasty. See ਸਹਸਾ 3. ਸਹਸਾਈ [sahsai] *n* haste, hurry. “ut kī huti adhik sahsai.”—*GPS*. See ਸਹਸਾ 3 2 *Skt* सहसायिन् adj a bed-fellow.

ਸਹਸਾਸਕ੍ਰ [sahsastra] *n* a wearer of a thousand

weapons. See ਸਰਸੁਬਾਹੁ. "jirhi chin layo sahasastra bali."—*samudrmathan*.

**ਸਰਸਾਗਿਰਤਾ** [sahsakirta] *n* See ਸਰਸਾਗਿਰਤੀ. "koi parā sahsakirta koi parā purana."—*ram m 1*. If we take sahsakirta to mean Sanskrit, then it is not the language of the Purans. This word denotes a language different from that. Here it means that some people (Baudhs and Jains) read their scriptures in Magdhi Prakrit while others study the Purans in Sanskrit.

**ਸਰਸਾਗੁਣਾ** [sahsaguna] *adj* one thousand times. "de de māg-hi sahisā guṇa."—*var asa*.

**ਸਰਸਾਨਨ** [sahsanān] *n* Sheshnag having one thousand faces. "kāp uṭhyo sun yā sahsanān."—*krisān 2* one with countless faces — the Creator.

**ਸਰਸਾਬਹੁ** [sahsabhu] See ਸਰਸੁਬਾਹੁ. "sri jādubir te jo sahsabhu bhajgayo nahī juddh macayo."—*krisān*.

**ਸਰਸੇਗੰਠ** [sahsegāṭh], **ਸਰਸੇਗੰਠੀ** [sahsegāṭhī] *n* suspicion, fear-complex.

**ਸਰਸੁ** [sahsrā] one thousand. 2 (in Nighunt) countless. See ਸਰਸ.

**ਸਰਸੁਦਾਨ** [sahsradan] *adj* who is a generous donor. 2 *n* the Creator. 3 See ਸਰਸਦਾਨ.

**ਸਰਸੁਫਣੀ** [sahsraphaṇī], **ਸਰਸੁਫਣੀ** [sahsraphaṇī] *n* a snake with one thousand hoods; Sheshnag. See ਸੇਸਨਾਗ.

**ਸਰਸੁਬਾਹੁ** [sahsrābahu] an illustrious king of Harhay dynasty, who according to the Sanskrit poets had a thousand arms. Being the son of Chandarvansi king Kritviray he is called Kartviray and is also known as Arjun. He was the king of Mahishmati<sup>1</sup> town and a disciple of Dattatreya. He conquered the whole world and ruled over it for 85,000 years.

In Brahmvaivart Puran there goes a story that once along with his army Sahasrabahu went

<sup>1</sup>According to an article of Cunningham, Mandla (C.P.) town is Mahishmati

to rishi Jamdagni's ashram. The rishi with the help of Kapila — a kam dhenu cow, entertained the king so well that he was taken aback. While taking leave, the king demanded Kapila from the rishi which he declined. At this the king tried to take away the cow forcibly, but the army born of the cow routed the king's soldiery. To avenge his defeat, Sahasrabahu once again made a surprise attack at Jamdagni's ashram with full force and killed the rishi. At that time Jamdagni's son Parsuram was not at home; when he returned to the ashram, Renuka, his mother, gave out seven desperate wails. There upon Parsuram resolved to evict Kashatrias from the earth and fought 21 times to achieve his purpose. Then he fought against Sahasrabahu and killed him. See ਰਿਹਤ and ਖਰਸੁਰਮ. 2 Vanasur (Bhaumasur) who had a thousand arms. See ਵਾਟ 5.

**ਸਰਸੁਬਾਹੁ ਅਰਿ** [sahsrābahu ari] Parshuram. 2 Krishan.

**ਸਰਸੁਮੁਖਰਾਵਣ** [sahsramukhravan] See ਮਹਾਰਾਵਣ. **ਸਰਸੁਰਾਜ** [sahsrāṣu] one having a thousand rays, the sun.

**ਸਰਸੁਰਾਜ** [sahsraks] *n* one having a thousand eyes, God. See ਸਰਸ and ਸਰਸੁ. 2 Indar. According to the legend, one thousand vaginal spots appeared on the body of Indar due to Gautam rishi's curse, which later on turned into eyes.

**ਸਰਸੁਰੀ ਭੁਜਾਨ** [sahsri bhujan] See ਸਰਸੁਬਾਹੁ. 2 a goddess with countless arms. "jape ratr dyosā sahsri bhujānā."—*3*.

**ਸਰਸ** [sahak] *n* drawing a deep breath. 2 *adj* dry. "trīṇā to merē sahkā tā hariā."—*sahas m 5*. 'from a blade of grass into a mountain, from dry into green.'

**ਸਰਸਟਾ** [sahakṇa] *v* to draw a deep audible breath; to breathe heavily; to sigh. 2 to long for, to yearn. "sāt ka dokhi sādā sahkāṇ."—



-sukhmani.

ਸਹਕਾਰ [sahkar] *Skt* *n* cooperation. 2 collaboration. 3 a mango with fragrance spreading far and wide. 4 a helper, assistant.

ਸਹਕਾਰੀ [sahkari] *Skt* सहकारिन् *adj* helpful, cooperative. "phirai phirai sahkar log."—*GPS*.

ਸਹਗਲ [sahgal] *n* a sub-caste of the Khatris. "prithi mall sahgal bhala."—*BG*.

ਸਹਗਮਿਨੀ [sahgami] *adj* accompanying female. 2 one who accompanies her dead husband to the next world; a sati. "atkal jai priy sag sahgami hve."—*BGK*.

ਸਹਗਮੀ [sahgami] *adj* accompanying male. 2 *n* companion.

ਸਹਘਾ [sahgha], ਸਹਘੇ [sahgho] *Skt* सम्य *S* ਸਹਘੇ *adj* cheap. "vinu gahak gun vecit tau gun sahgho jai."—*var maru 1 m 1*.

ਸਹਚਰ [sahcar] *adj* accompanying male. 2 *n* a friend, companion. 3 an attendant, servant.

ਸਹਚਰੀ [sahcari] *adj* accompanying female. 2 *n* a female friend.

ਸਹਚਾਰ [sahcar] *n* the act of keeping company. 2 association, friendship.

ਸਹਚਾਰੀ [sahcari] *n* a friend, associate, companion. 2 सहचारिन् *adj* an accompanying person.

ਸਹਜ [sahaj] or ਸਹਜੁ [sahaju] *Skt* सहज *adj* innate. 2 *n* a (twin) brother. 3 temperament, nature, habit, wont. "amritu le le num sica. kahzi kabir us ko sahaju na jai."—*asa*. 4 a thought, discrimination. "sahje gavia thai pave."—*sri a m 3*. 5 knowledge. "karmi sahaj na upje vinu sahje sahja na jai."—*anadu*. "guru bin sahaj na upje bhai. puch-hu giana jai."—*sor a m 3*. 6 ecstasy, bliss. "cauth pad mahi sahaj he gurmukhi pale pai."—*sri a m 3*. 7 cultured, devoted to one's husband. 8 the Supreme Being, the Creator. "sahaj sahi sada sada."—*sri a m 3*. 9 honour, regard. 10 *adv* effortlessly. "satiguru ta para sahaj seti."—*anadu*. 11 natural "jo kichu hor su sahje

hor."—*var bira m 3*. "sahje jagt sahje sove."—*varsor m 3*. 12 easily. "mukati duara moka sahje avau jau."—*s kabir*. 13 *S n* pounded bhang (intoxicating hemp).

ਸਹਜਾਨੰਦ [sahajanad] *n* innate bliss, spiritual ecstasy. 2 natural joy.

ਸਹਜਸਮਾਦਿ [sahajsamadhi] *n* in contrast to the relentless mortification of hath yog, effortless contemplation. "The yogis perform relentless contemplation, while the Sikhs indulge in effortless contemplation. They are perpetually engaged in the recitation of Gurbani and thus their life does not go waste" (Bhagavli) "sahaj samadhi sada liv hari siu."—*sar a m 1*.

ਸਹਜਸਰੋਵਰ [sahajsarovar] reservoir of knowledge. 2 ocean of knowledge. 3 the Guru, the spiritual mentor. 4 a congregation.

ਸਹਜਸਰੋਵਰੀ [sahajsarovari] in sahajsarovar. "tu sahaj sarovari bas."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਹਜਸੁਖ [sahajsukh] *n* innate bliss. 2 *adj* spontaneous ecstasy.

ਸਹਜ ਸੁੰਨ ਕਾ ਘਾਟ [sahaj sun ka ghat] *n* dasamdar (the tenth opening), the ultimate stage of spiritual enlightenment. "gag jamun ke stre sahaj sun ke ghat."—*s kabir*. Here Ganga stands for *ra* and Jamuna for *pi* gl. 2 the path of sahaj dhuni. See ਸੁੰਨ 9.

ਸਹਜ ਸੁਭਾਵੀ [sahaj subhavi], ਸਹਜ ਸੁਭਾਵਿ [sahaj subhavi] *adj* inherent, natural. "jru pavak ka sahaj subhavi."—*sukhmani*. 2 *adv* naturally inculcated. "mih vutha sahaj subhavi."—*var gau 2 m 5*. 3 natural, effortless "sahaj subhavi mile gopala."—*sor m 5*.

ਸਹਜਸੁਖ [sahajsukh] See ਸਹਜ ਸੁਖ. "sahaj sukh anad ghanere."—*suhi chat m 5*.

ਸਹਜ ਸੈਨ [sahaj sen] *n* state of contemplation. "sahaj sen aru sukhman nari udh kamal bigaria."—*sor m 5*.

ਸਹਜ ਕਥਾ [sahaj katha] *n* narration of knowledge. 2 praise of the Lord.

**ਸਹਜਕੇਲ** [sahajkel] *n* natural ecstasy; everlasting bliss.

**ਸਹਜਗੁਪਾ** [sahajgupha] *n* mental tranquility. 2 mind at peace. "sahajgupha mahi asanu badhia."—asa m 5.

**ਸਹਜਜੋਗ** [sahaj-jog] *n* in contrast to the relentless mortification of Hath yog, it is a unique and simple form of yog. It is a form of yog that is attained through contemplation, enhanced by the recitation of 'Nam'. In Gurbani it is also termed as bhagatijog, tattjog, brahmjog etc. and sahajjog is defined as under :

"guru ka sabadu mane mahi mudra, khitha khima hadhavau. jo kichu kare bhala kari manau, sahaj jog nidhi pavau. baba ! jugta jiu jugah jug jogi param tot mahi jogi. smritu namu nirajanu paia gian karia ras bhogis. sivnagri mahi asani besu kalap tiagi badis. siji sabadu sada dhuni sohe ahi nisi pure nadis, petu vicaru gianumati danda varatman bibhutis. hari kirati rahasi hamari gurmukhi pathu atit. sagli joti hamari samia nana varan anekis. kahu nanak suni bharthari jogi parbraham liv ekis."—asa m 1.

"guri manu mario kari sajogu,  
ahinisi rave bhagatijogu,  
gur satsabha dukhu miterogu,  
jan nanak harivaru sahaj-jogu."

—basit m 1.

"jogu na bhagvi kapri, jogu na mele vesti.  
nanak ghar bethia jogu paie satigur ke updesi."—sova m 3.

**ਸਹਜਧਾਰੀ** [sahajdhar] *adj* having innate knowledge 2 easy-going, comfort, loving. 3 *n* one of the sects among the Sikhs, whose members do not get baptised, but profess Sikhism<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>There are lots of sahajdhars in Punjab and Sind. Sahajdhars especially those of Sind are very affectionate and devoted. Sikhs, who look down upon them, are ignorant of the tenets of Sikhism.

without adopting the formal symbols.

**ਸਹਜਧੁਨਿ** [sahajdhuni] *n* contrary to the listening of anahat nad at the tenth opening (dasam dvar) through practice of hath-yog, perpetual recitation of Nam, Nam's perpetual recitation. "satiguru seve tis sahajdhuni upje."—sor m 3.

**ਸਹਜਧਿਆ** [sahajdhyā] *n* contrary to meditation as practised in hath yog, unrelenting faith in Gurshabad. 2 self-realisation through meditation.

**ਸਹਜਪਾਥ** [sahajpāth] a sect among the Vaishnavs introduced by the Svaroop Damodar, its members sit facing young beautiful women, meditate upon and sing the praise of the chief eroticist Krishan.

**ਸਹਜਭਾਉ** [sahajbhau], **ਸਹਜਭਾਇ** [sahajbhai] *n* peaceful nature. 2 spiritual love. "sahajbhai milie sukh hove."—srdhgosaṭi. 3 *adv* naturally, spontaneously.

**ਸਹਜਮਤਾ** [sahajmata] *n* self-contemplation. 2 self-doctrine. 3 *adv* spontaneous, natural. "sahajmate baniai he."—maru solhe m 3.

**ਸਹਜਯੋਗ** [sahajyog] See ਸਹਜ ਜੋਗ.

**ਸਹਜਰੀਆ** [sahjaria] *adj* relating to the inner poise, spiritual. 2 spontaneous. "tau sukh sahjaria."—briha m 5.

**ਸਹਜਾ** [sahja] See ਸੇਜਾ. 2 See ਸਹਜ. 3 (a female) born alongwith.

**ਸਹਜਾਦਿਆ** [sahjara] *adj* (a male) born alongwith. 2 one who has attained spiritual knowledge. 3 **ਸਹਜ-ਅਦਿਆ** spontaneous. "maha anad acit sahjara."—asa m 5.

**ਸਹਜਾਤ** [sahjat] born alongwith, syngenetic.

**ਸਹਜਾਦਾ** [sahjada] See ਸਹਜਾਦਾ.

**ਸਹਜਾਰਿ** [sahjari], **ਸਹਜਾਰੀ** [sahjari] *adj* about spiritual knowledge. "nirari apari sahjari."—asa m 5. 2 **ਸਹਜ-ਅਰਿ** an innate enemy; natural opponent. 3 *n* step brother or first cousin who fosters ill-will due to greed for wealth and property.

ਸਹਜਿ [sahaj] *adv* knowingly. 2 naturally, spontaneously. 3 naturally. 4 meditating over the Supreme Being. "lage sahaj dhanu." -japu. 4 with discretion. "sahaj sigar kaman karri ave." -suzi a m l. 5 gradually, steadily. "sahaj pake so mitha." -tukha barahmaha. 6 with forbearance. "sahaj sahaj gun rame kabira." -gau kabir "babiha tū sahaj bol." -sava m 3.

ਸਹਜੀ [sahji] *n* a sahajdhari. Sikh. "tre prakar mam sikkh hē sahji cāni khāḍ." -ratanmal. 'sahajdhari, charanpahuli and khanda amritdhari.' See ਸਹਜਧਾਰੀ.

ਸਹਜੁ [sahaju] See ਸਹਜ.

ਸਹਜੇ [sahje] *adv* naturally, spontaneously. "sahje asanu asthuru bhāra." -gau a m 5. 2 steadily, patiently.

ਸਹਣ [sahan], ਸਹਣ ਸੀਲ [sahan sil] See ਸਹਨ and ਸਹਨਸੀਲ. "sahansil sātā." -sahas m 5.

ਸਹਣਾ [sahna] *v* to tolerate; to forbear. See ਸਹ 11.

ਸਹਤੀਸ [sahitri] *P* ستر a beam, log, sleeper.

ਸਹਤੁਤ [sahtut] See ਸਤੁਤ.

ਸਹੱਤ [sahatt], ਸਹੱਤਾ [sahatta] *Skt* सहत *n* company, association 2 forbearance. See ਸਹ 11.

ਸਹਦ [sahad] *Skt* सह (company) द (provider). 2 A सह *n* honey. *Skt* सहस्र nectar collected from flowers by honey-bees. It is humid in effect; it purifies blood and provides relief from diseases like cough etc.

ਸਹਦੇਵ [sahdev] *n* the youngest of Pandavs. He was born to Madri from her cohabitation with Ashvanī Kumars. See ਸਹਦੇਵ. 2 son of Jarasandh, the king of Magadh.

ਸਹਦਰਮੀ [sahdharmi] सहधर्मिन् a co-religionist.

ਸਹਨ [sahan] *Skt* *adj* sturdy, strong. 2 tolerant. 3 *n* act of tolerating. "kas kasvāi sahe su tau." -oṣkar 4 accepting, imbibing. "gur ki agia man mahi sahe." -sukhmani 5 A सह *n* a courtyard, compound 6 a big and deep plate of metal.

ਸਹਨਸਾਹ [sahansah] *P* सहसा *adj* king of kings, emperor who exercises suzerainty over rulers of several countries and kingdoms. See ਸਹ ਸਹਾਟ.

ਸਹਨਸੀਲ [sahansil] *Skt* सहनशील *adj* tolerant, whose nature is marked with forbearance. 2 forgiving "sahansil pavān aru paṇi" -maru m 5.

ਸਹਨਕ [sahnak] *P* سناک *n* a dish, plate, small plate of metal, saucer. "sahnak sabh sāsara." -bher namdev.

ਸਹਨਾ [sahna] See ਸਹਣਾ and ਸਹਨ.

ਸਹਨਾਈ [sahnai] *P* سناई *n* a clarinet, flute, horn, trumpet. "kāhā su bheri sahnai." -asa a m l.

ਸਹਪੁਰ [sahpur] *P* سحر a musical instrument resembling a bugle. "daph bin rabab sahpur bajē." and "khāyri sahpur." -sāloh.

ਸਹਬਾਜ [sahbaj] *P* سباز *n* a hawk, a young male falcon. "jyō sahbaj manō cakva sāg ekdha kahū su mar girayo." -krīsan. "pākheru sahbaj pekh dhukk nā hāghān mīl nā dhoi." -BG. See ਸਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਸਹਬਾਲਾ [sahbala] *P* سبالا *n* the best man of the bridegroom, almost of his stature and age.

ਸਹਮ [saham] *P* سهم *n* fear, awe. "siri siri sukh sahāma dehi su tū bhāla." -tukha barahmaha. 2 A سهم *n* darkness, soot. 3 a slur. "khaṭe dām sahāmi." -sava m l. 'wealth got through unjust means.' 4 A سهم *n* a portion. 5 an arrow.

ਸਹਮਤ [sahmat] *Skt* *adj* holding similar views; in agreement.

ਸਹਰ [sahar] *P* شهر *n* a town; shore. 2 A شهر *n* early morning, dawn

ਸਹਰਗ [sahrag] *P* سهرج *n* aorta. 2 wind pipe, trachea. See ਸਹਰਗ.

ਸਹਰਪਨਾਹ [saharpanah] *n* a fort for defending the city; city's boundary wall; rampart.

ਸਹਰਾ [sahra] A सहرا *n* a jungle, wilderness, desert especially one as of Arabia, Africa and

Malva.

ਸਹਰਾਨਾ [sahrana] See ਸਿਹਰਾਨਾ. 2 *Pkt* v to caress; fondle. "te pādpākaj kesav ke ab udhav le kar me sahrae."—*krisan*. 3 to tickle. 4 *Skt* सुसुप्त *n* use.

ਸਹਰੀ [sahri] See ਸਹਰੀ. 2 inhabitant of a city, citizen. See ਹਮਸਹਰੀ.

ਸਹਰੁ [saharu] See ਸਹਰ.

ਸਹਲ [sahal] *A* جال *adj* easy, simple. "jybo jag ko sahal he yahe kathin dve kam. prat sabbharbo raj ko rat sabbharbo ram."—*caritr* 81. 2 level and soft soil. 3 Abu Mohammad, an exalted saint and son of Abdulla Tashtari who died in 823 Hijri.

ਸਹਲਾ [sahla], ਸਹਲੀ [sahli] *adj* easily available. 2 fruitful, useful. "sahli khep nanak le aza."—*asa* m 5. 3 easy, convenient. See ਸਹਲ.

ਸਹਲਾਗ [sahlāg], ਸਹਲਾਗੁ [sahlāgu] *Skt* सहलगु *adj* attached, joined. "paun paṇi besātar sabh sahlāga."—*gau* m 3 "man dujabhau sahlāgu."—*suhi* m 4.

ਸਹਵਤ [sahvat] *A* شهوة *n* a wish, disposition, desire. 2 sexual urge, carnal desire.

ਸਹਵਤੀ [sahvati] *adj* carnal, sexual.

ਸਹਵਸ [sahvas] *n* cohabitation.

ਸਹਵਸੀ [sahvasi] *Skt* सहवासिन् *adj* who cohabits. 2 a neighbour.

ਸਹਾ [saha] *Skt* सह, a rabbit, hare. Moses the prophet regards rabbit as one of the impure animals. So the Jews regard it a sin to consume rabbit-meat. Parsis and Armenians also avoid eating its meat. Hazrat Mohammad did not condemn the rabbit. Since he regarded Moses as a prophet, most of the Muslims follow the Jews in this regard. Makhdum Jahanian of Uch, the mentor of the sweepers, was of the same view. Per his direction, the rabbit meat is forbidden to them. "saha na khai cuhra maxa muhtaj."—*BG*

There are some other stories popular with

the sweepers. Lal Beg, the incarnation of Valmiki, in their view, was nourished upon the milk of a she-rabbit, hence eating of rabbit-meat is forbidden to them. Another story that goes is that once a sweeper killed a calf and concealed it under a basket, when the owner of the calf searched the place, it turned into a rabbit under the influence of Lal Beg. Since then eating of rabbit was forbidden. 2 *Skt* सह. also harbadevsiis perfoliata. 3 winter season. 4 henna (mehādi). ਸਹਾਉ [sahau] *n* nature, temperament. "hamro sahau sada sad bhulan."—*bila* m 5. 2 tolerance, forbearance. 3 *adj* ਸਹ-ਆਉ of the same age.

ਸਹਾਇ [sahai] *Skt* सहय *adj* who helps. "sri akal j sahai."

ਸਹਾਇਕ [sahaik] *adj* helpful.

ਸਹਾਇਕਾ [sahaita] *n* help, support.

ਸਹਾਈ [sahai] *Skt* सहयिन् *adj* who helps, assistant. ਸਹਾਸ [sahas] *adj* laughing. 2 (one) who sits along.

ਸਹਾਸਨ [sahasen] ਸਹ-ਆਸਨ. *n* the act of sitting along.

ਸਹਾਤ [sahat] *adj* helper, assistant. "prabhu jiu hor sahat."—*koda* m 5. 2 tolerates, bears.

ਸਹਾਦਤ [sahadat] *A* شهادة *n* a testimony, deposition. 2 martyrdom, laying down life in a religious war.

ਸਹਾਧਯਾਈ [sahadhyayi] सहाध्यायिन् *adj* a class-mate.

ਸਹਾਨਾ [sahana] *P* ساد *adj* royal, imperial, regal.

ਸਹਾਨੁਬੁਤਿ [sahanubhuti] *Skt* सहानुभुति *n* सह-ਅਨੁਬੁਤਿ sympathy; a sense sharing another's misery.

ਸਹਾਬ [sahab] *P* سحاب *adj* short form of ਸਹ-ਆਬ. a primary colour. 2 red, scarlet. "raṇṇ dekhir rāg rupṇ sahabṇ."—*VN*. 3 *A* a bright star. 4 a streak of fire produced by the falling of a celestial body in the sky due to friction with the air. 5 See ਸਿਹਾਬ.

ਸਹਾਬਾ [sahaba] 1 **ساحِب** *adj* who does his duty in a discreet way; who avoids committing an error. "sati guru sacca patsah bepervah athah sahaba."—BG 2 righteous.

ਸਹਾਬੁੱਦੀਨਮੁਹੰਮਦਗੋਰੀ [sahabuddin muhammadgori] **شهاب الدین محمد گوری** Gor is a place situated in the north of Ghazni. Due to his origin from this place, he came to be known as Gori. He was the same Shahabuddin who planted the Muslim rule in India. He conquered Multan in 1175 AD to be followed by Uchch. Having captured Lahore in 1186 AD, he occupied Punjab. In the year 1191 he proceeded towards Delhi but was defeated by Raja Prithiraj Chauhan in the battlefield at Travari near Karnal. Next year he defeated Prithiraj in the same battlefield and became the ruler of India. During his return journey from Punjab on 14<sup>th</sup> of March 1206 (Sammāt 1264), he was murdered by a Gakkhar (r) enemy in a camp on the bank of Jehlum.

ਸਹਮ [saham] *Skt sen* **सह**. 'We tolerate'. See ਸਹਨ. 2 'I tolerate.' 3 **ساح** plural of ਸਹਮ. 4 short form for ਸਹਮੁਲੀਬ, meaning a celestial arrow; invisible destiny, fate. "siri siri lekha sahamā."—sor a m 1.

ਸਹਾਯ [sahay], ਸਹਾਯਕ [sahayak], ਸਹਾਯਤਾ [sahayta], ਸਹਾਯੀ [sahayi] See ਸਹਾਇ, ਸਹਾਇਕ, ਸਹਾਇਤਾ, ਸਹਾਈ.

ਸਹਾਰ [sahar] ਸਹ-ਆਧਾਰ. shelter, refuge, protection. "sātsahar guru ramdas."—saveye m 4 ke. "sātsaharāt syam ke par."—krīṣaṇ. 2 *Skt* **सम्-ह** an annihilation; a massacre. 3 engrossed. 4 relationship. "ulī le sakati saharā."—ram kabir. 'after negating the charm of illusion.'

ਸਹਾਰਣਾ [saharṇa] *v* to tolerate, forbear. 2 to stretch, pull. 3 to stop, withhold.

ਸਹਾਰਾ [sahara] See ਸਹਾਰ *n* a basis, foundation. 2 a residence, dwelling place. 3 attraction.

ਸਹਾਰੀ ਮੇਲ [sahari mell], ਸਹਾਰੀ ਰਾਮ [sahari ram] the first elder cousin of Guru Ramdas, who lived at Lahore. Upon the marriage of his son, the Guru sent Arjan Dev to Lahore with the order to stay there and engage himself in religious preaching and not to come back until called back. Accordingly, the Guru's son stayed on at a place named Divankhana for several months at a stretch and performed his duty. Having got eager for the holy darshan, he sent several letters carrying such verses as "mera manu locē gurdarsan tai" to the Guru.

ਸਹਾਰੂ [saharu] a chība devotee of Guru Amar Dev known for his benevolence "gāgu apār saharu bharu."—GPS.

ਸਹਾਰੋਹੀ [saharohi] ਸਹ-ਆਰੋਹਿ *adj* a co-rider; one who sits beside the passenger in a carriage.

ਸਹਿ [sahi] See ਸਹ and ਸਾਹ. "sahi ika dīṭosū jivde."—var ram 3. 'Guru Nanak Dev performed the coronation of Guru Angad during his own life time.' 2 husband, lord. "matu jān sahi galī para."—ari m 1. 3 having endured. See ਸਹਨ. "sānmukh sahiṭ ban he mrig arpe mān tān pran he."—asa chāt m 5.

ਸਹਿਯਾ [sahia] *n* a rabbit. 2 *adj* endured.

ਸਹਿਸ [sahis] See ਸਹਸ.

ਸਹਿਸਕਿਰਤ [sahiskirat] See ਸਹਸਕਿਰਤ and ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ.

ਸਹਿਸਰਾ [sahisra] See ਖੁਕੇਵਾਲੀ.

ਸਹਿਸਾ [sahisa] See ਸਹਸਾ.

ਸਹਿਸਕਿਰਤਾ [sahisakirta] See ਸਹਸਕਿਰਤਾ and ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ.

ਸਹਿਸਨੁ [sahisṇu] *Skt* **सहिष्णु** *adj* forbearing.

ਸਹਿਕਣਾ [sahikṇa] See ਸਹਕਣਾ.

ਸਹਿਕਾਰ [sahikar], ਸਹਿਕਾਰੀ [sahikari] See ਸਹਕਾਰ and ਸਹਕਾਰੀ.

ਸਹਿਗਲ [sahigal] See ਸਹਗਲ.

ਸਹਿਚਰ [sahicar], ਸਹਿਚਰੀ [sahicari] See ਸਹਚਰ and ਸਹਚਰੀ.



ਸਹਿਚੈਤ [sahicet] *adj* ਸਹ-ਚੈਤ. aware, alert. "ve to sahicet det kamna bhagat nij."—*NP*.

ਸਹਿਜ [sahij] See ਸਹਜ.

ਸਹਿਜ ਅਨੰਦ [sahij anādu] See ਸਹਜ ਅਨੰਦ. "para sahi janādu."—*sri m 3*.

ਸਹਿਜੁ [sahiju] See ਸਹਜੁ.

ਸਹਿਤ [sahit], ਸਹਿਤਾ [sahita] See ਸਹਨ.

ਸਹਿਤ [sahit] *Skt* part with, alongwith. "putr sahit guru darsan kin."—*GPS*. 2 *adv* with love, with affection. "bhojan madhur sahit karvae."—*GPS*. 3 *adj* wishing, friendly. "pavit mata pita kutāb sahit siu."—*anādu*. 4 See ਸਹਦ 2.

ਸਹਿਤਾ [sahita] *Skt* सहित *adj* tolerant, forbearing. 2 tolerates. See ਭਰੁ.

ਸਹਿਦ [sahid] See ਸਹਦ 2.

ਸਹਿਦ [sahid], ਸਹਿਦਾ [sahida] *adj* tolerant, forbearing.

ਸਹਿਦੇਵ [sahidev] See ਸਹਦੇਵ.

ਸਹਿਨ [sahin], ਸਹਿਨਸੀਲ [sahinsil] See ਸਹਨ and ਸਹਨਸੀਲ.

ਸਹਿਬਾਜਪੁਰਾ [sahibajpura] See ਸੰਮਲ.

ਸਹਿਮ [sahim] See ਸਹਮ.

ਸਹਿਰ [sahir] See ਸਹਰ.

ਸਹਿਰੀ [sahiri] See ਸਹਰੀ.

ਸਹਿਲ [sahil], ਸਹਿਲਾ [sahila] *easy*. See ਸਹਲ and ਸਹਲਾ. 2 fruitful, beneficial. "sahila mara ho."—*var birha m 3*. "sahila ara sor."—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਸਹਿਵਤ [sahivat] See ਸਹਵਤ.

ਸਹੀ [sahi] *Pkt* a female friend. *Skt* a girl-friend. "sahia vici phire suheli."—*sri chēt 4*. "soi sahi sādēh nivare."—*gau bavan kabir*. 2 a female rabbit. 3 *P* سही *adj* straight. 4 *A* سही *adv* undoubtedly, certainly. "he tau sahi lakhe jū koī."—*gau bavan kabir*. 5 correct, real. "sunie sikh sahi."—*var ram 1 m 1*. "jinu calano sahi jania."—*vād m 3 alahni*. "bhajan ram ko sahi."—*sor m 9*. 6 *n* a judgement, decision. "milī sadhah kino sahi."—*sar m 5*. 7 a

signature. "sri guru te nahī sahi pavai."—*GPS*. 8 an account book, a ledger. 9 See ਸਹਨ. "me teri kothor bani bahut sahi he."—*JSBB*.

ਸਹੀਆਹ [sahiah] to female-friends (seekers of knowledge) "guru mele sahiāh."—*maru a kaphi m 1*.

ਸਹੀ ਸਲਾਮਤਿ [sahi salamati] *sen* healthy, without any injury, without any regret and loss. "gharī sahi salamati ae."—*sor m 5*.

ਸਹੀਦ [sahid] 1 سही *adj* who gives evidence. 2 *n* a witness. 3 a martyr who lays down life in a religious war. 4 *adj* a member of the Shahid-misl. See ਸਹੀਦਾ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਸਹੀਦਗੰਜ [sahidgōj] *n* a place of martyrdom; a place where a memorial or a temple is raised to commemorate the remains of a martyr. The Sikhs have numerous such places, of which the following are worth-mentioning:

1 a memorial to honour countless Singhs for their great valour; it is situated to the south of the holy tank of Amritsar.

2 Baba Gurbaksh Singh's memorial. It is situated near Akalbunga.

3 a memorial for Baba Dip Singh; it is situated near Ram Sar.

4 a memorial for Baba Basant Singh and Baba Hira Singh close to the platform of Guru ka bagh.

6 a memorial for Bhai Tota Singh, a commander of Guru Hargobind, and thirteen other Sikhs. It is situated in the street of Khalsa Khatris near Jamadar di haveli.

7 There are two memorials at Anandpur, Taragarh and Fatehgarh.

8 in Sirhind a memorial for the younger Sahibzadas and another near the tomb of Shah Buali, in the memory of numerous valiant Singhs.

9 a memorial on the bank of the holy tank at Mukatsar for Bhai Mahan Singh and 39



other Singhs who accompanied him.

10 in Lahore, a memorial for Bhai Taru Singh and Bhai Mani Singh, etc.

**ਸਰੀਰ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ** [səhɪdā di mɪsəl] one of the twelve misls of the Sikhs, founded by the martyr Dip Singh, a landlord of village Pohuwind (district Amritsar). He was appointed head of Damdama Sahib (place related to the Guru) by the Panth. While heading the crusade to defend Darbar Sahib Amritsar, he laid down his life in Sammat 1817. A number of well-known martyrs, such as Bhai Karam Singh, Gurbaksh Singh, Sudha Singh, etc. belonged to this msl. To this msl belonged the Shahzadpuria sardars, to whom the Panth handed over the service and maintenance of Damdama Sahib. Sardar Dharam Singh and his brother Karam Singh conquered Shahazadpur and established their rule there in Sammat 1820 (1763 AD). Sardars of Darauli and Tangoria (District Ambala) also belonged to this msl. Natha Singh the martyr, who rendered service to Babe di ber at Sialkot and was granted a manor (jagir) also belonged to this msl.

**ਸਰੀਰੀ** [səhɪdɪ] *n* martyrdom, witness. 2 the act of attaining martyrdom. 3 the act of sacrificing one's life for the sake of religion.

**ਸਰੀਰੀ ਦੇਸ** [səhɪdɪ deg] *adj* sweet pudding offered at the martyr's memorial. 2 In the Nihang Singh lingo, it is an offering of sweetened bhang (intoxicating hemp).

**ਸਰੀਰੀ** [səhɪrɪ] *Skt* ਸਰੂਰਿ *n* the sun. 2 okk (calotropis procera, calotropis gigantea) 3 *adj* dominant. 4 supreme. "guru sabad sari." —BG 5 *n* truth.

**ਸਰੂ** [səhu] See ਸਰ. 2 husband. See ਸਰ 2. "səhu kəhe su kije." —*tlāg m 1*. 3 See ਸਰਨ. "səhu ve pa, apna kua." —*var asa*.

**ਸਰ੍ਹੋ** [səhō] *n* an oath, a pledge, promise, resolve.

**ਸਰੂ ਸੋਹਾਗਣ** [səhu sohagan] a hypocritical hermit, who impersonating as a woman at night, claimed that God as husband would sleep with him at night. "duj cādn rat ko səhu ave mujh pas." —*NP*. The teachings of Nanak Dev impelled him to discard this hypocrisy and turn into a true saint.

**ਸਹੁਰਾ** [səhura] See ਸਸੁਰਾ. "səhura vadi." —*var ram 2 m 5*. ignorance.

**ਸਹੁਟਾ** [səhuta] *adj* tired, exhausted 2 bearable.

**ਸਹੁਰ** [səhur] ਸਹਿਰ. discretion. See ਸਹਿਰ. "bole prabhu purān səhur sōg jōg karo." —*GPS*.

**ਸਹੂਲਤ** [səhulat] *ا* سهولت *n* ease, facility.

**ਸਹੇ** [səhe] plural of ਸਹਾ. See ਸਹਾ. 2 See ਸਹਨ. 3 See ਸਹੀ. "matr gurumatr harī harī səhe." —*prabha m 4*. 'corrected, rectified.'

**ਸਹੇ ਸਬ** [səhe səb] *ل* شب *n* lord of the night, the moon.

**ਸਹੇਸਿਆ** [səhesia] *adv* patiently, with forbearance. "sev səhesia." —*BG 2* became ਸਹ-ਟੀਸ-ਹੋਇਆ, merged with God.

**ਸਹੇਟ** [səhet] See ਸਹੇਟਸ. 2 *Pkt n* ਸਹੇਟ a rendezvous, a tryst. "pyare ko esi səhet batai." —*caritr 88*.

**ਸਹੇਟਾ** [səhetā] See ਸਹੇਟਸ. *n* a resting place. 2 *adv* patiently, with forbearance. "gyan dhyan kar bhagatī səhetā." —*BG 3* part with, alongwith.

**ਸਹੇਤ** [səhet] *adj* with affection. 2 part with, including. "mele jogi jōgam jeta səhet." —*bher kabir*.

**ਸਹੇਤੁ** [səhetu], ਸਹੇਤੁਕ [səhetuk] *Skt adj* with reason; which has some cause.

**ਸਹੇਰਨ** [səherən], ਸਹੇਰਨਾ [səherna] See ਸਹੇਰਨਾ

**ਸਹੇਰਾ** [səhera] a friend "bhai bādhu kuṭāb səhera." *suhi ravidas*. 2 to accept as wife/husband. See ਸਹੇਰਨਾ

**ਸਹੇਰੀ** [səheri], ਸਹੇਰੀਭੀ [səheri], ਸਹੇਲਾ [səhela],

**ਸਹੇਲੀ** [səheli] *Skt* स-हेला *adj* play-mate.

2 defiant. "səkhī səheli nanad gāheli." —*asa kabir* 3 erotic desire born of adornment. *Skt*

ਸਾਹਿਬ scattered, dispersed. 4 *n* a friend, associate. "sun-hu saheri milan bat kahau."—*birā m 5*. "sagal saheh apne rasi mati."—*gaur m 5*. Here saheh means the senses. "meri sakhi sahelriho! prabhu ke caran lagah."—*birha chāt m 5*.

ਸਹੇੜਨਾ [saherna] See ਸਹ and ਈਰਣ. *v* to acquire; to adopt. 2 to defy. 3 to accept as husband. 4 to accept as wife. See ਚਰਖਾ ਸਹੇੜਨਾ.

ਸਹੇੜੀ [saheri] past tense of ਸਹੇੜਨਾ. See ਸਹੇੜਨਾ. 2 *n* village in police station Morinda, tehsil Ropar, district Ambala. It is situated 11 miles to the north-east of Sirhind. About one furlong to the west of the village is the gurdwara of Zoravar Singh and Fatch Singh. To this village belonged Gangu Brahman, the ungrateful man, who with dubious intention brought here Mata Gujri and the two Sahibzadas. He leaked information to the ruling official at Morinda and got them arrested. Only Manji Sahib exists here, there being no building of a gurdwara as yet. Historians have named this village as Kheri which Banda Bahadur razed to the ground. The village that grew up here later is known as Saheri. See ਖੇੜੀ and ਜੈਗੁ.

ਸਹੈ [sahē] See ਸਹਨ.

ਸਹੈਯਾ [sahēya] *adj* tolerant. 2 a helper, supporter, assistant.

ਸਹੈ [saho] See ਸਹਨ. 2 *n* husband, lord. "so saho atī nirmal data."—*suhu chāt m 3*.

ਸਹੋਕ੍ਰਿ [sahokṛi] ਸਹ-ਉਕ੍ਰਿ co-narration, sahokti rhetoric aims at the description of numerous functions, their origin and end, alongwith the primary one.

Example:

kam kumlane kor parat na jane moh  
mad the porane jane parat na so tahi,  
lu bhāe lobh mahā mamta mēlin bhāi  
chm bhāi irkha rahi na jēg mo kahī,

sekhār viṣekh sātī sūta sātōkh ṣuddhī  
diragh dēyaluta sāmēt nīj got hī,  
gyan ko prākash o verag ko vibhāv hot  
gurudev nanak ko darṣan hot hī.

—*guru pācaṣika*.

Alongwith the Guru's glimpse the afore-said objects are said to have appeared and disappeared. "tuṭ gayo ik bar bideh mahipati soc sarasan śābhu ko."—*dev kāvī*.

ਸਹੋਟਸ [sahoṭaj] *Skt n* a hut made of leaves. 2 a hermitage.

ਸਹੋਟਾ [sahoṭa] *n* a hare's young one. 2 a rabbit, hare. "natu prapat medan sahoṭa."—*GPS*. 3 *adj* sheltered, protected.

ਸਹੋਦ [sahod], ਸਹੋਦਰ [sahodar] *Skt* ਸਹ-ਉਦਰ *adj* uterine. 2 *n* real brother. "god me acet het sāpe na sahod ko."—*BGK*. 'An unaware infant son does not care for prestige and his brother's love'.

ਸਹੋਦਰਾ [sahodra], ਸਹੋਦਰੀ [sahodri] uterine; a real sister. See ਸਹੋਦਰ. "gurdev bādhap sahodra." *bavan*.

ਸਹੰਸ [sahās], ਸਹੰਸਰ [sahāsar] thousand and countless. See ਸਹਸ੍ਰ. "sahās nam le le karau salam."—*asa kabir*.

ਸਹੰਸਰ ਦਨ [sahāsar dan] See ਸਹਸ੍ਰ ਦਨ. 2 *adj* countless charities and rituals. "sahāsar dan de idr roaia."—*var ram / m 1*. 'Due to countless yags and charities, Indar rose to a high pedestal but wept when they led to his fall.'

ਸਹੰਸਰਾ [sahāsra] thousands. See ਸਹਸ੍ਰ. 2 *n* village to the north of Amritsar at a distance of 15 miles, where gurdwara "Ror Sahib" is situated in the memory of Guru Arjan Dev. Since the time of the Guru a plas (ficus infectoria) tree stands there. See ਘੁੱਕੇਥਲੀ

ਸਹੰਸ੍ਰ [sahāsra] See ਸਹਸ੍ਰ.

ਸਹੰਸ੍ਰਬਾਹੁ [sahāsrbahu] See ਸਹਸ੍ਰਬਾਹੁ.

ਸਹੰਸ੍ਰਸਤੁ [sahāsrasatṛ] *n* the bearer of a thousand weapons; having one thousand arms. "hanyo

jahī jāne sahāśrasatr bhupā.”—paras. See ਸਹਸੁਰਾਬੁ.

ਸਹੰਦ [sahād] tolerant. 2 *P* ੫੨ *n* a well-known mountain of Iran.

ਸਹੰਦਾ [sahāda] See ਸਹਿੰਦਾ.

ਸਹੰਮ [sahām] fright, awe. See ਸਹਮ. “kīṭi laha sahām.”—var suhi *m* 1. 2 See ਸਹਨ. “tīn baḍ dukh sahāma.”—bīla *m* 4.

ਸਹੰਮਾ [sahāma], ਸਹੰਮੀ [sahāmi] See ਸਹਮ and ਸਹੰਮ.

ਸਹਯ [sahy] *Skt* सह्य *adj* tolerable, bearable. 2 healthy, robust. 3 dear. 4 *n* a part of the western ghat, that extends upto northern Neelgiri of Malay mountain. It is a famous mountain of the south. In order to protect himself from the foes, Shiva ji used to live in this mountainous range.

ਸਕ [sak] *Skt* शक् *vr* to be able to, capable of, be strong. ਸਕੁ and ਸਕਿ etc. are derived from the same root. 2 *Skt* शक *n* a race inhabiting the north. In earlier ages, these people resided on the bank of Sair river in Turkistan. In 160 BC they left Turkistan and proceeded to the south and then laying waste the Greek kingdoms of the frontier areas, they entered India. They settled in Taxila, Mathura and Saurashtra (Kathiavar). In about 395 AD Raja Chandar Gupta Vikramaditya of the Maurya dynasty, defeated them and annexed western India to his kingdom. Thereby he came to be known as Sakari – the enemy of the Saks.

The upper half of their heads being shorn, suggests that Raja Sagar had defeated them.<sup>1</sup> See ਸਕਰ 2. The name Seestan (Sak land) seems related to the same race.<sup>2</sup> In Mahabharat the origin of the Saks is shown to be from the sweat of Vashishth's cow. 3 *A*

<sup>1</sup>See Mahabharat.

<sup>2</sup>In Chinese, the Saks were named Si. That is why, si - stā, seem apt at places.

ੴ doubt “sak karau jī dusar hoī.”—tīlāg kabir.

ਸਕ ਸੰਮਤ [sak sāmāt], ਸਕ ਸੰਵਤ [sak sāvat] See ਸਮਿਲਾਚਨ.

ਸਕਟ [sakat] शकट *n* a cart, wagon. 2 body, physique. 3 See ਸਕਟਾਸੁਰ.

ਸਕਟਾ [sakat-ha] the slayer of demon Sakat; Krishan. See ਸਕਟਾਸੁਰ.

ਸਕਟ ਨਾਲ [sakat nal], ਸਕਟ ਨਾਲਿਕਾ [sakat nalika] *n* a cannon/gun mounted on a cart. 2 a gun – carriage.

ਸਕਟਨੀ [sakatni] *n* army entrusted with the task of maintaining supply line of carts.—sānama.

ਸਕਟਬਹੁਹ [sakatbyuh] *Skt* शकट-बहुह. formation of troupes of the shape of a cart; army thus organised during warfare. “saktabyuh rāca śūrpātī tab.”—cārītr 405.

ਸਕਟਾ [sakta] See ਸਕਟ.

ਸਕਟਾਸੁਰ [sakṭasur] *Skt* शकट-असुर demon having the form of a cart. He was sent by Kans to kill Krishan but was himself killed in return. “pritham putna hani bahur saktasur khādyo.”—krīṣṇ. See its story narrated in the 50<sup>th</sup> chapter of 10<sup>th</sup> part of Bhagwat.

ਸਕਟਬਹੁਹ [sakṭabyuh] See ਸਕਟ ਬਹੁਹ.

ਸਕਣਾ [sakṇa] See ਸਕ. 2 *v* to have the capacity; to be capable of, have the strength to perform some job. “monī jān gāhī nā sakahī gata.”—gūj *m* 5. “sātigur ka phurmāia mānī nā saki.”—sava *m* 4.

ਸਕਤ [sakat] *Skt* शक्त *adj* attached, related. 2 *Skt* शक्त strong, powerful. “hārī sakat sārān samrath nanak.”—keda *m* 5.

ਸਕਤਣੀ [sakatni] *adj* wearing a spear. “nāmo sakatni sulṇi.”—cāḍī.

ਸਕਤ ਬਿਸੇਖ [sakat bisekh] See ਸਕਤਿ ਬਿਸੇਖ.

ਸਕਤਵਾਰ [sakatvar] *adj* powerful, mighty. “sakatvar jāmdut.”—māla *m* 1.

ਸਕਤਾ [sakta] *adj* powerful, competent, mighty. “sakta sīhu mare pe vāge.”—asa *m* 1. 2 *A* ੴ

*n* the state of being motionless. the state of being immobile. 3 a disease. *Skt* संन्यास apoplexy. It occurs after the age of forty and is caused by head-injury, renal diseases, too much addiction to alcohol, opium, smoking of tobacco and charas, intoxicants and over-indulgence in sex.

In apoplexy, the body gets numb; the heart does beat but the brain stops functioning. The pulse becomes feeble and the body gets cold. At times, the patient loses control over the functioning of his stool and bladder or they stop functioning.

To begin the treatment, the patient with head raised should be made to lie down comfortably. His shirt should be un-buttoned, Sandalwood and camphor rubbed in vinegar and a piece of cloth soaked with it should be applied to the forehead. If there is excessive blood, some of it may be let out through phlebotomy done by some competent person. Calves and biceps should be tightly tied with handkerchiefs. Enema should be performed and soles of hands and feet massaged.

Administration of majun filasfa, xamira, gaujaban, yograj, guggal, and distillate of ark kasni is useful for the patient. Anything that cleans impurity from the intestines, i.e. extract of oats, soup of boiled mūgi lentils and soup of white meats and soft food should be given to him. 4 a flaw in a couplet. See ਸਕਤਦੋਸ਼ and ਧਤਿ.

**ਸਕਤਿ** [sakati] *Skt* ਸਕ੍ਤਿ *n* strength, capacity. "manu mahatu na sakati hi kai."—*bila m* 5. 2 effect, impact. "sakati ādher jevri bhram cuka."—*gau kabir*. 3 illusion. "jāhī dekha tāhī rāvīrāhe siv sakti ka mel."—*sri m* 5. 4 woman. "sakati saneh kārī sūnatī kārī."—*asa kabir*. "tāu anī sakati gālī bādhīa."—*sri beṇ*. 5 nature. 6 a spear. "pahīrī sil sanahu

sakati bidarī."—*saveye m* 2 *ke*. Here the word "sakati" is a pun for illusion and spear. 7 context of a word or sentence conveying the meaning. 8 Competence of gods and their consorts is also known as sakti. They are countless in number but the most prominent are — idraṇī, veṣṇavi, śāta, brāhmaṇī, rōdri, kōmarī, narsīghu, varahī, mahēsvrī, camūḍa, cāḍīka, kartikī, prādhana, kīrtī, kātī, tuṣṭī, puṣṭī, dhīrtī, śātrī, kṛīya, daya, medha, lolakṣī, dirāghjīhva, gomukhī, kūḍodri, virja etc. 9 *Skt* ਸਕ੍ਤਿ, relation, due to. "jese sakati suru bahu jāta gur sāsī dekhe lāhī jāī sabh tapna."—*g3d m* 4. 'heat due to the sun.'

**ਸਕਤਿ ਪਾਣਿ** [sakati paṇī] *adj* (one) that holds a spear in his hand. 2 *n* Kartikey, son of Shiv. Kharanan.

**ਸਕਤਿ ਬਿਸੇਖ** [sakati bisekh] *n* special strength. 2 ਸਕ੍ਤਿ-ਅਵਸੇਖ annihilation of power. "pritham sakat pad ucārīke pun kahū sakati bises."—*sanama*. 'spear that ends the strength of the mighty ones.'

**ਸਕਤੀ** [sakti] See ਸਕਤਿ.

**ਸਕਤੀ ਸਬਲ** [sakti sabal] *adj* (one) who strengthens the illusion. "ape sakti sabal kahāia."—*maru solhe m* 5. 2 rendered dappled by nature. See ਸਕਲ 3.

**ਸਕਤੀ ਘਰਿ** [sakti ghārī] in illusion's abode. i.e. in ignorance. "sakti ghārī jagat aūtā nacc tātē."—*guf a m* 3.

**ਸਕਤੂ** [saktu] *n* Mehta, a resident of Agra, was a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. In the army of Guru Hargobind he was a top warrior. He showed great valour in the battle fought at Hargobindpur. See ਨਹੀ ਸਕਤੂ. "paras ram saktu dūī ae. tarkas dhānukh sarīr sājāe."—*GPS*.

**ਸਕਤਰ** [sakatar], **ਸਕਤ੍ਰ** [sakatr] *E* secretary. 2 a minister.

**ਸਕਥ** [sakath] See ਸਕਥ.

**ਸਕਨ** [sakan] *A* سکن *n* residence. 2 rest. 3 peace.

4 kindness.

ਸਕਾਫ [sakaḥ] *A* سكاك *n* a roof.

ਸਕਾਧ [sakyath], ਸਕਾਧਥੁ [sakyathau], ਸਕਾਧਥੁ [sakyathu] *Skt* शक्यार्थ an appropriate meaning.

2 *S* ਸਕਾਧੀ effective, meaningful, purposeful.

"janamu sakyathu bhalo jagi."—*saveye m 1 ke*.

"cēraṇ taper sakyath."—*saveye m 3 ke*.

"tin sakyathau janamu jagi."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਕਾਰ [sakar] *P* سكر *Skt* सर्कर *E* sugar *F* sucre.

2 in Punjabi raw sugar is known as šakkar.

"sakar khād nivat gur."—*s farid*.

ਸਕਾਰਕਾਦ [sakarāḥād], ਸਕਾਰਕਾਦੀ [sakarāḥādī] sweet tuber, sweet potato, to be eaten after boiling it. *L* Convolvulus Catatas.

ਸਕਾਰ ਖਾ [sakar xā] *P* سكر خا *adj* (one) addicted to sugar.

ਸਕਾਰ ਗੰਗ [sakar gāṅ] *n* a large broad well that Guru Arjan Dev got dug at Kartarpur (District Jalandhar). See ਕਰਤਾਰ ਪੁਰ.

ਸਕਾਰ ਗੰਜ [sakar gāj] *adj* an adjective for Baba Farid. It is believed that sugarcane and sugar rained in heaps due to Farid's spiritual power.

ਸਕਾਰਪਾਰਾ [sakarpara] *n* a lump of sugar. 2 a well-known sweetmeat, prepared through frying rectangular pieces of kneaded fine flour and then coated with thick sugar-syrup; sweet khurmas. *Skt* शहसपल.

ਸਕਾਲ [sakaḥ] *Skt* *adj* gifted, adept in the knowledge of arts. 2 whole, entire, total. "sakaḥ sen ik thā bhai."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* सकल *n* a piece, fragment. "nakh sāsī sakaḥ se upma nā jāi sī."—*NP*. 4 a peel; skin of a fruit. 5 one pan of a balance; See *E* scales. 6 *A* سكال *a* visage, form. 7 countenance, appearance.

ਸਕਾ [saka] See ਸਕਾਟਾ. "ai nā saka tujh kanī piare."—*vaḍ m 1*. 2 *Skt* सुकीय *adj* one's own, born of the same parents. "puti bhatī-i javai saki"—*var bīla m 4*.

ਸਕਾਈ [sakai] *n* attachment, intimacy. 2 a relationship, an affiliation, a connection.

ਸਕਾਸ [sakas] *Skt* सकास *adv* near, close by, at hand. 2 *n* a relative, connection.

ਸਕਾਬਾਦ [sakabad] *Skt* शकान्द Shak Sammat. See ਸਾਨਿਬਾਦਨ.

ਸਕਾਮ [sakam] *adv* passionately, desirously.

2 *n* a person with a longing. 3 a lustful person

4 a lover.

ਸਕਾਮੀ [sakamī] *adj* desirous, passionate.

ਸਕਾਰ [sakar] *n* ਸ character, its pronunciation.

2 See ਸਕਾਰ. 3 See ਸਿਕਾਰ. 4 *Pkt* early morning, dawn.

ਸਕਾਰਥ [sakarath], ਸਕਾਰਥਾ [sakartha] See ਸਕਾਧ. *adj* effective, efficacious, meaningful. "gurumukhī janamu sakartha."—*var sar m 4*.

ਸਕਾਰਾ [sakara] *Pkt* *n* early morning, dawn.

ਸਕਾਰੀ [sakarī], ਸਕਾਰੀ [sakarī] *Skt* *n* enemy of Sak descendants, Vikramdity. See ਸਕਾ 2. 2 See ਸਿਕਾਰੀ.

ਸਕਾਲ [sakaḥ] *adj* timely. 2 subject to time, opposite of eternal. "x sakaḥ sabbhe vasi kal ke"—*VN*.

ਸਕਾਵਾਤ [sakavat] See ਸਕਾਟਾ. 2 *A* ساءت *n* misfortune. 3 *adj* unfortunate.

ਸਕਿਨਰ [sakinār] Col. James Skinner. (1778-1841 AD). He was the son of a Scottish officer. His mother was a Rajput lady. He served the Marhatta army under De Boigne and Perron. Thereafter, he showed great valour under Lord Lake. He was a scholar of Persian. A battalion of cavalry, Skinner's horse, was named after him.<sup>1</sup> Landed property worth rupees twenty thousand, alongwith the title of C.B. was awarded to him. He died in 1841 AD. Historians of Punjab have also given him the epithet of Sikandar Sahib.

ਸਕੀਮ [sakim] *A* سكم *adj* invalid, patient. 2 addicted. 3 *E* a scheme, proposal. 4 *n* an arrangement, administration.

ਸਕੀਮੀ [sakimī] *n* disease. 2 poverty, penury.

<sup>1</sup>It was also named as Yellow Boys.



See ਸਕੀਮ.

ਸਕੀਰਣ [sākīraṇ] See ਸਕੀਰਣ. "dhara sakīraṇe bhai saron mas gattle."—*PP*. 'The earth got covered.'

ਸਕੀਲ [sakil] 1 سکیل *adj* polished. 2 flooded. "bichua seph sakil."—*saloh*. 3 عقیل heavy. 4 hard to digest. 5 عقیل handsome, robust, elegant.

ਸਕੁਚ [sakuḥ] *Skt* ਸੰਕੋਚ brevity. 2 to contract. 3 to hesitate.

ਸਕੁਚਿ [sakuḥi] hesitatingly, reluctantly. "car padarath sakuḥi pathae."—*BG*

ਸਕੁੰਤ [sakūt] *Skt* शकुन्तल *n* a bird. 2 son of Vishvamitar.

ਸਕੁੰਤਲ [sakūtāl], ਸਕੁੰਤਲਾ [sakūtālā] *Skt* शकुन्तला *n* a damsel grown in the company of birds. She was the daughter of rishi Vishvamitar and Menka, the fairy who, after giving birth, abandoned her in the jungle. Birds brought her up. Taking pity on her rishi Kaniv took her to his hermitage. Once it so happened that king Dushyant got infatuated with her in the jungle. They married with mutual consent and a son was born to them who was named Bharat. Along with Bharat dynasty, the country owes its name to him. Kalidas, the poet, penned a poetic narrative known as 'Shakuntla' with great elegance.

In Dasam Granth, Shakuntla is shown as the wife of king Prithu. See ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਰਾਜ "tāhī nari sākūtāl rup dhare. sasi suraj ki janu krāṭī hare."—*prithu*

ਸਕੁਨ [sakun] *Skt* शकुन *n* a bird. 2 ਸਕਨ signs depicting auspicious and inauspicious moments. See ਅਸਕਨ. The substantive derives its name from the fact that in ancient times people used to infer good or bad results from the language and movement of birds. With the substitution of 'ਕ' for 'ਖ', the word ਸਕਨ has come into being.

ਸਕੁਨਿ [sakunī] *Skt* शकुनि *n* a bird. 2 an exceptional snake. 3 a demon, who was the son of Harnakhas and father of Vrik "sākunī pulomān eti bāl jāka."—*NP*. 4 son of Subal and brother of Gandhari, maternal uncle of the Kauravs. He was very adept in gambling. It was he who defeated Yudhishtar in this game.

ਸਕੁਨੀ [sakuṇī] See ਸਕੁਨਿ.

ਸਕੁਲ [sakul] *adj* dynastic. See ਸੰਕੁਲ.

ਸਕੁਲੀ [sakulī] short form of ਸਸਕੁਲੀ (jalebi), "sakulī pup tihavai purī."—*NP*. See ਸਸਕੁਲੀ. 2 *Skt* a fish of the Sakuli species.

ਸਕੁਨਤ [sakunāt] 1 سكونى *n* state of residence, act of residing, residence. See ਸਕਨ.

ਸਕੇਸ [sakes] *Skt* *adj* with hair.

ਸਕੇਤ [saket] *Skt* *adj* absorbed in meditation. 2 *Pkt* narrow. 3 See ਸੁਕੇਤ. 4 See ਸੰਕੇਤ. "yahe saket tāhā bad ai."—*caritr* 103.

ਸਕੇਲਨ [sakelan] *Skt* संकलन *n* compilation. "dhuri sakelke puria bādhi deh."—*s kabir*. "idhanu adhik sakelie bhai pavaku rācak paṛ"—*sorā m* 1.

ਸਕੇਲਾ [sakela] *Skt* संकला *n* unbreakable iron. 2 sword made of sakela is superior to the one made of steel, as it is flexible and thus does not break. It has more sheen than steel has. A sword of pure sakela has leaven as that of pure steel has of a jewel. "bādhi sakela phire ikela."—*prov*.

ਸਕੀਈ [sakai] can, capable of. See ਸਕਾਈ. "gur ki vadīai nīṭ cār savai apāṛī ko na sakoi."—*var gāu* / *m* 4. 'that no body can attain.'

ਸਕੀਏ [sākāḍ] *Skt* स्कन्द *vr* to jump, leap; to invade. *n* 2 Kartikey, son of Shiv who goes about leaping and attacking the enemies. He is a commander of gods. In the Purans, six faces have been attributed to him. See ਕਰਤਿਕੇਯ. 3 See ਸਕੀਯ.

ਸਕੀਧ [sākādh] *Skt* स्कन्ध *n* a shoulder. 2 a branch,



chapter. 3 part of a book. When a book is compared with a tree, its chapters or parts are called *sakādh*s. 4 son of Vanasur.

ਸੱਕ [sakk] See ਸਕ and ਲਕੜ. 2 *n* a bark.

ਸੱਕਰ [sakkār] See ਸਕਰ. 2 a willow, *sacchrum munja*. See ਸੱਕਰ ਕਾਨ. 3 *Skt* ਸੱਕਰ a bull, ox. 4 a string worn around the waist; a girdle.

ਸੱਕਰ ਕਾਨ [sakkār kan] *n* an arrow attached to a reed. "sakkār kan naraḥ bhaṇ."—*śaṇama*.

ਸੱਕਾ [sakka] *A* ਗੁ. *n* a water carrier. *Skt* ਸੇਕ੍ਰੁ a sprinkler; he who sprinkles water.

ਸੱਕੀ [sakkī] *adj* of suspicious nature, sceptic.

ਸੱਕਤ [saky] *Skt* ਸਕ੍ਯ *adj* possible, probable. 2 strong, sturdy, mighty. 3 the real significance of a word that conveys its meaning in a different context.

ਸੱਕਤਥ [sakyath] See ਸਕਤਥ.

ਸਕ੍ਰ [sakt] *Skt* ਸਕ੍ਯ *adj* strong, sturdy, mighty. 2 *n* Indar. 3 See. ਸਕ੍ਰਬਰਨ.

ਸਕ੍ਰਬਰਨ [saktarāṇ] son of Indar, Arjun. 2 Jayant.

ਸਕ੍ਰਬਰਤ [saktat] *n* Kashyap, who was the father of Indar. 2 Jayant who was the son of Indar. 3 Arjun – who was born of Indar's union with Kunti.

ਸਕ੍ਰਬਰਨ [saktarāṇ] Indar's abode, heaven.

ਸਕ੍ਰਬਰਨ [saktarāṇ] *n* demons who tortured Indar. 2 In *Sastarnammala* ਸਕ੍ਰਬਰਨ figures in place of ਸੱਕਰਦਨ due to the negligence of the scribe as: "saktarāṇ, ar rīpu pad adī bakhankr."—*śaṇama*. Here it should have been "saktarāṇ ar rīpu pad adī bakhankr." *saktarāṇ* is another name for Indar, as he forces his enemies to weep.

ਸਕ੍ਰਬਰਨ [saktarāṇ] Indar is described as being fair complexioned. Hence this word stands for fair complexion. "saktarāṇ atī tāhī virajē."—*caritr* 145.

ਸਕ੍ਰਬਰਨ [saktarāṇ], ਸਕ੍ਰਬਰਨ [saktarāṇ] the tutor of Indar – Vrihaspati.

ਸਕ੍ਰਬੀ [saktarāṇī], ਸਕ੍ਰਬੀ [saktarāṇī] Indar's queen.

Shachi, Indarāṇī.

ਸਕ੍ਰਬਰਨ [saktarāṇ] Indar's younger brother – Vaman, the god.

ਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ [saktit] *Skt* ਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ *part* once. 2 always. 3 along with. 4 *n* a crow. 5 excreta of animals; dung, etc.

ਸਕ੍ਰੀ [sakti] *Skt* *n* a cloud. 2 a mountain. 3 an elephant. 4 lightning.

ਸਕ੍ਰਿਦਨ [saktidān] See ਸਕ੍ਰਿਦਨ and ਸਕ੍ਰਿਦਨ.

ਸਕ੍ਰ [sakt] *Skt* ਸਕ੍ਧਿ *n* a person with identical or similar nature; a companion. "mitr nā putr kalatr sajan sakh."—*saveye m* 5 *ke*. 2 See ਸਕਤ.

ਸਕ੍ਰ [sakt] *A* ਸਕ੍ਧਿ *n* a person. 2 body, physique.

ਸਕ੍ਰੀ [sakti] *A* ਸਕ੍ਧਿ *adj* personal.

ਸਕ੍ਰ [sakt] *Skt* ਸਕ੍ਧਿ *adj* empty, hollow. "vīc-hu sakhni aha."—*suhl m* 1. 2 *Skt* ਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ a hollow cowrie, worthless cowrie.

ਸਕ੍ਰ [sakt] *P* ਸਕ੍ਧਿ *adj* hard, stiff. 2 mean.

ਸਕ੍ਰੀ [sakti] *P* ਸਕ੍ਧਿ *adj* hardness; opposite of softness; stiffness.

ਸਕ੍ਰ [sakt] *Skt* ਸਕ੍ਧਿ *adj* empty, hollow. "vīc-hu sakhni aha."—*suhl m* 1. 2 *Skt* ਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ a hollow cowrie, worthless cowrie.

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"dukh bhājan sōgī sakhata."—*maru solhe m 1*.  
**ਸਮਾਵਰ** [saxavat] *A* سَاوَات *n* generosity, magnanimity.

**ਸਖੀ** [sakhi] *Skt* a female friend; girl friend.  
 2 *A* سَاحِبُ *adj* generous.

**ਸਖੀ ਸਰਵਰ** [sakhi sārvar] See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ. a town of tehsil and district Dera Ghazi Khan. To the south of this village is a gurdwara 'Tharha Sahib'. It is in the memory of Guru Nanak Dev. This place is about 40 miles away from Ghazighat railway station.

**ਸਖੀਮੀ** [sakhimi] See ਸਕੀਮੀ.

**ਸਖੁਨ** [saxun] *P* سَخُون a discourse, a conversation.  
 2 poetry. This word may be pronounced as *suxan* also.

**ਸਖੇਨੀ** [sakhēni] *adj* having friendship; dear, darling. "ram jāp-hu meri sakhi sakhēni."  
 —*asa a m 1*

**ਸੱਖਣਾ** [sakkhṇa] See ਸਖਣਾ.

**ਸੱਖਰ** [sakkhar] *n* a town situated near Shikarpur on the bank of river Indus. Here is Sadhbela' an important place bearing the memory of Guru Nanak Dev. See ਭਨਵੰਡੀ.

**ਸੱਖਾ** [sakkha] See ਸਖਰ.

**ਸੱਖ** [sakkhā] See ਸਖਰ. 2 See ਸੱਖਣਾ. "kahū sastra sakkhā."—*VN*. 'devoid of weapons.'

**ਸਖਰ** [sakhī] *Skt* *n* friend, friendship, association.

**ਸਗ** [sag] *Skt* *adj* स (along) ग (going), a companion. 2 *P* سَگ *n* a dog. "sag nanak diban mastana."—*var mala m 1*. 3 also used for ਸੱਗ as in "pani dekhi sagahi."—*var majh m 1*. 'On seeing water, they hesitate to touch it.'

**ਸਗਣ** [sagan] *adj* with ਗਣ. See ਗਣ. 2 a varṇik foot organised as 115. See ਗਣ 7. 3 See ਸਗੁਣ.

**ਸਗੁਣ** [sagaṇu] See ਸਗੁਣ. 2 a letter written on the auspicious occasion of fixing the day for wedding. "sagaṇu likhīa dhur-hu aīa."—*ram m 5 bāna* meaning 'the moment of death.'

<sup>1</sup>the correct word is "sadhuvela".

**ਸਗਨ** [sagan] See ਸਗੁਣ. 2 See ਸਗਣ. 3 *n* a fine quality, virtue. "sābhe sāgnā gūn hi dhār hō."  
 —*krisan*.

**ਸਗਮ** [sagma] rather, moreover. See ਸਗਾਵਾ.

**ਸਗਰ** [sagar] *Skt* सगर *adj* whole, entire, all "an upav sāgar kie."—*mala m 5 partal*. 2 *n* son of king Bahu or Asit who was a Surajvanshi king of Ayodhya. A detailed narration about him is available in books like Mahabharat. Haihayan had driven out Sagar's father (Bahu) from the capital. Along with his wives, Bahu went to live in jungle. At that time Sagar's mother was pregnant. Out of jealousy, a co-wife poisoned her, as a result of which the foetus stopped growing. So Sagar remained in the womb of his mother for seven years and during this period Bahu died. The pregnant queen tried to burn herself along with her husband but rishi Aurav dissuaded her from doing so and told her that she would give birth to an illustrious king. When the child was born the rishi named him Sagar (स (with) गर (poison)) because the poison administered by the co-wife also got out of the womb.

Having come of age, he got to know the story of his father. He vowed to eliminate Haihayan and other demons from the face of the earth and get back his father's entire kingdom. Having acquired a fire-weapon from rishi Aurav, he put to death all the Haihayans and seized the whole of his kingdom. He was going to put an end to Yavans, Kambojs, Parads, Pahlavs, but rishi Vasishth advised him to spare them on the condition that Yavans would shave off their entire head, while Saks would get half their head shaved from the upper side, Parads would wear long hair and Pahlavs would sport long beards.

Sagar contracted two marriages, one with

Sumati the daughter of Kashyap and the other with Keshini, daughter of king Vidarbha, but they did not bear him any son. At this juncture, he sought the help of rishi Aurav. He declared that one of his wives would bear one son, but the other would have 60,000 sons. Keshini begged to have one son, so she had one son named Asamanjas and Sumati had 60,000 sons. Asamanjas was a wicked person. Sagar disowned him. The remaining sixty thousand sons indulged so much in riot that the gods complained against them to rishi Kapil and Vishnu. Sagar performed the Ashvmedh ceremony. His sixty thousand sons were there to protect the horse. Even then the horse was driven into the underworld by Indar. Sagar asked his sons to find out the horse. They dug the earth till the underworld was in front of them. There they found the horse grazing and god Kapil was sitting nearby absorbed in meditation. Taking him as a thief, they tried to terrify Kapil. When he looked at Sagar's sons in rage, his body emitted fire and all of them were reduced to ashes.

When the horse did not come back for a long time, Sagar sent Ansuman, his grandson, to search it out. He saw heaps of bones of his paternal uncles lying close to Kapil. Grieved Ansuman requested Kapil somehow to send them to heaven. Kapil assured him that they would be salvaged when his (Ansuman's) grandson brought Ganga to earth.

Ansuman took the horse to Sagar and the ceremony was complete. That great pit which the sixty thousand sons of Sagar had dug was named as Sagar, that is now known as the sea.

Ansuman had a son named Dalip whose son was Bhagirath. Due to the noble deeds performed by Bhagirath, Ganga descended from the heaven and with its water, he got

purified the ashes of Sagar's sons and they thus attained salvation.<sup>1</sup> Due to Sagar, Ganga came to be known as Sagra and from Bhagirath it derived another name i.e. Bhagirathi.

In Harivansh is recorded another amazing story. It is written that Sagar's wife gave birth to a gourd, which contained 60,000 seeds. Sagar kept each seed separately in a vessel filled with ghee and after a lapse of ten months all the seeds turned into sons and they began to run about. "ləhɪ sɔgər bɪr, cɪt hve ədɦɪr."—*prithu*

ਸਗਰਵਾ [sagarva] *adj* entire, all, whole. 2 with dignity. See ਸਗਰਵਾ.

ਸਗਰਾ [sagra] *Skt* सगरा *adj* entire, all, whole. See ਸਗਰਿ.

ਸਗਰਾਦਿਖਾ [sagraia] *adj* entire, total. 2 poisoned. 3 *n* related to Sagar, the sea. "pavək sagraia."—*suhi pətal m 5*. 'is a sea of fire.'

ਸਗਰੀ [sagri], ਸਗਰੇ [sagre] *adj* entire, all, whole. "sagri ɐɾisəɪɪ dɪkɦəɪ əcəbɦəv."—*cəpəi*. "sagre dɦən sɪu ləge."—*sor m 9*.

ਸਗਲ [sagal] *adj* entire, all, total. "sagal nam nidɦan tɪn paɪa."—*maru solɦe m 5*. 'They fully realised the Divine.' 2 *ا* work, labour. 3 *ا* wicked, vile.

ਸਗਲ ਸਮੂਹ [sagal samuh] *all* groups, entire classes. "sagal samuh lɛ udɦre nanək."—*dev m 5*.

ਸਗਲ ਪਰਾਧ [sagal pradh] ਸਗਲ-ਅਪਰਾਧ "sagal pradh deɦɪ lɔronɪ."—*bɦer m 5*.

ਸਗਲ ਭਰੀ [sagal bhari] *adj* who protects; who fosters, sustainer. 2 perfect. "un nə kahu sagal bhari."—*bɪla m 5*.

ਸਗਲਾਣਾ [saglaṇa] *adj* entire, all, whole. "səsar saglaṇa."—*sɪ m 5*. 2 belonging to all.

<sup>1</sup>Putting ashes of the dead bodies into Ganga has its origin in this narration.

ਸਗਵਾ [sagva], ਸਗਵੀ [sagvi] *part* rather, moreover. "sagva bhi ap lakhahī."—*var bzla m 4*. "chəpəṛī nātə sagvi māl lae."—*var majh m 4*. 2 *Po* similar, identical.

ਸਗਾ [saga] *See* ਸਕਾ. 2 ਸ-ਗੋਤ੍ਰ, ਸਗੋਤ੍ਰੀ of the same sub-caste. 3 a companion, always accompanying. "maya sāgi nā mən sāga, sāga nā yāh sāsar. pəsuram ya jiv ko sāga su sirjanhar." ਸਗਾਈ [sagai] *n* a relationship; engagement, betrothal.

ਸਗਾਪੀ [sagahi] doubtful. *See* ਸਗ 3.

ਸਗਾਫ [sagafi] *P* سگاف *n* a crack, fissure, hole, orifice.

ਸਗਾਰਵਾ [sagarva] *adj* in a dignified manner, in a respectable way. "maru tanu tamī sāgarva jā dekha hāṛī nēṇe."—*var kan m 4*. 'Only by seeing Hari, I attain dignity in full'.

ਸਗੀ [sagi] feminine of ਸਗਾ.

ਸਗੀਰ [sagīr] *A* سگير *adj* small, less, tiny. 2 inferior, mean.

ਸਗੁਣ [sagun], ਸਗੁਨ [sagun] *adj* endowed with qualities like education and art. 2 with a string. 3 with a bow-string. 4 inhering instincts of purity, passion and wickedness. 5 *See* ਸਗੁਨ and ਸਗਨ. "sagun əpsagun tīs kəu lag-hī jīsu citī nā avē."—*asa m 5*.

ਸਗੁਨ ਅਪਸਗੁਨ [sagun əpsagun] When these two words come together, they stand for good omen. *See* ਸਗੁਨ 5.

ਸਗੁਫਤਨ [saguftan], ਸਗੁਫਤ [sagufta] *See* ਸਿਕੁਫਤਤ and ਸਿਕੁਫਤਨ.

ਸਗੁਆ [sagua] *Pkt n* a rope, a trouser-string. 2 a cradle, crib. "sagua kē yako pəhican-hu."—*cəṛitr 228*.

ਸਗੁਨ [sagun] *P* سگون plural of ਸਗੁਨ (ਸਗਨ).

ਸਗੁਫਾ [sagufa] *P* سگوف *n* a bud. 2 a leaf-bud, shoot.

ਸਗੁਰ [sagur], ਸਗੁਰਾਉ [saguraū], ਸਗੁਰਾ [sagura], ਸਗੁਰੋ [sagurā] *adj* latent, hidden, secret. 2 close, intense, thick. "lāl sāgurā."—*prabha*

*m 1*.

ਸਗੋ [sagō] *part* rather, instead. *See* ਸਗਵਾ.

ਸਗੋਈ [sagoi] *adj* alongwith concealing. 2 ਸੁ-ਗੋਈ concealed within itself. "bahar jāda rəkkh sāgoi."—*BG*. 'Confine your desires within.' ਸਗੋਤੀ [sagoti], ਸਗੋਤ੍ਰ [sagotr] of the same sub-caste and dynasty.

ਸਗੋਨੀ [sagoni] *adj* having noble qualities; excellent, superb. "əsthīr cit samadhī sāgoni."—*oākar*.

ਸਗੋਤੀ [sagoti] *Pkt n* meat, flesh. "rudhīr majnd byājni hē sāgoti." 'is carnivorous.' 2 cooked vegetables; a relish added to food.

ਸਗੋਨਾ [sagona] *See* ਸੁਖਦਾ ਬਿੰਦ.

ਸੱਗਰਾਤਾ [saggaratta] very close and loving.

ਸਘਟ [sagha] *See* ਸੰਘਟ.

ਸਘਨ [saghan] *adj* dense, concentrated. *See* ਘਨ. "əhābudhī bəhu sāghan māra."—*guj m 5*. 2 accompanied by a musical instrument. "hē gē bəhan sāghan ghən."—*s kabīr*. *See* ਘਨ. 3 cloudy.

ਸਘਾਰਨ [sagharan], ਸਘਾਰਨ [sagharan] *v* to massacre; to annihilate. "asur sāgharan rəm homara."—*maru solhe m 1*. "Ik idrī pəkāṛī sāghare."—*nəṭ a m 4*. 2 to accumulate, collect. "əghae sukh sāghare."—*sar m 5*.

ਸਘਾਈ [saghare] *See* ਸਘਾਰਨ.

ਸਚ [sac] *Skt* सच् *vr* to wet; to serve; to understand fully; to be related in full. 2 *adj* who attends. 3 *n* truth. "sac bīnu sakhi mulo nā baki."—*sava m 1*. 4 The supreme being as incarnation of truth. "sac kī bāṇī nanək akhe."—*trilāg m 1*. 5 ecstasy. "tāt-hī tātū mīlīa sac pava."—*gau bavan kabīr*. 6 *See* ਸਚੁ and ਸੱਚ. 7 *Dg n* a sub-caste, dynasty.

ਸਚਈ [sacai] *See* ਸੱਚ.

ਸਚ ਸਾਖੀ [sac sakhi] a true witness. 2 a true evidence. 3 a true story.

ਸਚ ਸੋਹਿਲਾ [sac sohila] a true song; a composition in praise of the Creator.

ਸਚਖੰਡ [sackhāṇḍ] the eternal world. 2 a state of emancipation, salvation. 3 a sphere of eternity.

ਸਚਖੰਡੀ [sackhāṇḍī] in the world of eternity. "sackhāṇḍī vāse nīrōkaru."—*japu*.

ਸਚਘਰ [sacghar] the abode of the true guru. 2 a congregation, holy assembly. 3 state of salvation.

ਸਚਘਰੀ [sacgharī] in the congregation. "sacgharī bēstī rāhe gūṇ gae."—*majh m 5*.

ਸਚਘਰੂ [sacgharu] See ਸਚ ਘਰ. "sac gharu lehu batāi."—*prabha m 1*.

ਸਚਦਾਨੰਦ [sacdanāṇḍ] See ਸੰਤਿਦਾਨੰਦ

ਸਚਨ [sacān] *Skt* to help. 2 to be kind, merciful. 3 *Skt* ਸੰਚਯਨ to accumulate. "sadhū matī nāmratā sacān kau."—*BGK*. 4 to lay bricks; to construct. "nav khāṇḍi sacīo."—*akal*.

ਸਚਪੀਰ [sacpīr] the true spiritual perceptor; Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸਚ ਭਾਉ [sac bhau] true love, eternal faith.

ਸਚ ਮਹਿਲ [sac mahil] state of salvation. 2 a congregation.

ਸਚਮਨ [sacmān], ਸਚਮਨਾ [sacmāna] adj having pure conscience. "mel nahi sacmāne."—*dhāna chāt m 1*

ਸਚਮੁਚ [sacmuc] adv in fact, indeed, really, actually.

ਸਚਰ [sacar] adj living and acting with full awareness. 2 communication. "bhax milē sacū sacē sacre."—*gau a m 1*.

ਸਚਵ [sacav] See ਸਚਿਵ.

ਸਚਭਾ [sacra] adj true, sincere. "gosai sevi sacra."—*sri m 5 pepai*.

ਸਚਭਾਉ [sacrau] adj true, sincere. 2 durable. "jīu rōg mājīth sacrau."—*var suhi m 3*. 3 ascending.

ਸਚਾ [sacā] adj true, veritable. "sacā satiguru sacī jīsu bānī."—*bor a m 3*. 2 perpetually, constant. "sacā terā amaru sacā dibānu."—*var asa*. 3 *n* incarnation of truth; the Supreme

Being, the Creator. "sacā sevi sacū salahi."—*majh a m 3*. 4 a mould, pattern. "ādhā sacā ādhīsaṭ."—*gau m 1*. 5 pure; pious. "sacā cāuka suratī kī kara."—*maru solhe m 3*. 6 *Skt* सचा adv near, closeby, at hand.

ਸਚਾਈ [sacai] *n* truth, veracity.

ਸਚਾ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ [sacā satigur] *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "sacā satigur sacī bānī."—*suhi chāt m 3*.

ਸਚਾ ਸਬਦ [sacā sabad] Guru's preaching, Guru's word.

ਸਚਾਵਾ [sacava], ਸਚਾਵੀ [sacavi] true, veritable. "ehu sacava saj."—*s farid*.

ਸਚਿ [saci] See ਸਚੀ. 2 following the path of truth. "sacī rah-hu sadā sāhaju sukh upjē."—*ram a m 3*. 3 to truth. "sacī melu nā lage bhram bhau bhage."—*bīle thiti m 1*. 4 of truth. "sacī kalu kur vartīa."—*var asa*. 5 through truth. "sacī sacū janīc."—*saveye m 3 ke*.

ਸਚਿਆਰ [saciar] true, veritable, sincere. "saciar sikh beṭhe satigur pasī."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

ਸਚਿਆਰੀ [saciarī] veritable ones (have). "saciarī sacū sōcīa."—*oākar*.

ਸਚਿ ਸੰਜਮਿ [sacī sājamī] within truth and restraint. 2 due to truth and restraint. "sacī sājamī sadā hē nirmal."—*suhi chāt m 3*.

ਸਚਿਵ [saciv] *Skt n* a close associate, companion. 2 a minister. 3 adj a helper, assistant, supporter.

ਸਚੀ [sacī] true. "sacī terī kudratī sacē patsah!"—*var asa*. 2 *Skt* सची *n* strength, might. 3 *Indar's* consort. "mano sīghasān beṭhī sacī hē."—*cāḍī 1*.

ਸਚੀ ਟਕਸਾਲ [sacī takṣal] a holy congregation or holy assembly. 2 See ਸਚਵ

ਸਚੀ ਦਾਤੀ [sacī dātī] adj spotless beard meaning unblotted or unblemished life. 2 a person endowed with good conduct. "se dātīa sacīa jī gurcārī lagānī."—*sava m 3*. 3 See ਫੇਰੂ 3



ਸਚੀ ਨਾਥ [saci nath] *n* Shachi's husband, Indar.  
 ਸਚੀ ਪਤ [saci pat], ਸਚੀ ਪਤਿ [saci pati] true  
 honour, real veneration. "māne namu saci  
 pati puja."—*brla a m I*. 2 Shachi's husband  
 Indar. "braham mahesur bisanu saci pati 3t  
 phase yamphasi patige."—*akal*

ਸਚੀਪਤਿਸਤੀਇਸਤੀ [sacipatisani-isni] *n* army.  
 —*sanama*. Shachi's husband Indar, his god  
 Kashyap, his earth, the earth's king, his army.

ਸਚੀ ਪਾਲ [saci pal] true shelter, veritable refuge.  
 2 provider of Shachi; her husband, Indar.

ਸਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ [saci bani] *adj* (writing) that reveals  
 the truth. 2 truthful writing. 3 *n* Gurbani.  
 "satigur ke prarizo 1 gavhu sacibani."  
 —*anadu*.

ਸਚੀ ਬੇਰੀ [saci beri] *n* Gursikhi. 2 teachings of  
 Guru Nanak Dev. "nanak saci beri caru jiu."  
 —*sri m 5 pepai*.

ਸਚੀਰਾਸ [saciras], ਸਚੀਰਾਸਿ [saciras] *n* eternal  
 wealth; virtue. 2 the Creator's Name. See ਸਚੀ  
 ਰਾਸਿ.

ਸਚੁ [sacu] See ਸਚ. *n* truth. "sacu tapar janie ja  
 ride saca hoī."—*var asa*. 2 ecstasy, "sacu mile  
 sacu upje."—*sri m I*. "jih prasadi sacu hoī."  
 —*NP*. 3 the Creator as the incarnation of truth.  
 "adi sacu jugadi sacu."—*japu*. 4 *adj* pure,  
 cleansed. "man māje sacu soi."—*dhana chet*  
*m I*. 5 See ਸੱਚ.

ਸਚੁਸਚਾ [sacusaca] *adj* absolutely true, entirely  
 true. "sacusaca harī rakhvale."—*var gau I m*  
 4. 2 devoted to truth and supremely truthful.  
 "sacusaca satiguru amar he."—*var gau I m 4*.

ਸਚੁਧਰਮਾ [sacudharma] *n* a disciple of true  
 religion, Gursikh. 2 *adj* one who has imbibed  
 the true religion.

ਸਚੁ ਤਿਆਈ [sacu nai] *adj* the deliverer of true  
 justice. "takhatī bahe sacunai."—*majh m 5*.  
 2 *n* the Creator; He, who delivers justice  
 without any prejudice.

ਸਚੇਤ [sacet] *Sk* सचेतस् *adj* conscious, alert.

2 attentive.

ਸਚੇਸਚ [sacosac], ਸਚੇਸਚੁ [sacosacu] *adj* nothing  
 but the truth, absolute truth. "sacosac vakhaṛe  
 koī."—*var ram I m I*. "othe saco hi sacu  
 nṛbhe."—*var asa*

ਸੱਚ [sacc] truth, opposite of illusion. 2 rectitude.  
 3 *sat* (true) —*and* (and).

ਸੱਚਨ ਸੱਚ [saccan sacc] See ਸਚੇ ਸਚ. 2 a Brahman  
 resident of village Mandar (district Lahore,  
 tehsil Sharakpur) who was a disciple of Guru  
 Amar Das. He used to recite 'saccan sacc' all  
 the time, so he himself came to be known as  
 'saccan sacc.' The Guru cured the insane  
 queen of Raja of Haripur and married her to  
 Sachan Sach. Throughout their life this couple  
 preached Gurmat. Guru Amar Das bestowed  
 upon him the status of a masand. Mistakenly  
 Bhai Santokh Singh mentioned his village as  
 Sekhopur. See ਰਾਮਿ 1 ਅ: 34. Descendents of  
 Sachan Sach now live in Mandar.

ਸੱਚਾ [sacca] *adj* truthful, one who has abandoned  
 falsehood. 2 what happens daily. 3 pure,  
 genuine, unadulterated. 4 *n* the Creator. 5 See  
 ਸਚਾ.

ਸੱਚਾ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ [sacca patsah] *n* the Creator, the  
 Supreme Being. 2 the true guru. "teg saco  
 deg saco surma saraṇ saco, saco patsah guru  
 gobīd kahayo he."... "or patsahi sabh logan  
 ki patsahi, patsahō par saci teri patsahi he."  
 —52 poets.

ਸੱਚਿਦਾ ਨੰਦ [saccida nāḍ] *Sk* सच्चिदानन्द *n* one  
 who is the incarnation of truth. "sada  
 saccidanāḍ satrū prajāsa."—*japu*.

ਸੱਚੀ ਦਾਤੀ [sacci dari] See ਸਚੀ ਦਾਤੀ. 2 See ਫੇਰੂ 3.

ਸੱਚੀ ਮੰਜੀ [sacci māji] See ਮਝੂ.

ਸੱਚੇ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੀ ਫਤੇ [sacce sahib ki phate] Banda  
 Bahadur had begun preaching 'sache Sahib  
 ki phate' in place of 'vahguru ji ki phate',  
 which many historians have mistakenly  
 written as 'phate dārṣan.' The edicts issued



from Baba Banda Bahadur's seat still employ the expression 'sacce sahib ki phate.' Sacha sahib meant Guru Gobind Singh, whom he regarded as his task master and himself as his slave.

**ਸਾਹਿਬ** [sachib] *adj* with a bark, with skin. See **ਹੀਲਾ**.

**ਸਾ** [sə] *n* decor, decoration, make up. 2 *Skt* सज्ज *adj* with a bow-string. 3 armed and ready for action.

**ਸਾਜ** [səj] *adj* alert, attentive, clever, ever-ready.

**ਸਾਜ** [səjan], **ਸਾਜੁ** [səjanu] adorned. 2 *adj* ਸਤ੍ਸਨ gentle, noble. 3 blue-blooded, of noble descent. 4 *n* friend. "səjanu satiguru purakh hē."—*sri m 4*.

**ਸਾਜਪਸ** [səjadhaj] decoration of a flag; honour, glory.

**ਸਾਜਨ** [səjan] See **ਸਾਜ** and **ਸੰਜਨ**. "sāt səjan sukhī manhī rēliā."—*suhi chāt m 5*. 2 a physician. "nanak rog gəvar mīlī sətiguru sadhu səjanā."—*var gau 1 m 4*. See *E Surgeon*.

**ਸਾਜਨਈ** [səjanai], **ਸਾਜਨਈ** [səjanai] *n* goodness, kindness, welfare, friendliness. "dusət dut səjanai."—*asa m 5*. 'became friends.'

**ਸਾਜਨੀ** [səjani] *n* a female friend. 2 *adja* virtuous (lady); respectable (woman).

**ਸਾਜਨੁ** [səjanu] See **ਸੰਜਨ**. "səjanu surida suhela sahiē."—*sar m 5*.

**ਸਾਜਰਾ** [səjra] 1 , 2 a tree. 2 a genealogical-tree.

**ਸਾਜਲ** [səjal] *adj* with water. 2 wet. "səjal nen cənan ləptae."—*GPS*.

**ਸਾਜਾ** [səja] 1 , 2 *n* punishment. 2 revenge, warning. 3 *adj* deserving. 4 See **ਸੰਜਾ**.

**ਸਾਜਾਉਟ** [səjaūt] See **ਸਾਜਾਟ**.

**ਸਾਜਾਇ** [səjai] See **ਸਾਜਾ** a punishment, penalty. "deṛ su mal səjai."—*var majh m 1*. 2 *adv* well equipped, embellished. "sastṛə səjai."—*GV 10*.

**ਸਾਜਾਇ** [səjai] *adj* of the same caste. 2 of that

caste.

**ਸਾਜਾਪੁਰ** [səjadpur] Shahzadpur a town of district Ambala. It was the capital of the sardars of Shahid misl. See **ਸਹੀਦਾ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ**.

**ਸਾਜਾਦਾ** [səjada] *adj* simple, unadorned. 2 *n* son of Bhai Mardana who after his father's demise continued to recite the hymns of Guru Nanak to the congregation. 3 *P* شاهزاده a prince. 4 1 a carpet, upon which the Muslims perform their prayer.

**ਸਾਜਾਵਟ** [səjavat] *n* decor. 2 decoration.

**ਸਾਜਾਵਾਰ** [səzavar] 1 *adj* capable, competent. 2 imbued with glory.

**ਸਾਜੀ** [səji] See **ਸੰਜੀ**.

**ਸਾਜੀਨ** [səjin] *adj* with ਸੀਨ (saddle); saddled. "həy səjin ko lin həkare."—*GPS*.

**ਸਾਜੀਲਾ** [səjila] *adj* adorned. 2 handsome.

**ਸਾਜੀਵ** [səjiv] *adj* with a soul. 2 alive.

**ਸਾਜੀਵਨੀ** [səjivni] See **ਬਚ** and **ਵਿਸਾਖ ਕਰਈ**.

**ਸਾਜੁਤ** [səjut], **ਸਾਜੁਤਾ** [səjuta], **ਸਾਜੁਤੀਆ** [səjutia] *Skt* संयुक्त *adj* united, merged, imbued. "mohu mara ve sabh kalkha, inī manmukhī muṛī sājutia."—*suhi chāt m 4*.

**ਸਾਜੁਦ** [səjud] 1 , 2 the act of paying obeisance; a salutation.

**ਸਾਜੋਗੀ** [səjogi] See **ਸੰਯੋਗੀ**.

**ਸੰਜ** [səji] *Skt* सज्ज *adj* ready, ready with an arrow put on the bow string. 3 See **ਸਾਜ**.

**ਸੰਜਾ** [səjan] See **ਸਾਜ**.

**ਸੰਜਾ ਠਗ** [səjan thəg] a cheat, master impostor of village Tulamba or Tulambha (district Multan) who had constructed a temple and had devised several ways to fleece the travellers. Any body taken in by his trickery, was not only robbed but also killed. When Guru Nanak Dev reached his place, he tried to play the same trick with him as well, but he was so much impressed by the Guru's words that he himself became the disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. The Guru transformed him into

a noble person, included him in the company of his devout Sikhs and appointed him a preacher. See ਮਸਦੁਮਖੁਰ.

ਸੰਜਨ [səjən] See ਸਨਣ.

ਸੰਜਨਾ [səjɳa] *Skt* ਸਤ੍ਰਜਨ *adj* absolutely fresh.

ਸੰਜਾ [səjɳa] *Skt* ਸੰਯ right; south. *n* (it also means) left. 3 *Skt* ਸੰਯਾ *n* bed, bedding.

ਸੰਜੀ [səjɳɪ] See ਸੰਜੀ.

ਸੰਜੀ [səjɳi] feminine form of a ਸੰਜਾ. 2 *Skt* ਸੰਜੀ *n* a type of alkali prepared from the ash of a bushy weed. It is used for washing clothes. 3 *Skt* ਸੰਯੁਜੀ *adj* wearing a coat of mail. 4 ਸੰਜੀ, with a bow-string drawn.

ਸੰਜਾਨ [səjən] *Skt* ਸੰਯਾਨ knowing. 2 an introduction, acquaintance.

ਸੰਜਾਪਣ [səjəpən], ਸੰਜਾਪਨ [səjəpən] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਜਾਪਨ *n* the act of making one realise.

ਸਟ [sə] See ਸਟਨਾ, ਸਟਾ and ਸੈਟ. 2 *Skt* ਸਟ੍ *vr* part to be a part of; to make.

ਸਟਕਨਾ [səṭəkna] *Pkt* *v* to slip away, run away. "ਅੰਤਿ ਧੰਧੇ ਸਾਧਕੇ ਮਰਿਗ ਕੇ ਗੰਧੇ ਜੋਧੇ."—*kr̥sən*. "manu sur cādhyo udū se sṭke"—*cār̥itr* 1. 2 to disappear.

ਸਟਕਾ [səṭka] *Skt* ਕਮਲਾ *anaemia*. It is a disease of the anemic type. It is caused when liver stops functioning.

Eating of alkaline, sour, hot and dirty rotten things, excessive use of alcoholic intoxicants, obsessive indulgence in sex, anxiety and fear, obstruction in defecation, urination or sleep and eating of clay are some causes of this disease.

Symptoms of anaemia are indigestion, increase in heart-palpitation, body turning pale like that of a frog, decrease in the redness of blood and nails, and the skin getting dry, constant fatigue, loss of hunger, dyspepsia, having eructation, swelling of limbs, feeling of giddiness, getting sullen in the face etc.

The following are the cures for this

disease:

(1) use of iron oxide (kuṣṭa folad) or iron in any other form.

(2) kuṣṭa folad abī, tābaṣīr, seeds of cardamum, sāt-gīlo and mīṣṇ one tola each pulverised together and divided into fifty parts, one part to be taken in the morning with diluted semi-churned curd.

(3) use of the ash of iron-drops with milk or semi-churned curd

(4) use of substances which expel prickly heat from the liver.

(5) eight masas of nīsoth curāṇ mixed with sixteen masas of mīṣṇ to be taken daily in the morning with water.

(6) decoction of green gīlo mixed with honey to be taken.

(7) the patient of anaemia should consume old oats, wheat, rice, green, lentils, fruit, sour butter milk, semi churned curd and butter etc. to be taken.

ਸਟਕਾਰਨਾ [səṭkarna] *v* to sweep the mane; to dust hair falling at the neck; to perform the winnowing act. "benī sarpant si sṭkari."—*GPS*.

ਸਟਨਾ [səṭna] *Pkt* *v* to stick. 2 to throw. "kuhathū jāi sṭṭa."—*var asa*.

ਸਟਪਟ [səṭpəṭ] *part* immediately, at once "sṭpəṭ bṭhṭ."—*NP*.

ਸਟਪਟਾ [səṭpəṭa] See ਹਰਿਗੋਤਿਕਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਸਟਪਟਨਾ [səṭpəṭana] *v* to be over-whelmed with surprise; suddenly. to buzz off.

ਸਟਪਨਾ [səṭpana] *v* to throw "māha kāsab churi sṭpai."—*ram m* 5.

ਸਟੈਲੀ [səṭelli] *adj* who boasts; who indulges in exaggeration. See *vr* ਸਟ.

ਸਟਾ [səṭa] an exchange. See ਸੈਟਾ. "mē tau mōlx māhigī lai jā sṭṭ."—*dhana ravidas*. 2 *Skt* *n* the mane. 3 a tuft of hair at the tail. "uddhit sṭayā utē sīgh dhayo."—*cāḍi* 2. 4 matted hair.

ਸਟਾਸੈਟ [satasaṭt], ਸਟਾਪੈਟ [saṭapaṭt] *part* immediately, at once. See ਸਟਾਪਟ.

ਸਟਾਲ [saṭal] *Skt* a lion with the mane; a lion with a rich growth of hair on the neck.

ਸਟਿਘਰਨਾ [saṭighatna] See ਸਟਪਾਨਾ to throw. "tinh dāru saṭighatna."—*var sor m 4*.

ਸਟੀ [saṭi] See ਸਟਨਾ *adj* stuck. 2 thrown.

ਸਟੀਕ [saṭik] accompanied by an annotation, an annotated edition.

ਸਟੋਮ [saṭom] See ਅਗਨਿ ਸਟੋਮ.

ਸਟੋਰੀ [saṭori] a walking stick. "thul pag sir hath saṭori"—*GPS*.

ਸੱਟ [saṭt] *Skt* सट्ट *vr* to inhabit, live, kill, torture, get fat, donate. 2 *n* a blow, stroke.

ਸੱਟਾ [saṭṭa] *Pkt* *n* exchange. 2 speculation, forward trade. 3 an agreement.

ਸਠ [saṭh] *ਸਾਠ* *vr* to cheat, kill, torture, go, observe long silence, utter unpleasant words. 2 *adj* a liar. 3 a knave. 4 a stupid person. See *E* sot. "guru sāgati le saṭh mātrvan."—*GPS*. 5 mischievous. 6 *n* furtuosa. 7 iron. 8 See ਸਠਿ. 9 in poetics a type of hero. "mukh miṭhi batē kahe, nīpāṭ kapaṭ jīy jēn. jāhi nā dār apradh ko saṭh kar tāhi bakhān."—*rāsikpriya*.

ਸਠਤਾ [saṭhta] *Skt* शठता *n* folly, stupidity. 2 mischief. 3 lasciviousness.

ਸਠਿ [saṭhi] *Skt* सषु *adj* sixty. "aṭhsaṭh tirāth jāhi sadhu pag dharhi."—*ram m 5*. See *E* sixty.

ਸਠਿਆਲਾ [saṭhiala] a village of tehsil and district Amritsar. Two sacred places are situated here relating to the visits of Guru Hargobind and Guru Teg Bahadur.

ਸਠਿ ਸੰਬਤ [saṭhi sābat] *Skt* षट्संवत्सर *n* In astronomy, a period of sixty years. These belong to three deities with a reign of twenty years for each of them in chronological order. They keep repeating. "tere saṭhi sābat sabbh tirtha."—*bāsāt m 1* 'O God ! all the sixty sambats belong to you (they belong to no other

deity) and all the places of pilgrimage belong to you'.

ਸਠੋਰ [saṭhor] *adj* wicked, knavish. 2 ਸੁ-ਬਟੋਰ miserly. "jīu madhu makhi tīu saṭhor rās jorī jorī dhan kia."—*sor kabir*

ਸੱਠੀ [saṭhi] ਸਸਿਕ a type of paddy (rice) which ripens in sixty days. Its husk is black and the rice is red. Its water cures dysentery See ਬਗੜ.

ਸਠ [saṭ]. ਸਠੁ [saṭu] *S n* a word sound. 2 a call for help, scream; a cry. "gor nīmanī saṭ kare."—*s farid*.

ਸਠੋਰਠ [saṭorāṭ] See ਰਠ.

ਸਠਾਲ [saṭhal]. ਸਠੈਲ [saṭhel] *adj* ਸ (with) ਢਾਲ (shield); holding a shield; (one) having a sword and a shield. 2 *n* a soldier equipped with sword and shield.

ਸਠੌਲਾ [saṭhola] a village of tehsil Naraingarh, district Ambala. It was once the main town of the twenty eight parganas of suba Sirhind. Sain Budhu Shah, a resident of this town had helped the tenth Guru in the battle of Bhangani. See ਝੁੰਝੁ ਸਾਹ.

During his invasion of Sadhaura in 1710 AD Baba Banda Bahadur inflicted heavy punishment upon the tyrants who had tormented Pir Budhu Shah.

ਸਠ [saṭ] *Skt* सन् *part* with, along, alongwith. 2 *Skt* षण *n* jute, from which ropes are made. *L* Crotolaria Juncea. It is an autumnal crop. After cutting, the plants are buried in water, till the peel comes off from the reed.

ਸਠਖਤਾ [saṭakhta], ਸਠਖਤੀ [saṭakhti] *Skt* स्नुषा *n* a daughter-in-law. "mā dadi pāṛdadiṭh phupphi bheṇa dhi saṭakhta."—*BG* 2 *adj* having good stars; fortunate, lucky. "sahurte ghar mānie saṭakhti pāṛivar saṭhari."—*BG*

ਸਠਿ [saṭi] See ਸਣ and ਸਠੁ. 2 alongwith. "jāni lakhavhu asāt papi saṭi."—*asa ravidas* 'Do not spend the days of your life in the company of an unsaintly sinner.'

ਸਫ਼ [saṇu] part with, alongwith. See ਸਫ਼. “dube saṇu parivari.”—*guj a m 4*. “so saṇu tujhe anit.”—*sri m 3*.

ਸਤ [sat] *Skt* सत् *n* truth. 2 fidelity to one's husband. “binu sat sat hoī kēse narī.”—*gaur kabir*. 3 God, the Creator. 4 respect, honour. 5 instinct for purity. “raj tam sat kāl teri chāra.”—*maru solhe m 1*. 6 adj good, gentle, noble. 7 adorable. 8 admirable, honourable. 9 obvious, apparent. 10 *Skt* सत्य *n* an era of truth, Satjug. 11 an oath, pledge. 12 a principle; intent, purport. 13 the region (lok) above that of religious austerity; brahmlok. 14 *Skt* सत्य breath. “cād sat bhedīa, nad sat purīa, sur sat khorṣa dātu kīa.”—*maru jedev*. ‘inhaled through the lunar nerve, made the breath stand still through oṣnad (sound), exhaled it through the solar nerve, that is, performed purak, kumbhak and recak.’ 15 soul. 16 mind. 17 vigour. 18 essence. 19 nature. 20 age. 21 wealth. 22 zeal. 23 patience. 24 life. 25 religion. 26 charity. “satī pap karī sat kamaḥī.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. 27 *Skt* सप्त seven. “pādr-hī thirī te sat var.”—*bīla m 3 var 7*. 28 *Skt* शत one hundred. “re jīhva karāu sat khāḍ. jamī nā ucār-hī sri gobīd.”—*bher namdev*. 29 In Nighunt sat means ‘endless’ as ਸਹਸ੍ਰ stands for innumerable. 30 sat is also used as short form for Satluj as in “sat sēbdadī bēkhanke isarāra kōhī 3t.”—*sanama*. ‘Shatdrav's lord is Varun and his weapon is the noose.’ 31 a scribe has written sat in place of sut as “sabh samudr ke nam le 3t sēbad sat dehu.”—95. In fact, the moon is the son of the ocean. In the same way “pritham pavān ke nam le sat pad bahur bēkhan.” Bhimsen is the son of the wind god. 32 for arriving at a definite conclusion. See ਸਤਿ, ਸੱਤ, ਸਤਰ and ਸਪਤ.

ਸਤਾਏ [sataē], ਸਤਾਏ [sataē] adj seventh. 2 adv

with the seventh. “sataē lakhī raghupatī kapidāl adhipatī subhāt vikāt matī yul bhratā.”—*ramav*.

ਸਤਸਉ [satsau], ਸਤਸਦਿਆ [satsaiā], ਸਤਸਦੀ [satsai] *Skt* सप्तशती *n* a literary composition of seven hundred couplets: A narration of Durga in seven hundred couplets from Markanday Puran, whose translation is to be found in Chandi Chitr and Chandi dī Var.<sup>1</sup> “hom kārē pap au satsau re.”—*krīān*. “grōth satsaiā kō karyo.”—*cādi 1*. “satsē kī kathā īh purī bhāi hē.”—*cādi 1*. See ਦੁਰਗਾ ਸਪਤਸਤੀ and ਦੁਰਗਾਪਠ. ਸਤਸਦੀਆਂ [satsaiā] seven wives of the seven rishis. See ਸਪਤ ਰਿਸ਼ੀ. 2 seven (female) friends. ਸਤ ਸਤਾਈ ਚਉਦਹਿ ਚਾਰ [sat satāi cāudāhī car]—*ratnamala bāna*. seven rishis, twenty seven planets, fourteen branches of knowledge, four objectives (righteousness, finance, sex, salvation).

ਸਤਸਯਾ [satsaya], ਸਤਸਯੀ [satsayi] See ਸਤਸਦੀ. ਸਤਸਰ [satsar] *n* a holy tank; a congregation, holy assembly. 2 the true spiritual guide. 3 seven holy tanks in the form of truth, contentment, compassion, righteousness, patience, renunciation and knowledge. 4 Sri Amritsar.

ਸਤਸਰਿ [satsari] *n* the congregation as a stream. 2 adv in the stream of the congregation, “gurmātī satsari harījālī nārā.”—*asa m 3*. 3 in the tank of truth.

ਸਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sat sahib] an expression of greeting sadhus of Garibdas sect exchanged on meeting one another.

ਸਤਸਾਹਿਬੀਆ [satsahibia] See ਗਰੀਬਦਾਸ.

ਸਤਸੀ [satsi] *Skt* सप्तसीत adj seven (times) furrowed; that has been ploughed seven times. “anaj magau satsi kā.”—*dhona dhōna*.

ਸਤ ਸੀਦਾ [sat siva] *n* seven boundaries, seven stages of knowledge. See ਬੁਝਿਕਾ

<sup>1</sup>It is available in Markanday Puran on pages 81-94.

ਸਰ ਸੁਹਾਗਣਾ [sət suhagnā] See ਸਰ ਸਈਆਂ. 2 an assembly, on the auspicious occasion of the marriage of seven such women, whose husbands are alive.

ਸਰ ਸੈ [sət se], ਸਰ ਸੈ ਕੀ ਕਥਾ [sət se kī katha] See ਸਰਸਈ.

ਸਰਸੰਗ [sətsəŋg] *Sk* ਸਰਸੰਗਾ *n* a congregation, holy assembly. 2 See ਸਾਧਸੰਗ.

ਸਰ ਸੰਗਤਿ [sət səŋgətɪ] *n* the company of saints; the company of good men. 2 an assembly of virtuous persons. "sətsəŋgətɪ kesi jānē? jɪ the eko nam vakhanē."—*sri m / jogiādarɪ*. 3 See ਸਤਿਸੰਗਤਿ.

ਸਟ ਸੰਗਤੀ [sət səŋgti] See ਸਰਸੰਗਤਿ. 2 *adj* who participates in a holy congregation. 3 in a holy congregation, in a holy assembly. "sətsəŋgti sādā mɪlɪ rəhe."—*sri m 3*.

ਸਰਸੰਗਾ [sət səŋga] *adj* whose company is noble "maha sārthi sətsəŋga."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਸਰਸੰਗੀ [sətsəŋgi] *Sk* ਸਰਸੰਗਿ (one) who remains in the company of virtuous persons.

ਸਰਸੰਧ [sətsədh] a true promise. See ਸਰਸੰਧ. "sətsədh sādā sātben kahē."—*NP*.

ਸਰਸੰਗਿ [sətsəŋgɪ] *Sk* ਸਰਸੰਗਾ *n* a mountain of the Himalayan range, that is situated at a distance of six kos from Gandhmadan. See ਸਪਤਸੰਗਿ.

ਸਰਹ [sərah] 1 *f* surface. 2 level. 3 roof.

ਸਰਕ [sərah] *Sk* ਸਰਕ *n* a century. 2 ਸਤਿਕ *adj* of or relating to one hundred. 3 *n* any text containing one hundred stanzas.

ਸਰਕਰਤਾਰੀਏ [sərkərtariē] *adj* who worship the Creator in the form of truth 2 *n* a Sangatia Sodhi of Lahore, who in Sammat 1650 became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He was in the habit of saying 'Satkartar' all the time. His disciple Sangat Das was a highly spiritual person, and a votary of Nam. The followers of his sect came to be known as satkartarias. Their head-quarters are at Hargobindpur on

the bank of river Beas.

ਸਰ ਕਰਮ [sət kəram] ਸਰਕਰਮ *n* noble deeds. 2 *adj* virtuous.

ਸਰਕਾਰ [sətkar] *Sk* ਸਰਕਾਰ *n* respect, reverence. "dve lokan sətkar."—*NP*.

ਸਰਕਰਤੁ [sətkrətu], ਸਰਕਰਿਤੁ [sətkritu] *Sk* ਸਰਕਰਤੁ *n* a performer of one hundred rituals (yags); Indar. It is mentioned in the Purans that one achieves the status of Indar after performing one hundred ashvmedh yags. "siv dham sətkritu jat bhāe."—*rudr*.

ਸਰਗਮਨੀ [sətgamanɪ] *n* a river having one hundred streams; Shatdrav river; Satluj. —*sanama*. See ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ.

ਸਰਗਮਨੀਏਸ [sətgamanɪ-ɪs] the master of Satluj—Varun.—*sanama*.

ਸਰਗੁਰ [sətgur] *Sk* ਸਰਗੁਰ *n* Guru Nanak Dev. 2 a guru who delivers excellent spiritual message.

ਸਰਗੁਰੇ [sətgurə] *Sk* ਸਰਗੁਰੇ (the fourth inflexion) to Satguru, to God.

ਸਰਗੁਰ ਖਰਸਾਦ [sətgur pərsad] with the grace of God.

ਸਰਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦਿ [sətgur pərsadɪ], ਸਰਗੁਰ ਪੁਸਾਦਿ [sətgur pəsadɪ] with the grace of God. See ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪੁਸਾਦਿ.

ਸਰਗੁਰੂ [sətguru] See ਸਤਗੁਰ.

ਸਰਘਨੀ [sətghani] See ਸਤਘੀ

ਸਰਘਰਾ [sətghara] a town of tehsil Ukara, district Montgomery. There is a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev, where the Guru recited "səhāsar dān de fīdr ruara." relating to the money-lender's vocation. The gurdwara is in non-descript state. There is no estate or land attached to it. It is located at a distance of about five miles to the west of Rinala Khurd railway station.

ਸਤਘੀ [sətghni] *Sk* *n* a type of spear having one hundred barbs. 2 There is a mention in the Mahabharat that it was made by fixing

one hundred nails to a heavy stone. When thrown at the enemy, it strikes like a cannon ball. 3 In Valmik's Ramayan, it is a type of a club. See ਲੰਕਾ ਕਾਂਡ, Chapter 60. 4 Modern poets take it to mean a cannon, but it is just their fancy.

**ਸਤਜੁਗ** [satjug] *Skt* सतजुग *n* one of the four eras in which truth is supreme. See **ਯੁਗ**.

**ਸਤਰ** [satat] *Skt* अतः *adv* perpetually, always. 2 continuously, constantly, at the same pitch.

**ਸਤੱਤਰ** [sattatar] seventy-seven.

**ਸਤਦਾਨ** [satdan] *n* सत्दिकदान a righteous donation. 2 a donation from one's honest earning. 3 a donation of spiritual knowledge.

**ਸਤਦੀਪ** [satdep] See **ਸਮਤਦੀਪ**.

**ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ** [sədrav] *n* a river having one hundred streams; Satluj. There is a story in the Puranic lore that once in grief suffered on account of his sons, rishi Vasishath tried to drown himself in the river. The river divided its flow into one hundred streams and saved the rishi from drowning. This river has its origin in Ravanrad lake situated close to the famous Mansarovar lake in Tibet. From there it flows to places like Kulu, Mandi, Bilaspur, Anandpur, Ropar and Ferozepur, covering a distance of 900 miles. It has a confluence with the river Indus in Muzaffarpur district. "netr tūg ke caran tar sədrav tir tərəg." - ramay.

Satluj was the border between the British empire and Maharaja Ranjit Singh's kingdom. In the year 1882 under the Jurisdiction of Lord Rippon a big canal was dug out of this river at Ropar. This canal irrigates the Malva region. It cost the British government rupees one crore and seventy lacs and the Sikh states, rupees one crore and twenty nine lacs.

**ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵਾਦ੍ਰਿ** [sədravadri] *n* the mountain from which Satluj originates i.e. the mountain

range of Tibet. 2 people living in the mountains of Tibet, the Tibetans. "sədravadri atī drit pag rope." - caritr 52.

**ਸਤਦ੍ਰੁ** [sədra] *Skt* सतद्रु *n* a river flowing in the form of one hundred streams. Satluj. See **ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ**.

**ਸਤਧਨੁ** [satdhanva] *n* सतधन्वन् *n* a Yadav bearing one hundred bows. He was the son of Hridak. He killed Satrajit the father-in-law of Krishan. Hence Krishan chopped off his head with a circular boomerang. See **ਸਤਧੰਨਾ** and **ਧਨਸੰਤ**. This tale is narrated in the 57<sup>th</sup> chapter of 10<sup>th</sup> division of the Bhagwat.

**ਸਤਧਰਮ** [satdharam] *n* a noble religion, Sikhism. 2 *adj* righteous deeds which should be performed.

**ਸਤਧਾ** [satdha] *Skt* सतधा *adj* in a hundred ways. 2 in a hundred parts. "dudha karke satdha kardari." - krisan.

**ਸਤਧਾਰਾ** [satdhara] *n* सतद्रु. 2 seven ranges of mountains. See **ਕੁਲ੍ਹਿਰਬਤ**.

**ਸਤਧੰਨਾ** [satdhāna] See **ਸਤਧਨੁ**. "satdhāna bhi sēg calayo." - krisan.

**ਸਤਨ** [satan] See **ਸੁਨ** and **ਬਣ**.

**ਸਤਨਾਜ** [satnaj], **ਸਤਨਾਜਾ** [satnaja] *n* a combination of seven cereals; a mixture of seven varieties of grains: rice, moongi, wheat, malkangni (seeds of celastrus paniculata), sesame seeds, oats, grams. According to rishi Katyayan the mixture consists of rice, moongi, manh, wheat, mustard, sesame seeds and oats. To assuage the influence of certain planets its offering is favoured. "tel māh satnaj mēgax." - GPS.

**ਸਤਨਾਮ** [satnam] See **ਸਤਿਨਾਮ**.

**ਸਤਨਾਮੀ** [satnamu] *adj* who worships satyanam. 2 *n* a sect of Hinduism, which, fed up with the tyranny of Aurangzeb, revolted against the Mughal empire under the leadership of Jagjivan Das. The Satnamis captured Narnaul



(which is now a nizamat of Patiala state and is located at a distance of 75 miles to the south-west of Delhi) and defeated the royal army. On 15<sup>th</sup> of March 1672, Raad Andaz Khan a general of Aurangzeb defeated the Satnamis. There was a belief current among the people that the Satnamis had magical powers and none could defeat them. Aurangzeb wrote verses of Quran to be tied on the flag so that magical powers of the Satnamis could not have their effect.

Jagjivan Das son of Ganga Ram was a Chandel Rajput. He was born in village Sardha of Barabanki district. He was a disciple of Baba Lal (a well-known saint during the reign of Jahangir and a resident of C.P.) His literary works – Aghvinash, Gyanprakash etc. correspond with the philosophy of the Vedas. The Satnamis of this sect are also known as Munda or The Mundapanthi. Along with their head and beard, they shave off eye-brows too.

3 a religious sect founded by Ghasi Das. In 1835 AD, Ghasi Das was born in a cobbler's family in village Bhandara of C.P. He declared himself a messenger of God and preached that the recitation of Satnam is better than worship, pilgrimage and performance of yags. His son Balak Das also preached Satnam like his father and numerous cobblers became his disciples, who are known as the Satnamis. They greet each other with Satnam whenever they meet and also recite the same word with a rosary. Their scripture "Nirvan" is in the possession of the Satnamis of Farrukhabad. They abstain from all types of intoxicants.

ਸਤ ਪਕਵਾਨੀ [sat pakvani] *n* seven types of cooked food; seven types of sweetmeats cooked in clarified butter (ghee) i.e., laddu,

jalebi, barfi, balusahi, matthi, nugdi and sakarpara. "sat pakvani an ahare."—GPS.

ਸਤਪਤ [satpat] *adj* harsh. "karak sabad satpat kaṭu kam he."—BGK. 'A harsh word produces pain, and all bitternesses are far less hurtful.'

ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ [satpatr] *Skt* शतपत्र *n* a lotus, which has one hundred petals. "nāhṛ tatr thali satpatr rahe."—ramav. 2 सत्पत्र is also a Sanskrit word for lotus, which means something with elegant petals.

ਸਤਪਥ [satpath] *Skt* a brahman scripture of Yajurved showing one hundred of ways.

ਸਤਪਦ [satpad] *Skt* a centipede. 2 a hundred footsteps.

ਸਤਪੁਤ੍ਰ [satputr] *adj* a noble son. "apjāsē mṛtāt satputrah."—gatha.

ਸਤਪੁਰਖ [satpurakh], ਸਤਪੁਰਖੁ [satpurakhu] *Skt* सत्यपुरुष *adj* a truthful person. "dhanu dhanu satpurakhu satiguru homara."—var vad *m* 4. 2 *n* an incarnation of truth and perfection; the eternal Being.

ਸਤਪੁਰੀਸ਼ [satpuri] seven pious cities of the Hindus namely Ayodhya, Mathura, Maya (Haridwar), Kashi, Kanchi (Conjeeveram), Avantika (Ujjayni), Dvaravati.<sup>1</sup> See ਬਹਿਲਸਤਿ

ਸਤ ਪੰਜ ਨਉ [sat pāj nau] See ਪੰਜ ਸਤ ਨਉ.

ਸਤ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹਨਿ [sat pravahnin], ਸਤ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹਨੀ [sat pravahni] *n* a river having one hundred streams; Satluj; the land by Satluj.—*sanama*.

ਸਤਬਚਨ [satbacan] *adj* a truthful utterance. 2 part alright ! yes sir ! word of address.

ਸਤਬਚਨੀਸ਼ [satbacnia] *adj* who agrees with everything you say; agreeable, sycophantic, credulous.

ਸਤਬ੍ਰਤ [satbrat] *Skt* सत्यव्रत *adj* truthful, righteous. "satṛ sarup sadēv satbrat."—33 saveye.

ਸਤਭਰਾਣੀ [satbharai] wife of Mehma, a jat of Khehra sub-caste, an ardent devotee of Guru

<sup>1</sup>ਭੋਯੋਯਾ ਸ਼ਬੁਰਾ ਸ਼ਕਾ ਕਾਸ਼ੀ ਕਵਯੁਧੀ ਭਵਨਿਕਾ। ਪੁਰੀ ਦਵਾਰਾਵਤੀ ਧੈਰ ਕਰੀਤਾ ਸੋਭਦਾਇਕਾ। 1—*txrath parajai*.

Nanak Dev, who served Guru Angad Dev as well. Per the Guru's direction, she daily cooked an unsalted and unleavened chapati weighing four ounces for Guru Angad Dev. This was the only food he took for twenty four hours. Some scribes have named her as Sabharai while the others have put her name as Virai.

ਸਤਭਾਉ [satbhau], ਸਤਭਾਇ [satbhai] *Skt* सद्भाव *n* a good intention. "karām dharam sājām satbhau."—*asa m 1*. "matr satbhai bhagatī gobīd."—*prabha m 1*. 2 recognition, existence. "sevak kē satbhai."—*ari m 5*. 3 full belief, factual truth. "agode satbhau na dīc, pichode akhīa kāmī na avc."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

ਸਤਭਾਮਨ [satbhaman], ਸਤਭਾਮ [satbhama] *सत्यमाता* daughter of Strajit and consort of Krishan upon whose bidding he brought Parijat from heaven. "satbhaman ko kabī syam bhāne jīh ko sab logan me jāe chayo."—*krisan*. "ghānsyam sath satbhama, tim milī rahit sukh dhama."—*GPS*.

ਸਤਭਿਕਿਆ [satbhikhia] *n* truthful alms, perfect alms; alms free from immoral desires such as obduracy, greed, hypocrisy, etc. "chadan bhojan na lelu satbhikhia."—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਸਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ [sat bhumika] See ਭੂਮਿਕਾ.

ਸਤਮ [satam] *Skt* सत्तम *adj* superb, excellent. "sadhu satam jāno."—*gatha*.

ਸਤਮਖ [satmakhi] a performer of one hundred yags; Indar. See ਸਤਕੁਤੁ.

ਸਤਮਨਤੁ [satmanyu] See ਸਤਮੰਨੁ.

ਸਤਮਾਸਾ [satmasa], ਸਤਮਾਹਾ [satmaha] *adj & n* born after seven months of pregnancy. 2 work to be completed in seven months.

ਸਤਮੁਖ [satmukh], ਸਤਮੁਖੀ [satmukhi] See ਸਤਮੁਖੀ. 2 *adv* in numerous ways.

ਸਤਮੋਰ [satmor] *Skt* सत्रमौलि *n* Bhaumasur the wearer of numerous crowns; one who had snatched crowns of numerous kings and put

them on his head. "jīh kud kilē satmor maryo."—*krisan*. See ਭੋਮਾਸੁਰ.

ਸਤਮੰਨੁ [satmānu] *Skt* सत्रमन्तु *n* performer of one hundred yags, Indar. See ਸਤਕੁਤੁ. "satmānu avilokyo jāb-hi."—*NP*. 2 *adj* choleric, wrathful. 3 *n* an owl.

ਸਤਰ [satar] 1 *✎* *n* a line. 2 a written line. 3 *Skt* सप्तति. seventy. 4 1 *✎* a curtain, See *Skt* फट्ठी. 5 *adj* private; concealed, secret. See ਸਤਰਿ. 6 *Skt* सत्तर superb, excellent.

ਸਤਰ ਦੇਇ [satar doī] See ਸਤਰਿਦੇਇ.

ਸਤਰਾਨਾ [satrana] *v* to fear, be frightened. 2 to be impatient, be agitated. 3 to be in a hurry.

ਸਤਰਿ [satarī] *Skt* सप्तति. seventy. 2 See ਸਤਰ 5. "satarī kaba ghā hi bhitari."—*asa kabir*.

ਸਤਰਿ ਸੈਇ [satarī sei] seventy hundred. "satarī sei sālār he jāe."—*bhar kabir*. Seventy thousand means numerous. In Islamic literature, it is also mentioned that God sends angels as warriors to assist his prophets. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਪਾਰਾ 4, ਸੂਰਤ ਆਲ ਇਮਰਾਨ 3, ਹੁਕੁਅ 13. See ਸਲਾਰ.

ਸਤਰਿਦੇਇ [sataridoī] *Skt* दिसप्तति. seventy two. "satarī doī bhāre smrit sarī."—*dhana namdev*. Seventy two main nerves recognised by the yogis through which the nam ras flows; the entire body.

ਸਤਰੂਪਾ [sarupa] *Skt* सत्रूप one who has innumerable forms, such as self-generated wife of Manu. According to the Purans, Brahma divided his body into two parts. From one part he created Manu and from the other Shatrupa. This couple then created the entire world. "purāb bidhi te manu satrupa. nar ity upjē gunan anupa."—*NP*. See ਮਨੁ.

ਸਤਰੋਹਣਿ [satrohāṇī] See ਸਪਤਨਾਹੀ ਚਕੁ.

ਸਤਰੰਜ [satarāṅ] 1 *✎* *n* ਸਤ (sea) ਰੰਜ (deliberation) a game that is played with lot of deliberation. It is a world famous game. Some scholars are of the view that the word originates in ਸਸਰੰਗ,

meaning six colours. So six types of men are there in chess (king, queen, bishop, knight, castle (rook) and pawn and the board has 64 boxes. On each side there are sixteen pieces. When the king reaches a stage where its movement is completely blocked, the game comes to end. "sotrāj bāṇ pākē nahī kaci ave sari."—asa m 1. See ਪੋਰੀ ਸਾਈ.

**ਸਤਰੰਜੀ** [sotrāji] *P* شُرَجِي *n* a carpet with boxes of chess shown on it. 2 These days thick floor coverings are also called sotrāji. "jāṁ aru sotrāji sāg."—GPS.

**ਸਤਲਜ** [satlaj] See ਸਤਲੁਝ.

**ਸਤਲਾਣੀ** [satlaṇi] a village situated at a distance of 12 kos to the east of Lahore. The sixth Guru visited this place. A devotee of the tenth Guru, Bhai Bulaka Singh, was the first headpriest of this gurdwara. Thereafter under the guidance of his son Bhai Basti Ram, a number of Singhs served here. From amongst the head priests, Bhai Kuma Singh was a pious man known for his noble deeds, who introduced great activity as well as prosperity in to this place. Bhai Vir Singh, popularly known as Nihang Singh and Dillitor Singh, was held in high esteem by the people of Majha and the governor of Punjab. Thereafter during the headship of Kirpa Singh, there was a change in tradition and he had to quit the headship. Now a committee manages its affairs. The railway station is known as Guruser Satlani. See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਸਤਲਾਣੀ.

**ਸਤਲੁਜ** [satloj] See ਸਤਲੁਝ.

**ਸਤਵ** [satav] *Skt* सुव *n* praise, appreciation, honour

**ਸਤਵਨ** [satvan] *Skt* सुवन *n* appreciation, commendation.

**ਸਤਵਾਹਨ** [satvahan] See ਸਾਨਿਵਾਹਨ.

**ਸਤਵਾਦੀ** [satvadi] *Skt* सत्यवादिन् *adj* truthful.

**ਸਤਵਾਰਾ** [satvara], **ਸਤਵਾੜਾ** [satvara] *n* a week.

**ਸਤਵੰਜਾ** [satvāja] fifty-seven.

**ਸਤਵੰਤ** [satvānt], **ਸਤਵੰਤਾ** [satvānta] *adj* celibate. 2 truthful, righteous.

**ਸਤਵੰਤਾਸਾਰਾ** [satvāntasara] *adj* who observes celibacy, a celibate. "sabh idri vasi karditho satvāntasara."—var maru 2 m 5

**ਸਤਾ** [sata] See ਸਤਹ and ਸੱਤਾ.

**ਸਤਾਉਣਾ** [satauna] *v* to make angry. 2 to irritate, harass. 3 to torment, torture. "jia jātu nā satavau go."—ram namdev.

**ਸਤਾਈ** [satai], **ਸਤਾਈਸ** [satais] twenty-seven.

**ਸਤਾਈਸ ਨਕਸ਼ਤਰ** [satais nakṣatr] See ਨਕਸ਼ਤਰ.

**ਸਤਾਸੀ** [satasi] eighty-seven.

**ਸਤਾਗਲ** [satagal] *Skt* सप्त-आयुलीक *n* a print of the hand upon a promissory note. See ਪੰਜਾ 5. "sac lahina kuṛ devṇa, khat satagal likh devaya."—BG

**ਸਤਾਗਮਿਨੀ** [satagamini] ਸਤਨਾਮ—sanama. See ਸਤਗਮਨਿ and ਸਤਨਾਮ.

**ਸਤਾਨ** [satān], **ਸਤਾਨਾ** [satāna], **ਸਤਾਨੀ** [satāni] *adj* strong, powerful. 2 ਤਨ (तन) *vr* means to expand, trust, protect etc. Hence ਸਤਾਨਾ means protective, trustworthy, commendable. "sāt hamari oṭ satāni."—sor m 5. "sac koṭ satāni nivṛt."—var ram 3. 3 *P* ਸਿਤਾ It means 'place' as well. "mārgastāni citi dhār."—s farid. 'Remember the cremation ground.'

**ਸਤਾਦਹ** [satadah] *P* , , *adj* short form of ਅਸਤਾਦਹ, standing, erect.

**ਸਤਾਨ** [satan] See ਸੈਤਾਨ. 2 *P* , , place.

**ਸਤਾਨਵਾਂ** [satanvā] *adj* seventy-ninth See ਅਵਾਨਿ ਅਨਤਰੇ

**ਸਤਾਨਵੇ** [satanve] ninety-seven. 2 in the 97<sup>th</sup> year. See ਅਵਾਨਿ ਅਨਤਰੇ.

**ਸਤਾਨਾ** [satana] See ਸਤਾਉਣਾ. "joh to ko dij ! kal sate he."—caritr 266.

**ਸਤਾਨਾਦ** [satanād] *Skt* सतानन्द *adj* who provides bliss to innumerable persons. 2 *n* son of Gautam through Ahalya who was the family priest of Raja Janak. 3 Brahma. 4 Vishnu

5 Krishan. 6 a chariot of Vishnu.

ਸਤਾਬ [satab] See ਸਿਤਾਬ.

ਸਤਾਬਦ [satabad] *Skt* ਸਤਾਬਦ *adj* century. one hundred years.

ਸਤਾਰ [satar] See ਸਿਤਾਰ. 2 *A* *adj* who shields; who saves from exposure. "siphat kahar satar he sahib ki dohi."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* ਜਤਾਰ having one hundred teeth, sudarshan cakr. 4 thunderbolt, Indar's mallet.

ਸਤਾਰਾ [satara] See ਸਿਤਾਰਾ.

ਸਤਾਰਾਂ [satarā] seventeen.

ਸਤਾਰਾਂ ਦੇਵਰਾ [satarā devta] See ਵੈਦਿਕ ਦੇਵਤੇ.

ਸਤਾਵਨ [satavan] fifty seven. 2 *v* to torment, torture. "moko kaha satavhu bar bar?"—*basāt kabir*.

ਸਤਿ [satī] *n* at some place in Gurbani ( *f* ) has been used in place of ਸਤ as, for example, ਸਤਿ is written in place of ਸਤਰ. See ਸਤ and ਸਤਰ. the incarnation of truth; God. "satī namu karta purakhū."—*japu*. 2 truth. "apī satī kia sēbh satī."—*sukhmani*. 3 faith. "īsu gur ko chadan bhojan paṭ paṭbhar bahu bidhi satī karī mukhi sōc-hu."—*mala m 4*. 4 *adj* superb. "dur karē satī bed rog sōnīpat ko."—*krīsar*. 5 *n* power, authority. "gurumatī satī kar cōcal acal bhāe."—*BGK*. 6 real knowledge, awareness of reality. "na satī mud mudai kesi, na satī parīa des phir-hi."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 7 *part* real, accurate, befitting. "jo kīchu karē satī karī manhu."—*sar m 4*.

ਸਤਿਆ [satia] *n* power, authority. 2 *adj* true.

ਸਤਿ ਆਦਿ [satī adi] *sen* a virtue such as truth. "satī adi bhav ratō."—*guj jēdev*

ਸਤਿ ਸਬਦ [satī sabad] *n* the initiatory mantr from a spiritual preceptor. "satī sabad de mukat karaya."—*BG*. 2 true advice from a spiritual mentor. 3 *adj* true dictum.

ਸਤਿ ਸਰੂਪ [satī sarup] *n* incarnation of truth — God. "satī sarupu rīde jini mania."

—*sukhmani*.

ਸਤਿਸੰਗ [satīsāṅg] See ਸਤਸੰਗ.

ਸਤਿਸੰਗਤਿ [satīsāṅgati] See ਸਤਸੰਗਤਿ. "so satīsāṅgati janiye jahā vivek vicar."—*gurusobha*. 2 See ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗ.

ਸਤਿਸੰਧ [satīsādh] See ਸਤਸੰਧ.

ਸਤਿ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਕਾਲ [satī sri akal] *sen* It is a religious salutation of the Sikhs. It means truthful and eternal is the Lord. These auspicious words are uttered at the beginning of all functions, especially towards the end of the congregation, at the time of a march and also while beheading an animal with one stroke. Some people greet each other with this salutation, whenever they meet but it is not proper to use Sat Sri Akal in place of Vahguru ji ki fatak.

ਸਤਿਕ [satik] See ਸਤਕ 2-3.

ਸਤਿ ਕਰਤਾਰ [satī kartar] One who is, was and will be omnipresent; the Creator.

ਸਤਿਕਾਰਿ [satīkarī] *adv* with due deference, out of devotion. "īsu gur kau chadan bhojan paṭ paṭbhar bahu bidhi satī karī mukhi sōc-hu."—*mala m 4*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰ [satīgur] See ਸਤਗੁਰ. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "satīgur bāj-hu guru nahī koi, nigure ka hē nau bura."—*asa paṭi m 3*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰੈ [satīgurae] See ਸਤਗੁਰ ਏ. "satīgurae namah."—*sukhmani*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦਿ [satīgur pāsadi], ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [satīgur prāsadi] *adv* with the grace of Guru Nanak Dev. "satīgur pāsadi pāmpadu para."—*saveye m 4 ke*. 2 *adj* true, spiritual and merciful preceptor.—*prāsadin*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰਿ [satīguri] true spiritual guide. "satīguri sōcū dīṭāia."—*var sri m 3*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [satīguru] See ਸਤਗੁਰ. "īsumīlīe mānī hoi anōd so satīguru kahīe."—*gāu m 4*. "nanak satīguru esa jānīe so sēbhse lāe mīlāi jū."—*sri m 1, jogīdārī*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ ਸੰਤ [satiguru sāt] *n* a guru embodying tranquility: Guru Nanak Dev. 2 a true disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. "satiguru sāt mik sātī paie."—sarā m 4.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ ਪੁਰਖੁ [satiguru purakhu] Guru Nanak Dev. "satiguru purakhu paia vadhbhagu."—asa m 4.

ਸਤਿਨਾਮ [satinap] *n* recitation of the Nam. 2 recitation of the eternal Being, the incarnation of truth. 3 recitation of sapat-sati. See ਸਤਸਾਈ. "rārē nam satinap."—cādi 1.

ਸਤਿਜੁਗ [satijug] See ਸਤਜੁਗ and ਯੁਗ.

ਸਤਿਨਾਮ [satinam], ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ [satinamu] *n* the initiatory mantr of Gurmat which holds that, He the Creator is, was and will be omnipresent. "kirtam nam kathe tere jihva satinamu tera para purabla."—maru solhe m 5. "satinamu prabhu ka sukh-dai."—sukhmani. 2 *adj* truth is whose name.

ਸਤਿ ਨਿਰਤਿ [sati nirati] *Skt* सत्यवृत्ति *n* business, trade. This epithet is given to it because trade is a mixture of truth and falsehood. See ਨਿਰਤਿ.

ਸਤਿ ਪਦਾਰਥ [sati padarath], ਸਤਿ ਪਦਾਰਥੁ [sati padarathu] *n* self-realisation. "manu tanu arapi dhare gur age sati padarathu pave."—asa m 5. 2 the Creator.

ਸਤਿਪੁਰਖੁ [satipurakhu] *n* the Creator. "satipurakhu jini jania satiguru tis ka nau."—sukhmani. 2 *adj* See ਸਤਪੁਰਖ. "satipurakhu satiguru pamesaru."—maru solhe m 5.

ਸਤਿਬਾਣੀ [satibanī] *n* hymns of Guru Granth Sahib. 2 *adj* Gurbani as expression of truth.

ਸਤਿਵਾਦੀ [sativadi] *adj* सत्यवादिन् truthful, righteous. "amritsarsatiguru sativadi."—guj m 4

ਸਤਿਵਿਸ਼ਵਸ [sativisvas] *Skt* सदिश्वस true faith; contrary to belief in falsehood. Assuming sugar to be sand is faith in falsehood, and to consider sugar as sugar is true faith. See विश्वास.

ਸਤਿਵੰਤ [sativāt] See ਸਤਵੰਤ.

ਸਤੀ [sati] *adj* true form, eternal "guri namu dīrāia harī harī namu harī sati."—vad chāt m 4. 2 who always speaks the truth, who has forsaken falsehood. See ਮੁਖਤਾ. "mukh ka sati."—ratanmala bāno. 3 charitable, magnanimous. "satia manī sātokhu upje deñe ke vicari."—var asa m 1. 4 contented. "asōkh sati asōkh dataru."—japu 5 *n* *F3* wife. "gautam sati sīla nistari."—g3d namdev. 'Gautam's wife; Ahalya.' 6 *Skt* सती a woman faithful to her husband. "bin sat sati hori kase nari."—gau kabir. "bhi so satīā jāniani sīl sātokhi rāhāni."—var suhi m 3. 7 a woman who on account of her resolve intentionally dies with her dead husband. "satīā sāt tobhri toe."—BG According to the Hindu scriptures, the performance of sati is considered a virtuous deed. There is a mention in the fourth chapter of Parashar Simriti that a woman performing sati alongwith her husband lives in heaven for the number of years her husband has hair on his body. Similar is a dictum in the fourth chapter of Daksh Simriti. However in Guru Granth Sahib (Gurbani), this practice is condemned. "satia ehi nē akhiani jo māria jagi jālāni, nanak satia jāniani ji birhe coj marāni."—var suhi m 3.

With inspiration drawn from Raja Ramnohan Roy, the founder of Brahm Samaj, Lord William Bentick introduced a law on 7<sup>th</sup> of December 1829 banning the practice of sati. This law came into force in Punjab and Rajputana in 1847.

8 daughter of Daksh, wife of Mahadev. There is a story in Devi Bhagwat Division 7, chapter 30 and in Kalika Puran that, Sati finding her husband suffer insults at the hands of her father, jumped into the yag kund (pit) and breathed her last, Shiv destroyed his yag and out of affection took out her dead body



from the fire pit, placed it on his shoulder and started wandering day and night. Seeing the deplorable plight of the dead body of Sati, Vishnu with his Sudarshan Chakar cut the corpse into pieces. Wherever the pieces of Sati fell, they became places of pilgrimage. The place where the tongue fell, came to be known as Jwalamukhi, where eyes dropped was known as Naina Devi. There is a mention in Tantarchuramani that Sati's limbs fell at 51 places. All those places are called "devi piths". 9 *Skt* ਸਤੀ (ਸਤਿਨ੍) a group or bundle of one hundred.

ਸਤੀਵ੍ [sativ] *Skt* *n* the state of being faithful to one's husband.

ਸਤੀਰ [satir] See ਸਹਤੀਰ

ਸਤੀ ਰੰਨੀ ਘਰੇ ਸਿਆਪਾ [sati rāni ghare siapa] -*sva m* 1. 'There is always wailing where reside too-many women. It means in the households of the corrupt, there is always trouble brewing up amongst women. 2 With seven wives around, there should have been comfort in the home, instead constant wailing prevails there. 3 five sense organs, avarice and jealousy are always at war.

ਸਤ੍ [satu] *n* truth. "satjugi satu teta jagi."-*gau ravidas*. 2 See ਸ੍, ਸ੍ਰ, ਸ੍ਰਿਤਿ, ਜਸ. "satu prag[io ravi loi."-*saveye m* 2 *ke*. 'Let your glory be known in heaven'. 3 *Skt* ਸਤ੍ a donation. "sati pap kari satu kamahi."-*var ram* 1 *m* 1. 'Good people indulge in charity after committing sins.'

ਸਤੁਤਿ [satuti] *Skt* स्तुति *n* praise, honour, appreciation. "simrat satuti bakhan."-*NP*

ਸਤੁਤਿ ਵਾਜਨ ਨਿੰਦਾ [satuti vya nida] See ਉਸਤਤਿ ਵਾਜਨ ਨਿੰਦਾ and ਵਾਜਨਨਿੰਦਾ

ਸਤੁਰ [satur] See ਸਤੁਰ.

ਸਤੁਲ [satul] *adj* equal, even. "ekse satul hē." *NP*.

ਸਤੁਵਾ [satuva], ਸਤੁਆ [satua] *Skt* सवृत् *n* satvu;

pounded flour of parched oats, mixed with sugar or salt and made tender with water is eaten then. "le satua pati or sidhai."-*caritr* 89.

ਸਤੁਤ [satut] *P* ستر *n* a mulberry of good quality, grafted mulberry. 2 a special type of mulberry, of which the fruit is sweet-sour and high quality syrup is prepared from it. *L* Morus Atropurpurea.

ਸਤੁਨ [satun] *P* ستون *n* a pillar, column.

ਸਤੁਪ [satup] *Skt* स्तूप *n* a top knot of the hair. 2 a pinnacle at the top of a temple. 3 a temple's minaret glorifying someone (kiratisatābh).

ਸਤੁਯਮਨ [satuyman] *Skt* सतुयमान *adj* praised, applauded. "hoy satuyman cal avat."-*GPS*.

ਸਤ੍ਏ [satē] *adj* in the form of incarnation of truth. "beni ta sāgamu sat satē."-*dhana chāt m* 1.

'Absolute truth is a confluence.' 2 See ਸਤੋਯ. ਸਤੋਇ [satēi], ਸਤੋਈ [satēi], ਸਤੋਯ [satēy] *Skt* सै *n* theft. "pād it pahru kar-hi satēi."-*NP*.

ਸਤ੍ਏ [satē] Satta (did), See ਸੱਤਾ 4.

ਸਤ੍ਯਗੁਣ [satogun] *n* ਸਤ੍ਯਗੁਣ the first of the three elements of illusion, functioning to impart peace, compassion, charity, forgiveness and happiness, etc.

ਸਤ੍ਯ [satābh], ਸਤ੍ਯਾ [satābha] *Skt* सत्य *n* a pillar, column. 2 stationary, immobile. "bhayo satābha calat na pag."-*GPS*. 3 the act of being stationary.

ਸੱਤ [satt] See ਸਤ, ਸਤਿ and ਸਤ੍ਯ. 2 seven. 3 In Sastammamala the scribe has written ਸੱਤ for ਸ੍ਰਤ at a number of places as in "sabh arjān ke nam le satt sabad pundehu."-145. It should be: arjān sut. 'Arjun's charioteer - Krishan.' See ਸੱਤਰਿ

ਸੱਤ ਅਜੁਬੇ [satt ajube] These are so often mentioned in books of history. For the interest of the readers, these are listed here :

(a) Seven wonders of the world (old):



- (1) Pyramids of Egypt. These are more than five thousand years old;
- (2) Hanging gardens of Samiramis in Babylon;
- (3) The Temple of Diana at Ephesus;
- (4) The Statue of Zeus. by Pheidias, at Athens;
- (5) Mausolcum at Halicarnassus;
- (6) Colossus at Rhodes;
- (7) Pharos' Light house at Alexandria.
- (b) Seven wonders of the world (new):
- (1) Stonehenge in Salisbury Plain in England,
- (2) Catacombs of Alexandria;
- (3) The Great Wall of China (See ਗਰਕਾ ਦੀਵਾਰ);
- (4) Leaning Tower of Pisa;
- (5) Porcelain Temple in China;
- (6) Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople;
- (7) Colosseum at Rome.

ਸੱਤ ਸਤਾਈ ਚੋਦਰ ਚਾਰ [satt satai cōdah car] —*ratnamala bāno* seven saints, twenty seven planets, fourteen disciplines of knowledge and four salvations.

ਸੱਤ ਸੁਹਾਗਣੀ [satt suhaganī] wives of seven rishis. See ਸਪਤ ਰਿਖੀ. seven such women whose husbands are alive, assembled at the time of a marriage.

ਸੱਤ ਸੁਧਾ [satt sudhā] *n* seven senses. "dhiray buddhi bibek bal gati miti asarbat. sikh na dāx turkan ki bhul gei sudh sat."—*PP*.

ਸੱਤ ਸੁਰ [satt sur] See ਸਤ ਸੁਰ, ਸੁਰ and ਸੁਰ.

ਸੱਤ ਕੁਕਰਮ [satt kukaram] seven malpractices mentioned in the nogam chapter of Nirukat arē — theft, adultery, killing a Brahman, foeticide, drinking, repeated doing of evil deeds and falsely implication of some one in a crime. 2 Seven deadly sins. See ਪਾਪ.

ਸੱਤ ਧਾਰਾ [satt dhara] See ਸਪਤਧਾਰਾ.

ਸੱਤ ਪੁਰੀਆਂ [satt puriā] See ਸਤਪੁਰੀਆਂ.

ਸੱਤ ਪੰਜ ਨੌਂ ਲੱਗਾ ਰੱਖਣ [satt pāj nō lagga rakkhan] —*ratnamala bāno* SEVEN: "mat pita guru ki jahal sati tap gunnigreh, kripa sarab par sapt hē ālar tirath deh."

FIVE: "yat śāti sātōkh ju dharm or virag nāmratavan, kam krodh aru lobh moh ko sahxt hōkar karē so han."

NINE: *navdhabhakti*. See ਨਵਧਾਰਗਤਿ.

ਸੱਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ [satt bhumika] See ਸਪਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ

ਸੱਤਮ [sattam] See ਸਤਮ.

ਸੱਤਰ [sattar] seventy.

ਸੱਤਰਿ [sattari] In Shastarnammala some scribe has written ਸੱਤਰਿ in place of ਸੁਤਰਿ (ਸੁਤ-ਅਰਿ) as in "durjodhan ke nam le āt sabad arī dehu, anuj ucar sattari ucar nam bañ lakh lehu." —155. Duryodhan's enemy Bhimsen, his younger brother Arjun, his charioteer's enemy an arrow. The death of Krishan, Arjun's charioteer was caused by an arrow.

ਸੱਤ ਰਿਖੀ [satt rikhi] See ਸਪਤਰਿਖੀ.

ਸੱਤ ਲਾਟਾ [satt lata] seven flames of fire — kali, karali, manojva, lohita, dhumravarna, ugra and dipta.

ਸੱਤ ਲੋਕ [satt lok] See ਚਉਦਹਿ ਲੋਕ.

ਸੱਤਾ [satta] *Sk* सत्ता *n* being, existence. 2 recognition, presence. 3 power, authority. 4 brother of Balwand, a rabab player in the service of Guru Arjun Dev. "danuj satiguru bhavsi so sate danu."—*var ram* 3.

Once it so happened that both the brothers became so greedy and arrogant that they stopped performing Kirtan. When they did not resume their job at the instance of the devotees, the benevolent Guru himself went to bring them. They not only insulted the Guru but also spoke ill of Guru Nanak Dev. The result was that they were dismissed from service and got afflicted with leprosy. Ultimately Bhai Ladha, the altruist, sought

forgiveness for them. See ਭਾਈ ਲੱਖਾ.

They composed the third var in Ramkali rag. "ramkali ki var rai balvāḍī tatha sate dūmī akhi."

ਸੱਤਾਸੱਤ [sattasatt] truth and falsehood. "likh-  
iye sattasatt vicara."-NP

ਸੱਤੁ [sattu] See ਸਤ੍ਰਾ.

ਸੱਤੇ ਰੋਹਣਿ [satte rohaṇī] See ਸਪਤਨਾਤੀ ਚਕੁ.

ਸਤ੍ਰ [saty] *Skt* सत्य *n* God, the Creator; the eternal One. 2 an era of truth. 3 a promise. 4 a thesis, essence. 5 the highest i.e. the seventh region. 6 truth, as opposed to falsehood. 7 *adj* real, exact, factual.

ਸਤ੍ਰਸੱਧ [satysādh] *Skt* *adj* one who makes a true promise, and fulfills it. 2 *n* a king. See ਚੋਪਈ.

ਸਤ੍ਰਕਰਤਾਰ [satykartar] See ਸਤਿਕਰਤਾਰ.

ਸਤ੍ਰਪ੍ਰਤਿਗ੍ਯ [satypratigy] *Skt* *adj* one who makes a true promise.

ਸਤ੍ਰਭਾਮਾ [satybhama] See ਸਰਭਾਮਾ and ਪਾਰਜਾਤੁ.

ਸਤ੍ਰਵਤੀ [satyvatī] *n* Vasuraj's (uparicar) daughter, born of a fish, hence her name was Machhodari (Matsyodari). Rishi Prashar was enamoured of her beauty, had sexual intercourse with her and a son named Krishan Dvaipayana (later on named as Vyas) was born. King Santanu married her and his two sons namely Vicitrvirya and Chitrangad were born. It is mentioned in Mahabharat that she gave out the smell of a fish but with the grace of rishi Prashar her body began to emit fragrance spreading to a distance of four kos. Hence her name Yojangandha. See ਰਿਚੀਕ.

ਸਤ੍ਰਵਾਦੀ [satyvadi] See ਸਤਵਾਦੀ.

ਸਤ੍ਰ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ [saty visvas] See ਸਤਿ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ.

ਸਤ੍ਰ ਵ੍ਰਤ [saty vrat] See ਸਤ੍ਰਵ੍ਰਤ. 2 *n* a Surajvanshi king, who was the father of Harishchandar. He is also known as Trishanku.

ਸਤ੍ਰਾ [satya] See ਸੱਤਾ. 2 *Skt* truth, veracity. 3 Durga. 4 Sita.

ਸਤ੍ਰਾਨ੍ਰਿਤ [satyanrit] truth and falsehood. 2 business and trade.

ਸਤ੍ਰਾਰਥ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [satyarath prakas] a book written by Acharya Sadhu Dayanand of Arya Samaj. It has twelve parts, containing twelve rules relating to Arya Samaj. All other religions are condemned in it. Its first edition was published in 1874 AD

ਸਤ੍ਰੀ [satyā] *Skt* In Chhandogya Upnishad part 3, sub-part 8, it is stated that the three words ਸਤ੍ਰ-ਤਿ-ਯੰ combine to signify unity of the eternal and the mortal. 2 incarnation of truth, true. "sadh sāg sanch satyā."-sahas *m* 5.

ਸਤ੍ਰ [satr] *Skt* *n* wealth. 2 a house. 3 a true rhythm. 4 an eternal feast 5 yag. "kahū satrī satr katha kathanā."-gyan. 6 a fraud, deception. 7 a forest. 8 an enemy. See ਸੁਆਨ ਸਤ੍ਰ. See ਸਤ੍ਰ. 9 See ਸਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਸਤ੍ਰਣਿ [sattrāṇī], ਸਤ੍ਰਣੀ [sattrāṇī], ਸਤ੍ਰਣੀ [sattrāṇī] *n* an enemy's army.-sanama.

ਸਤ੍ਰਾਜਿਤ [satrajit] *n* son of Nighan Yadav. Pleased with him, the sun gifted him the syamātak gem. See ਸਤਧਨੁ and ਸਰਭਾਮਾ. "satrajit lakh bhed nahī."-krīśan. In Dasam Granth, Arijit and Aranjit are mentioned as its synonyms.

ਸਤ੍ਰਾਤਕਰ [satrātkar] *n* the destroyer of the enemy, a sword. "kavcātak satrātkar."-sanama.

ਸਤ੍ਰੀ [satri] an enemy. "karta vadh satri."-krīśan. "satre khaggh khyata."-ramav. 2 *Skt* सत्रिन्, *adj* who performs a yag. 3 *n* an ambassador, envoy.

ਸਤ੍ਰੁ [satru] *Skt* शत्रु *n* an enemy "satru dahan harinamu kahan."-guj *m* 5.

ਸਤ੍ਰੁਹਾ [satruha], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਹੰਤਾ [satruhanta], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਘਨ [satrugghan], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਘੁ [satrugghn], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਬਿਦਾਰ [satrubidar], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਵਿਦਾਰ [satruvidar] *adj* who destroys the enemy. 2 *n* younger brother of Lachhman, who was the son of Dashrath from

Sumitra. "milyo sätruhāta."—*ramav.* "bharat lacchman sätruhāda."—*VN.* 3 Shatrughan, a demon who was a commander of Ravan. 4 In Sastarnammala the arrow is described as ਸਤ੍ਰੁਹ. "nam sätruha ke säthe."—238.

ਸਤ੍ਰੇਨ [sätren] Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word for 'quickly'. "prapet jyō avilāb ko badhat belx sätren."—*NP* 2 *Skt* सट्टैट, one who loves his wife dearly.

ਸਤ੍ਰ [satv] *Skt* n existence, being. 2 sum and substance, gist. 3 attachment. 4 truth. 5 pregnancy. 6 determination. 7 a living being. ਸਤ੍ਰੁਰ [sätvar] *Skt* adv hurriedly, hastily. 2 adj being in haste.

ਸਥ [sath] with, company. See ਸਥੁ. 2 n a place where people assemble. 3 the place where village council or panchayat meets. 4 an assembly, meeting. "ādha jhagra ādhi sathē."—*var sar m 1.* 5 *Skt* स्थ adj who or that stays. This word is used at the end of a word as in ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਥ or ਮਾਯਾਸਥ etc. 6 ਸਹਸਥ ਸਥ is also the short form of ਸਹਸਥ, ਸਹਸਥ, i.e. sitting together. ਸਾਥੀ is transformation of the same.

ਸਥਈ [sathai] See ਸਥਾਈ. 2 a companion, an associate.

ਸਥਈਆ [sathāia] adj situated. 2 a companion. "sath lae ju sathāia."—*cāḍi 1.*

ਸਥਰ [sathar], ਸਥਰੁ [satharu] See ਸਥਰ. "yarte da sanū sathar cōga."—*hājare 10.* 2 ਸ-ਥਿਰਾ to sit determinedly on the ground for achieving something. "beṭha satharu ghatx."—*m 1 bāna.*

ਸਥਲ [sathal] *Skt* स्थल n place. 2 dry land, desert.

ਸਥਾਈ [sathai] *Skt* स्थायिन् adj permanent, lasting, stable. 2 n a refrain.

ਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ [sathai bhav] n This (enduring emotion) is one, upon which the sentiment is based, as *srīgar* (eroticism) is based on *rati*, *hasy* (humour) on *hasi* (laughter), *kāruṇa* (pathos) on *śok* (grief), *rudar* (ferocity) on

*krodh* (anger), *vir* (heroism) on *utsāh* (inspiration), *bhayanak* (dreadfulness) on *bhe* (fear), *bibhṭas* (abhorrence) on *galanx* (nausea), *adbhut* (marvel) on *herani* (astonishment) and *śāt* (tranquil) is based on *śāti* (peace).

ਸਥਾਨੁ [sathanu], ਸਥਾਨੁ [sathanu] *Skt* स्थान adj steady; situated. 2 n Shiv. 3 stake, a big wooden peg. 4 a stump. "thit sathanu jesa."—*NP.*

ਸਥਾਨ [sathan] n a place.

ਸਥਾਨੀ [sathani] स्थानिन् adj who owns a place. 2 related to a place.

ਸਥਾਰ [sathar] *Skt* स्फार n a heap. 2 stock of harvested crop. 3 a bare ground, vacant land. "kar sathar tahx te cāl ae."—*GPS.*

ਸਥਾਵਰ [sathavar] See ਅਸਥਾਵਰ.

ਸਥਿਰ [sathir] See ਅਸਥਿਰ and ਸਿਥਰ.

ਸਥੁ [sathu] S assembly, gathering. 2 company. "ridhx aru sidhx na choḍax sathu."—*saveye m 4 ke.* See ਸਥ.

ਸਥੂਲ [sathul] See ਅਸਥੂਲ.

ਸਥੋਈ [sathoi] adj स्थਾਇਨ੍ permanent. "rōg majṭh da sada sathoi."—*BG* 2 a companion, associate. "sathol sārēb sath ka."—*kalki.*

ਸਥੋਡਲ [sathādāl] *Skt* स्थण्डिल n a platform, dais. "karhu sathādāl kitāk utāg."—*GPS.*

ਸਥੰਭ [sathābh] *Skt* स्तम्भ n a pillar, column. 2 inertia. 3 the act of stopping.

ਸਥੰਭਨ [sathābhan] See ਅਸਥੰਭਨ.

ਸੱਥ [sath] See ਸਥ. 2 part company, meeting. "kāhi koth tix sath."—*ramav.*

ਸਦ [sād] adv always, ever. "sād suṇda sād vekhda."—*asa a m 3.* 2 n a word, sound. 3 a precept. 4 a call, shout. "suṅke sād mahi da mehi paṇi ghah mutone."—*dāsamgrāth.* 5 a Punjabi song. It does not have a specific type of metre. Sung in a prolonged loud voice, it is a fond song of the rural folk. Various forms of metre are used in *sad*. "sundar" *sad* in Guru

Granth Sahib, which is in Ramkali Rag, has six lines and is a variant of hullaś metre. Its first line has 23 matras, the second line has 25, the next four lines have 28 matras each and the last part of the second line, by a 'lion's back glance' maxim (sīghavalokan nyay) forms the beginning of the third line.

Example:

jagdata sor bhagatvachal trihu lor jiu.  
gurusābad sāmavāe avro na jānē kot jiu,  
avro na jānē sād guru ke ek nam dhravhe,  
pārsadī nanak guru āgād pārampādvi pav-  
he. ...

(b) There is an irregular-lined "sād" in the Dasam Granth, which has three lines and every line has 29 matras ending with a yāgar, ੴ. The first pause is at the 17<sup>th</sup> matra and the second at the subsequent 12<sup>th</sup>.

Example:

sunke sād mahi da mehi, paṇi ghah mutone,  
kis hī nāl na rāia kai, kari ṣak payone,  
gaya phirak mila mitt mahi, tahi ṣukar  
kitone.

6 *Skt* सद् *vr* to go, march against, attack, call out, evoke, meet, overtake, climb, obey, clarify or purify. be at peace with oneself, keep company (of). 7 *مر* *P* a hundred. "bāihari guru apne diuhari sād var."—*var asa m 1*.

ਸਦ ਸਦ [sād sād], ਸਦਸਦ [sādsāda] *adv* at all times, daily. "amar bhāe sād sād hī jivhi."—*sukhmāni*. "sādsāda simrat by suami."—*dhana chāt m 5*.

ਸਦਸੰਗੀ [sādsāgi] *adj* ever accompanying, inseparable, "sātān bāihare jo prābhū ke sādsāgi."—*kāl m 5*. 2 a gentle companion.

ਸਦ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ [sād hajarā] *P* سدهزار *hundreds and thousands, lacs*. 2 *myriad*.

ਸਦਾ [sād-ha] *P* سده plural of ਸਦ. *hundreds, numberless, myriad*. 2 *Skt* one who performs a sacrificial rite, a sacrificer. 3 a member of

an assembly, society.

ਸਦਕਾ [sādka] *A* صدقة *n* a sacrifice. "bart bart jau sāt sādke."—*bavān*. 2 objects used in exorcising a spirit or for driving away sickness; charmed substances passed over or around a person's body; propitiatory offering. 3 an endowment, grant. "vāhguru tera sabb sādka."—*savrye m 4 ke*. "nigunū rakhilā sātān ka sādka."—*tukha chāt m 5*.

ਸਦਕਾਰ [sādkar], ਸਦਕਾਰ [sādkarā] *n* a virtuous act or action.

ਸਦਕਾਰੀ [sādkarī] *adj* who performs virtuous deeds. 2 *adv* by sacrifice, grace or charity. "rakh sāt sādkarī."—*sar m 5*. 'Protect by the grace of the saints'.

ਸਦਕੇਲਾ [sādkeḷa], ਸਦਕੇਲੀ [sādkeḷī] *adj* ever happy or delighted, always enjoying. "kāhu nanak guru the bujhāo prīt prābhū sādkeḷa."—*dhan m 5*. 2 always alone, solitary or unattached; ever free from worldly ties.

ਸਦਗਤਿ [sādgatī] *Skt* सद्गति *n* a superior state, happy condition. 2 *beatitude*.

ਸਦਗੁਰੂ [sādguru] See ਸਤਗੁਰੂ.

ਸਦਜੀਵਨ [sādjiṇan], ਸਦਜੀਵਨ [sādjiṇan] *n* eternal life; immortality. 2 noble or virtuous living. "sādjiṇan bhālō kāhāhi."—*sor kabir*. "sādjiṇan arjān amol."—*savrye m 5 ke*.

ਸਦਾਹਾਰਾ [sādāhara] *adj* who calls. 2 who summons. "sādāhara simri."—*sohila*.

ਸਦਾ [sādā], ਸਦਾ [sādā] *v* to summon, call.

ਸਦਨ [sādan] *Skt* *n* a place for sitting; a house. 2 a place. 3 water. 4 master.

ਸਦਬਾਰਗ [sādbarag] *P* سدهبرگ *n* a flower with one hundred petals; Indian marigold 2 See ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਦਭਾਉ [sādbhau], ਸਦਭਾਇ [sādbhāi], ਸਦਭਾਵ [sādbhav] See ਸਤ ਭਾਇ.

ਸਦਮ [sādam] *Skt* सद्मन् *n* a resting place, house. "nāu rakho sādā nīj sādma."—*NP* 2 a battle, war.

ਸਦਮਾ [sādma] *A* صدمه *n* a shock, collision. 2 a

loss, damage. 3 anger, grief.

ਸਦਰ [sadar] *A* صدر *n* a heart. 2 a breast, chest. 3 a beginning. 4 the highest officer or chief of a district. 5 a prominent area of a city where government offices and courts, etc. are located. 6 a president of a meeting or assembly. 7 *adv* on; above; over.

ਸਦ ਰਹਮਤ [sad rahmat], ਸਦ ਰਹਮਤਿ [sad rahmatī] *P* صد رحمت a hundred blessings (from heaven), compassion. 2 applause. "sad rahmat tere var kau."—*cāḍī* 3.

ਸਦਰੀ [sadri] *A* صدري a garment for the chest; jacket, vest.

ਸਦਰੰਗ [sadrāṅ] *n* eternal joy, pleasure or ecstasy. 2 a bard who eulogised the Sikh Gurus.

ਸਦਰੰਗਿ [sadrāṅi] always or ever with pleasure. "sadrāṅi sahajī kəlu ucre jāsu jəpou ləhne rasan."—*savēye m* 2 *ke*. 2 *adj* of eternal joy.

ਸਦਵਾਹਿ [sadvau] *adj* always flowing, moving. 2 *n* air. 3 See ਪਵਨ ਵਾਹਿ.

ਸਦਰਾ [sadra] See ਸਦ. 2 a song of praise or triumph, psalm. "tera sadra sunije bhai ! je ko bahe elai."—*suhi m* 1. 3 a cry or call for help; a humble appeal (for protection, justice, etc.) 4 summons. "sadre ae tina jania."—*vaḍ m* / *alahnia*. 5 soon; immediately; without delay. "pich-hu rati sadra nam khasam ka lehi."—*maru m* 1.

ਸਦਾ [sada] *part* always, ever. "sada sada atam pəgasu."—*asa m* 5. 2 *A* صد *n* a sound, word. 3 a mendicant's blessing or benediction. 4 a cry or call for help; a humble appeal (for protection or justice). "reḍ dīnas dui sade pae."—*basāt m* 4. See ਸੈਦਾ.

ਸਦਾਉਣਾ [sadauna] *v* to be called, to send for, to pronounce. 2 to be sent or asked for, send order through somebody. "kalau masajni kia sadare?"—*var sri m* 3. "why ask for a pen and inkpot?"

ਸਦਾਸਿਵ [sadaśiv] *n* the ever beneficent or benevolent supreme Being. "mahadev ko kahit sada śiv. nirākar ka cinat nahī bhiv."—*cōpai*.

ਸਦਾ ਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ [sada suhagāṇi], ਸਦਾ ਸੁਹਾਗਿਨਿ [sada suhagāni], ਸਦਾ ਸੁਹਾਗਿਨ [sada suhagin] *adj* always married and unwidowed; who has never suffered the grief of widowhood.

ਸਦਾਸੁਖ [sadasukh], ਸਦਾਸੁਖ [sadasukhu] *n* perfect happiness, joy or bliss. "sadasukhu sace sabadī vicari."—*vaḍ m* 3

ਸਦਾਕਤ [sadakāt] *A* صداقت sincerity, candour.

ਸਦਾ ਕੌਰ [sada kor] Sada kunvari, daughter of Chandu, whom Guru Hargobind was to betroth. According to the request of the Sikhs from Delhi, Guru Arjan Dev however declined the vain person's offer. 2 Mother-in-law of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, mother of Maharani Matab Kaur. She was the widow of Sardar Gurbakhash Singh of the Kanhaia misl. After the death of her husband she headed the misl and earned a name through her valour and prudence. She used the power of her misl in support of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. But, in 1821, there developed a rift with her son-in-law and consequently, she lost her own territory. Her daughter Matab Kaur was the mother of Maharaja Sher Singh. 3 The daughter of raja Hamir Singh of Nabha, married to sardar Jai Singh, a nobleman of Batala.

ਸਦਾਗਤਿ [sadagati] *Skt n* air, wind.

ਸਦਾਗੁਲਾਬ [sadagulab] *n* an everblooming rose; the China rose. 2 *xa* an acacia tree.

ਸਦਾਗੁਲਾਬ ਦਾ ਮੁਖਮੰਜਣਾ [sadagulab da mukhmājṇa] *xa* an acacia twig used as a tooth brush.

ਸਦਾਚਾਰ [sadacar] *n* good manners or noble conduct, nice behaviour.

ਸਦਾਚਾਰਵੰਤ [sadacarvāt], ਸਦਾਚਾਰੀ [sadacari] *adj* well-behaved, virtuous.



**ਸਦਾਚਮ** [sādacham] *n* one who always preserves or protects; the famous physician Dhanvantri, who is said to have appeared from the churning of the ocean. "rogin janyo sādacham he."—*kṛisən*. 2 *adj* observing norms.

**ਸਦਾਨੰਦ** [sadanād] *n* eternal or everlasting happiness, spiritual bliss. 2 God, the Creator 3 Guru Nanak Dev. 4 *adj* always or eternally happy.

**ਸਦਾਬਰਤ** [sādabrət], **ਸਦਾਵਰਤ** [sādavrət] *n* daily routine. 2 practice of providing uninterrupted alms and food in charity. 3 *adj* observing unchanging routine.

**ਸਦਿ** [sadi] *adv* having called or summoned. "jini tera nam dhāia tin kau sadi mile."—*maru m 1*. 2 without delay, immediately. "ape deve sadi bulai."—*majh 3 m 3*.

**ਸਦਿਆਨਾ** [sadiana] *P* سادينا an enrapturing musical instrument. "baje sādān dār par sādiane."—*GPS*.

**ਸਦੀ** [sadi] *P* سدي *Skt* शताब्द *n* a period of one hundred years, century, centenary. 2 one hundred. For example — "do fi sadi" 'two per cent' and "vihvi sadi" 'the twentieth century.'

**ਸਦੀਦ** [sadiḍ] *A* شديد vehemently, severely.

**ਸਦੀਵ** [sadiṽ] *part* always, ever. See **ਕਦੀਵ**.

**ਸਦੁ** [sadu] See **ਸਦ** 5. 2 a word. "hau jiva sadu sunē."—*var kan m 4*. 3 of a mendicant's cry or call at the door of the householder asking for alms. "iki vāṅkhāḍi bes-hi jai sadu nā devhu."—*var mala m 1*. 4 a precept.

**ਸਦੁਪਦੇਸ਼** [sadupdeṣ] a precept, genuine teaching, proper advice.

**ਸਦੇਈ** [sadei] *v* will summon; call; summons. "nanak akhe gor sadei."—*sri m 1*.

**ਸਦੇਸਰਾ** [sadesra], **ਸਦੇਸਰੋ** [sadesro], **ਸਦੇਸਾ** [sadesa] *Skt* सै-दिस, सैदेस, *n* a message. "sunat sadesro priā grih sej vichai."—*suhi m 5*. "koi ai sadesa dei prabh kera."—*bīla 3 m 4*.

**ਸਦੇਹ** [sadeh] See **ਸੰਦੇਹ**. 2 *Skt* *adv* ਸ (with) ਦੇਹ

(body), alongwith or together with the body. "sadeh surag ko gayo."—*GPS*.

**ਸਦੇਰੇ** [sadere] *part* always, ever. "sati guru sev din rai sadere."—*maru solhe m 5*

**ਸਦੈਵ** [sadev] See **ਸਦੀਵ**.

**ਸਦੋਹ** [sadoh] *Skt* सदैह *adj* all, entire, whole, complete. 2 completely, entirely. "jāyṯi saccidanād sadohā."—*NP*.

**ਸਦੈ** [sada] See **ਸਦੀਵ**. 2 at once, immediately. See **ਸਦਰ**. "sado sis kapyo."—*gyan*.

**ਸੱਦ** [sadd] See **ਸਦ** and **ਸਦੁ**. 2 a word, sound. "bhayo sadd evā, haryo nirdhevā."—*VN*

**ਸੱਦਾ** [sadda] *ਕਰਮ* to call. See **ਸਦਾ**.

**ਸੱਦਾ** [sadda] *n* an invitation. 2 a message. 3 a cry or call for help, humble appeal (for protection or justice). 4 a caller, messenger.

**ਸੱਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ** [sadda sīgh] See **ਬਖ਼ੁਰਖ਼ਾਨਾ**. 2 a Nirmala ascetic who was very learned. He lived mostly in Kashi. He wrote. "Advaitasiddhi" an abtruse book on Vedānta and Sugamsar Chandarika.

**ਸੱਦੂ** [saddu] a rabab player who was the brother of ਮੱਦੂ (Maddu). Accompanied by his brother, he used to perform kirtan in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. "saddu maddu asa var. kirtan karte rag sudhar."—*GPS*.

**ਸਦਰ** [sady] *Skt* सद्यस् *adv* at once, immediately, instantly. 2 today itself. 3 *n* Shiv.

**ਸਦਰਦਲ** [sadyphal] an instant reward.

**ਸਦਯਾਨਾ** [sadyana] See **ਸਦਿਆਨਾ**

**ਸਦਯੋ** [sadyō] See **ਸਦਰ**.

**ਸਦ੍ਰਿਸ** [sadrīs] *Skt* सदृश *adj* looking alike, resembling, similar, equal. "kur kupatta sadris kutā."—*GPS*.

**ਸਧੁਰਾ** [sadhura] See **ਸਿੰਦਰੁਰਾ** and **ਸੰਧੂਰੀਆ**.

**ਸਧਾਇਆ** [sadhāia] *adj* who is accomplished or adept in religious exercise; who performs a religious practice. "sadhna sadhāia."—*gyan*.

**ਸਧਨ** [sadhən] *n* ਸ-ਧਨ a rich, wealthy or moneyed person.



**ਸਧਨਾ** [sadhna] He was a butcher, resident of Sehvan (Sindh). Blessed with the company of those having self-realisation, he obtained the gift of love for and devotion to God. He was a contemporary of Namdev. His tomb is situated near Sirhind. The bani of this Bhagat is recorded in Guru Granth Sahib. "ausar laja rakhi lehu sadhna jenu tora."—*brla*. 2 *v* to complete, to accomplish, to be served (a purpose). 3 skilled, adept or trained (in).

**ਸਧਨੁ** [sadhnu] with or having a bow.

**ਸਧਰ** [sadhar] See ਸਧਾਰ.

**ਸਧਰਨਾ** [sadharna] *Skt* संहर्ण to destroy. "apī upavan apī sadharna."—*brla m* 5. 2 short for ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ-ਕਰਨਾ.

**ਸਧਾ** [sādha] *Skt* reverential belief, faith. "sej sadha sahrj chavanu."—*saveye m* 4 *ke*. 'Devotion is the throne and knowledge is the canopy.' 2 *Skt* लुण slaked lime. "pan supari kathi milī rāg surāg sapurā sadha."—*BG*. 'The mixture of betel, palm, catechu and quicklime results in sanguinely red colour.'

**ਸਧਨ** [sadhan] the act of aiming at See ਸਧਨਾ. "an an surma sadhan ban dhavhi."—*kalki*

**ਸਧਾਰ** [sadhar] ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ with or having a base or foundation. "barasu piare manhi sadhare."—*mala m* 5. 'gladdening or delighting.' 2 a village in tehsil Jagraon of district Ludhiana. It is situated at a distance of about five miles to the south of Mullanpur railway station. At half a mile to the north of this village, there is a gurdwara, also known as 'Gurusar', raised in the memory of Guru Hargobind. This gurdwara has twenty bighas of land attached to it. A religious fair is held here on every full-moon day. A pair of garments of Guru Hargobind is preserved in the community centre of this village, which the Guru had gifted to a Sikh named Prema.

**ਸਧਾਰਣ** [sadharaṇ] a self-knowing, ardently

devoted follower of Guru Nanak Dev. "kamle! jahu sadharan sadna."—*NP*. 2 a blacksmith resident of Goindval, and a follower of Guru Amar Dev, who prepared wooden stairs for the well with steps leading into it. 3 a carpenter follower of Guru Arjan Dev, who constructed the building known as 'Guru Ke Mahil', in Kartarpur. 4 *v* to mend, correct, reform, improve. 5 to adopt, maintain. "garab nivarāṇ sarab sadharāṇ."—*maru solhe m* 5. 6 to provide with a base, or a support. "isu jan ke sāgi tarc sabhu koi so parvar sadharna."—*maru solhe m* 5. 7 See ਸਧਾਰਣ.

**ਸਧਾਰਨ** [sadharaṇ] See ਸਧਾਰਣ. *v* to provide with a base. "kalmal dāran manhi sadharan."—*dev m* 5. 2 See ਸਧਾਰਣ. "path sadharn jo nit kare."—*GPS*.

**ਸਧਾਰੀ** [sadhari] *adj* which provides with a base or support. "par-upkari sarab sadhari."—*dev m* 5.

**ਸਧਿਦਾ** [sadhida] *adj* effective, skilful. "siddhtai ko sadhida."—*gyan*.

**ਸਧੀ** [sādhi] *adj* with ਸੀ (intelligence); intelligent and understanding, wise. "sādhi sravgi bedbidya bicari."—*paras*.

**ਸਧੁਮ** [sadhūm] *adj* with smoke. 2 *n* fire.

**ਸਧਰ** [saddhar] *n* liking, taste 2 zest for eating. "ābā saddhar na lahe an ābaktiā je khae."—*BG*.

**ਸਧੂ** [saddhu] a devoted Sikh, resident of Lahore, at whose residence Guru Arjan Dev had stayed for some time. Summoning the Guru from there, Chandu incarcerated the Guru. "saddhu sikkh sa bharya prem kare man mahi."—*GPS*. 2 See ਸਧੂ.

**ਸਨ** [san] In Punjabi, it is the plural of ਸੀ. were; and in Lahindī Punjabi suffixed to words, it indicates the future tense. For example - jasan, kharasan etc. See ਖਰਸਨਿ, ਜਾਸਨਿ etc. 2 *Skt* सन् *vr* to give in charity, donate, serve, honour or

respect. 3 *Skt* *n* gain, profit. 4 *adj* old, ancient. 5 Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word at one place, for greasiness or oiliness (greasy substance-butter). "pe madh jayō sən hot sēdiv he."—*NP*. 6 *P* 𑂔 a colour. 7 a rule, a principle. 8 a spear, lance, javelin. 9 *A* 𑂔 a year (of a calendar); year (of Indian calendar). "sən nō sō ekanav ahi."—*masā*. 10 See ਸਨ. 11 *Pkt* part with, to, for. "tīh sən kəhyo prem ke sath."—*GPS*.

**ਸਨਉਦ** [sənaudh] *n* a region from Mathura-Bharatpur to Amarkot. 2 Sodhi family or lineage. 3 lineage of the Sanadhya Brahmins. See ਸਨੋਦ and ਸਨੋਦੀ.

**ਸਨਉਦੀ** [sənaudhi] *adj* of the Sanadhya lineage. "lahi ik ahi sēnaudhi brahmān. pādīt bado mahā bād guni jan."—*ajc sīgh rā*, 2 Sodhi. See ਸਨੋਦੀ.

**ਸਨਕ** [sanak] *Skt adj* old, ancient. 2 *n* eldest of the four spiritual sons of Brahma "sanak sanād āt nahī para."—*asa kabir*. 3 *Skt* शौनक a sage, son of Shaunak who was an Acharya of the Atharav Ved. Authored by him "br̥had-devta" is a famous book. He was a great grammarian. 4 a tome authored by 'Shaunak'. "sanak mahi pekhue nam ki namna sapat dipa."—*mala ravidas*.

**ਸਨਕਾਦਿ** [sənkadī], **ਸਨਕਾਦਿਕ** [sənkadik] *n* four spiritual sons of Brahma, namely, Sanak, Sanandan, Sanatan and Sanat Kumar. "br̥hmadik sēnkadik sēnak sēnādān sēnatan sēnatkumar tīn kau mahalu dūlbhavu."—*asa m 5*.

**ਸਨਕੇਸ** [sənkēs] *n* ਸਨਕ-ਈਸ਼. master or father of Sanak, Brahma. "sankes nādan pavhi nahī bhev."—*akal*.

**ਸਨਕੇਸ ਨੰਦਨ** [sənkēs nādan] son of Brahma. See ਸਨਕੇਸ.

**ਸਨਗਤ** [sangāt] See ਸੰਗਤ. "guru dayalu ki daya ke sangāt he."—*BG* 2 beatitude, emancipation.

**ਸਨੋਦ** [sanādḍh] See ਸਨਾਦ and ਸਨੋਦ. 2 Sodhi. "rakhiā lāj bāsē sanādḍhā."—*VN*

**ਸਨਤ** [sanat] *Skt adj* bent, inclined. 2 which produces a sound. 3 *Skt* सनत् *n* four faced Brahma. 4 *A* صنعة craft, handicraft, industry. **ਸਨਤ ਕੁਮਾਰ** [sanat kuar], **ਸਨਤ ਕੁਮਾਰ** [sanat kumar] son or sons of ਸਨਤ (Brahma). See ਸਨਕਾਦਿਕ.

**ਸਨਾਦ** [sanad] 𑂔 *n* a deed, bond. 2 a letter of recommendation or introduction.

**ਸਨੋਧ** [sənaddh], **ਸਨੋਧ ਬੰਧ** [sənaddh baddh] *Skt* संनद्ध *adj* properly tied or girded. 2 dressed in armour; having weapons tied to one's body. 3 with armour on, fully ready for the battle. "sənaddh baddh hve chāle."—*ramav*.

**ਸਨਬੰਧ** [sənbōdh] See ਸੰਬੰਧ.

**ਸਨਬੰਧੀ** [sənbōdhi] See ਸੰਬੰਧੀ.

**ਸਨਬੰਧੂ** [sənbōdhu] See ਸੰਬੰਧ. "māne dharam seti sēnbōdhu."—*japu*.

**ਸਨਬੰਧੇਈ** [sənbādhehi] *adj* related, concerned with. "lok gr̥ih banitā māta sēnbādhehi."—*sor m 5*.

**ਸਨਮ** [sənam] *Skt adj* submissive, humble. 2 *A* 𑂔 *n* an idol. 3 *adj* beloved 4 beautiful.

**ਸਨਮਾਨ** [sanman] *Skt* सम्मान *n* respect, reverence, veneration.

**ਸਨਮਾਨਯ** [sənamany] *adj* respectable, venerable.

**ਸਨਮੁਖ** [sənmukh], **ਸਨਮੁਖ** [sənmukhu] *Skt* सम्मुख *adv* facing, face to face. "sānmukh sēhi ban."—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 obedient. "mohri putu sēnmukhu hora."—*sadu*. 3 *n* whose face is turned towards the Guru and who has turned his back on worldly distractions and has developed such prime qualities as goodwill, friendliness etc.

"metri karūṇa dūe lakho muditā tiji jan. catur upēkhyā jis vikhe sēnmukh sō pahican."—*NP*.

**ਸਨਾਯ** [sanay] *Skt adj* principled. 2 old, ancient.

**ਸਨਾ** [sana] See ਸਨਾਹ. 2 See ਸਨਾਇ. 3 *A* 𑂔 a

climber, leaves of which are used as a purgative. *Z. Cassia Senna*. It is called *markāḍika* in Sanskrit. In Ayurvedic system of medicine, it is believed to eradicate such diseases as constipation, leprosy, flatulence and cough, etc. Physicians consider the senna of Mecca (*Cassia Lanceolata*) very useful. Its effect is warm and dry. It drains bile through loose motions and cures pain in the gout and the ribs.

**ਸਨਾਹਿ** [sanah] See ਸੁਹਿ. 2 See ਸਨਾਹਿ 2.

**ਸਨਾਅਤ** [sanaat] *A* سناعة *n* workmanship, craftsmanship. The root of this word is **ਸਨਾਹ** which means 'to make something skilfully.'

**ਸਨਾਇ** [sanaī] See ਸਨਾ. *A* سناء *n* commendation, praise. "pājvi siphatī sanaī."—*var majh m 1*. 'Laudation of the Praiseworthy (God) is the fifth namaz.' 3 *P* سناي a small trumpet. "bajētī koṭī bajhī sanaī bherī sajhī."—*ramav*.

**ਸਨਾਇਤ** [sanaīt] eulogy, praise. See ਸਨਾਇ 2. "sanaīt bahut kar."—*JSBB*.

**ਸਨਾਈ** [sanaī] *n* one who is worthy of praise or laudation; God. 2 air-filled leatherbag used as help to cross a river, etc. "bhup-hī laya cāṛhaī sanaī. sarīta bic pāri pun jāi."—*cāritr 344*. 3 See ਸਨਾਇ 3.

**ਸਨਾਸ** [sanas] *P* ساس *adj* who is a judge of; knowing. It forms adjectives by combining at the end of a noun. e.g. ਕਦਰਸਨਾਸ, ਕੁਦਰਸਨਾਸ etc.

**ਸਨਾਸਦ** [sanasad] *P* ساسد *recognizes; may, should, will recognise.*

**ਸਨਾਸਿਦਾ** [sanasīda] *P* ساسيد *adj* who recognizes, knowledgeable.

**ਸਨਾਸੀ** [sanasi] *P* ساسي *n* the act of recognizing; recognition. It comes at the end of another word, e.g. ਮੁਦਾਸਨਾਸੀ.

**ਸਨਾਸੇਮ** [sanasem] *P* ساسيم *we recognize, we shall, may or should recognize; let us recognize.*

**ਸਨਾਹ** [sanah] *Skt* सनाह properly tied armour or chain-mail. "parbrāhamu jāpī pāhīri

sanah."—*suhi m 5*.

**ਸਨਾਹਰਿ** [sanaharī] enemy (ਅਰਿ) of the armour (ਸੰਨਾਹ); the sword. "sanaharī jharat hē."—*ramav* 2 weapon capable of piercing chain-mail or armour.

**ਸਨਾਹਿ** [sanahī] See ਸਨਾਹ.

**ਸਨਾਹੀ** [sanahī] *adj* armoured; wearing a chain-mail. 2 See ਸਨਾਹੀ air-filled leatherbag. "duhū sanahī lai māgax."—*cāritr 344*.

**ਸਨਾਹੁ** [sanahu] See ਸਨਾਹ "pāhīri sil sanahu."—*saveye m 2 ke*.

**ਸਨਾਅਤ** [sanaxat] *P* سناخت *n* identification.

**ਸਨਾਅਤਨ** [sanaxatn] *P* سناختن *v* to identify, know, recognize.

**ਸਨਾਧ** [sanadh], **ਸਨਾਧਤ** [sanadhy] See ਸਨਾਧਿਤ and ਸਨਾਧੀ.

**ਸਨਾਤ** [sanat] See ਸਨਾਤਿ. *A* سناत plural of ਸਨਾਤੀ; those who harbour enmity. 3 *Skt* सनात part always, ever, perpetually. "karta sadiv harta sanat."—*akal*. 4 स्नात bathed, cleansed by bathing, purified.

**ਸਨਾਤਨ** [sanatan] *Skt* adj ancient, primeval. 2 perpetual. 3 *n* God, the Creator. "ab man ulaṭī sanatan hua."—*gāu kabir*. 4 Brahma. 5 Vishnu. 6 son of Brahma. See ਸਨਾਧਿਕ.

**ਸਨਾਤਨੀ** [sanatnī] *adj* following traditional customs. 2 traditional. 3 *n* conformist, traditionalist. 4 orthodox or conservative Hindu.

**ਸਨਾਤਿ** [sanatī], **ਸਨਾਤੀ** [sanatī] *n* mixed caste or tribe. 2 a low caste, tribe or class. "nanak nave bājh sanatī."—*asa m 1*. "vici sanatī sevak hoī."—*mala m 1*. 3 See ਸਨਾਤ.

**ਸਨਾਥ** [sanath], **ਸਨਾਥਾ** [sanatha] *adj* having a master or protector (above oneself). "tin dekhe hau bhāia sanath."—*tukha chāt m 4*. "tin saphlīo jānamu sanatha."—*jet m 4*

**ਸਨਾਦ** [sanad] *adj* with sound or noise, sonorous.

**ਸਨਾਦਿ** [sanadī] alongwith or including an attendant of Shiv. "sanadī siv ēt nā sujhe."

-gyan.

ਸਨਾਨ [sanān] See ਸਿਮਾਨ. 2 See ਸਿਨਾਨ.

ਸਨਾਯ [sanay] See ਸਨਾ.

ਸਨਿ [sanī] See ਸਣ, ਸਣੀ. "sanī jayō tan khov-hī dukhdani."—NP. 'Having decayed its own body, the flax, taking the form of a rope, ties others.' 2 adv with, accompanied or attended by, including 3 Skt सनि n charity. 4 reward. 5 Skt सनि son of the sun and Chhaya; Saturn. 6 The seventh of the nine planets. Its distance from the sun is thought to be 883,000,000 miles. It is a very bright planet. Viewed with the help of a telescope, white rings are visible around it.

ਸਨਿਆਸ [sanias], ਸਨਿਆਸੀ [saniasī] See ਸੰਨਿਆਸ and ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ

ਸਨਿਸਚਰ [saniscar] See ਸਨਿ 5-6 and ਭਨਿਛਰ.

ਸਨਿਗਧ [sanigadh], ਸਨਿਘਧ [sanighadh] Skt ਸ੍ਰਿਗਧ adj oily, greasy. 2 soft, tender, delicate. 3 well-wishing, benevolent.

ਸਨੀ [sani] See ਸਨਿ. 2 adj soaked in, mixed, kneaded. "sarpiṣṭa evaḥ sō sani."—GPS. 'ghi or butter-oil and sugar.'

ਸਨੀਚਰ [sanicar] See ਸਨਿ 5 and 6.

ਸਨੁਖਾ [sanukha], ਸਨੁਖਾ [sanukha] Skt सनुषा n wife of one's son, daughter-in-law. "byah kare sabh sutaṇ ke pikh sahīt sanukha"—GPS.

ਸਨੇ [sane] adj mixed, kneaded. 2 Skt सनै part slowly, gently, gradually.

ਸਨੇਹ [saneh] Skt सौह n love, affection, friendship. 2 oil. "raṁ saneh chuṭi nrīp deh su pacheu mel saneh me rakhi."—hanu. 3 According to the Nyay (system of Hindu) Philosophy, a quality of water that helps to form a ball of flour, clay, etc.

ਸਨੇਹ ਨਿਬਾਹਣਾ [saneh nibahṇa], ਸਨੇਹ ਨਿਬਾਹਨਾ [saneh nibahna]

kou kahe dahbo kaṭhin vāpu pavak me  
kou kahe gahbo kaṭhin sīdhu teh ko',

<sup>1</sup>depth.

kou kahe cahbo' kaṭhin mrigrāj sahē  
kou kahe dhahbo kaṭhin satrudeh ko,  
"gval kavī" kaṭhin visahbo dusah dukkh  
kou kahe bahbo kaṭhin asumeh' ko,  
sabh hī sahīj jāhā jī me umahbo he  
mere jāne kaṭhin nibahbo saneh ko.

ਸਨੇਹਾ [saneha] a message; communication.  
"mere prīṭam ka me dex saneha"—majh m 4  
ਸਨੇਹੀ [sanehi] Skt सनेहिन adj attached, affectionate, friendly.

ਸਨੇਤ [sanet] Skt सन्नित adv continuous, close.  
"nijhar dhar apar sanete."—BG 2 n place of pilgrimage, in Kurukshetar, near the spot where Vishnu was seated. See ਬਨੇਸਰ ਕੁਰਦੁਰਾ ਨੰ: 3.

ਸਨੇ [sane] See ਸਨੇ 1. "gvar sanc bān bic phirē."—krisan. 2 See ਸਨੇ 2. 3 See ਸਨਯ.

ਸਨੇਸੁਰ [sanesar] slow moving. See ਸਨਿ ਅਤੇ ਭਨਿਛਰ.

ਸਨੇਢ [sanodh] See ਸਨਉਢ. 2 The progeny of Janamejay's son Ajai Singh and a Brahman woman named Sanodha. "vāh jāti sanodh kahat bhae."—aje sīgh raj.

ਸਨੇਢ [sanodh] See ਸਨਉਢ. "bhaṭ sanodh des te gae."—VN.

ਸਨੇਢਿ [sanodhi], ਸਨੇਢੀ [sanodhi] n Sodhi. See ਸਨਉਢ and ਸਨੇਢ. 2 a sanadhy Brahman. Its derivation is ਸਨ (charity), ਆਢ (endowed with or possessed of). He who accepts as alms offerings made to the deity. "brahma ju ke citi se prajā bhae sankadī. upje tīn ke citi tē sakal sanodhi adī."—kavīpriya. "dīnō gāv sanodhīrān mathura mōḍāi mahī."—ramcādrīka.

ਸਨੇਤ [sanāt] Sanakad, the sons of Brahma. "siddh sanath sanātan dhyayo."—akal 'was meditated upon by Sanat Kumars'

<sup>2</sup>gaze in the eyes of someone.

<sup>3</sup>a sacrificial horse; to run this horse. Those who follow this horse, have to fight the enemy.

ਸਨੇਹ [sənəd], ਸਨੇਹਨ [sənədhən] *adj* with or accompanied by a son. 2 *n* short form for ਸਨੇਹਨ. See ਸਨੇਹਾਦਿਕ. "sənək sənəd mahes sāmāna."—*dhana kabir*.

ਸਨੰਮੁਖਾ ਨ ਠੱਢੀਐਂ [sənəmukha nā ṭhəḍḍhiyā] —*cāḍi* 2. *sen* ਸਨੰਮੁਖ-ਜਾਨ-ਠਾਢੀਐਂ, 'came and stood face to face.'

ਸਨੇਹ [sənhər] A village, in the tehsil and police station Zira of district Ferozepur, which is about eight miles to the east of the railway station Talwandi. About one furlong to the north of this village, there is a gurdwara built in the memory of Guru Hargobind. It is an ordinary building and an Udasi saint is the priest there. A religious fair is held on Maghi (first day of the month of Magh, January-February) and Vaisakhi (the first day of the month of Vaisakh, April-May).

ਸੰਨਾਹ [sannah] See ਸਨਾਹ.

ਸਨਯਸ [sanyas], ਸਨਯਸੀ [sanyasi] See ਸੰਨਿਯਾਸ, ਸੰਨਿਯਾਸੀ, ਸੰਨਯਾਸ and ਸੰਨਯਾਸੀ.

ਸਨਯੋ [sanyo] *adj* mixed; imbued (with)

ਸਪ [sap] *Skt* शप् *vr* to promise on oath; curse. swear. 2 *Skt* सर्प *n* a snake, serpent. "sape dudhu plate."—*suhi a m* 3. 3 *Skt* सप penis.

ਸਪਸਤ [sapast] *Skt* स्पष्ट *vr* to obstruct, make known, convince.) *adj* स्पष्ट clear, distinct. 2 evident, obvious.

ਸਪਾਕ [sapaks], ਸਪਾਖ [sapakkh], ਸਪਾਚ [sapacch] *adj* partisan, factional. 2 with wings. "turkacch turēg sapacch baḍo."—*kalki* 3 *n* a bird. "sapacch ud jāhige."—*akal*

ਸਪਤ [sapat] *Skt* शपथ *n* an oath, vow. See ਸਪ *vr*. "kur sapat ko dos na māna."—*GPS*. 2 *स्प्त* seven. "sapat dip sapat sagra."—*var sri m* 4. 3 *adj* seventh. "sapat patālī basāto."—*saveye m* 1 *ke*. 4 Some ignorant scribe has written sapat in stead of sahas in the caritr 203, viz. "sorah sapat krisen try bari." The correct text is: "sorah sahas krisen try bari." 5 *Skt*

सप *adj* accursed.

ਸਪਤਸਤੀ [sapatsati] See ਸਤਸਤੀ.

ਸਪਤ ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [sapat samūdar], ਸਪਤ ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ [sapat samudr] See ਸਪਤਸਾਗਰ.

ਸਪਤਸਰ [sapatsar] See ਸਤਸਰ. "kari majno sapatsare."—*asa chāt m* 1.

ਸਪਤ ਸਲੋਕੀ ਗੀਤਾ [sapat saloki gita] a recitation of seven quintessential stanzas (saloks) from Bhagvatgita. "babe kahia me sapat saloki gita parhda hā."—*JSBB*. These seven stanzas of the Gita are —

(1) omityekakṣarā → 8, s 13.

(2) sthane → 11, s 36.

(3) sarvatah → 13, s 14.

(4) kavī → 8, s 9.

(5) urdhvamulā → 15, s 1.

(6) sarvasy → 15, s 15.

(7) manmana bhav → 9, s 34.

ਸਪਤਸਾਗਰ [sapatsagar] Seven oceans, In the Purans, these seven oceans are mentioned as of milk, curd, ghi (or butter oil) sugarcane juice, honey, sweet water, and brackish water. It is also said that each of these oceans surrounds an island. "sapat dip sapat sagra" —*var sri m* 4. See ਸਾਗਰ and ਸਪਤਦੀਪ.

ਸਪਤ ਸਿੰਧ [sapat sīdhav], ਸਪਤ ਸਿੰਧੂ [sapat sīdhu] seven oceans. See ਸਪਤ ਸਾਗਰ. 2 According to the Mahabharat, the seven rivers are - Vasvoksara, Nalini, Pavini, Ganga, Sita, Jambunad and Sindhu (Atak). 3 The land between the river Ghaggar and Sindh, in the Purans, is called Sapat Sindhu. The five rivers of Punjab and Ghaggar and Sindhu. 4 See ਸਪਤ ਧਾਰਾ.

ਸਪਤਸੂਰ [sapatsur] See ਸਤ ਸੂਰ and ਸੂਰ.

ਸਪਤਸਿੰਧ [sapatsrīg] *Skt* शतशृङ्ग A mountain, in the Himalayan range, near Badarinarain See ਰੇਮਕੁਟ. "sapatsrīg tih nam kahava. pāḍu raj jāhī jog kamava."—*VN*. 2 A hillock, in the

<sup>1</sup>Sapatsindhu is the ancient name of Punjab.

Chandor range, in Nasik district of the Bombay State. Its height is 4659 foot above sea level. There is a temple of Mahikhasurmar-dani on the top of it, which is also called Sapatsring Nivasni. A fair is held there on the 15<sup>th</sup> of the light half of Chet.

**ਸਪਤਕ** [sapatk] *Skt* सप्तक *n* a group of seven.  
2 a group of seven notes s, r, g, m, p, dh, n.  
3 adj seventh.

**ਸਪਤ ਕੁਕਰਮ** [sapat kukaram] See ਸੱਤ ਕੁਕਰਮ.

**ਸਪਤ ਜਿਹ੍ਵ** [sapat jihv], **ਸਪਤ ਜੁਲ** [sapat jval] *Skt* सप्तजिह्व *n* seven-tongued fire. Fire is supposed to possess seven flames- kali, karali, manojva, sulohita, sudhumravarna, ugra and pradipta.

**ਸਪਤਦਲ** [sapatdal] *n* Alstonia Scholaris (also known as sat-pura, sapt-paran) the leaves of which are placed by the Hindus in the vanity box at the time of marriage. "sapatdal sīduk ha."—GPS.

**ਸਪਤ ਦੀਪ** [sapat dip] *Skt* सप्तदीप seven islands; seven regions of the earth which, according to the Purans, are surrounded by the seven oceans. Their names are Jambu, Palaksh, Shalmali, Kush, Kronch, Shak and Pushkar. It is written in Hindu religious books that king Priyavrat went around the earth seven times in his one-wheeled chariot and the furrow made by its wheel created seven seas, and the regions of the earth surrounded by them came to be known as the seven islands. "sapat dip sapat sagra."—var sri m 4.

**ਸਪਤ ਧਾਤੁ** [sapat dhātu] seven essential ingredients of the body which preserve it - blood, chyle, flesh, fat, bone, marrow and semen. 2 See ਧਾਤੁ.

**ਸਪਤ ਧਰਾ** [sapat dhara] seven hill states in the vicinity of Anandpur, separated from one another by the hill range. "sapat dhar sabh dhuri milao."—PP. All the rulers of these states were called 22 Dhars. See ਥਾਈਧਾਰ.

2 The following seven rivers are regarded in the Vedas as sacred and the best: Ganga, Yamuna, Sarasvati, Shatdru, Airavati, Marudvridha, and Vipasha. 3 In the Ramayan the following seven tributaries of Ganga are mentioned as most sacred: Nalini, Lhadini, Pavni, Chakshu, Sita, Sindhu and Bhagirathi. The legend goes that when Shiv squeezed the Ganga from his matted hair these seven streams came into being.

**ਸਪਤ ਨਾਰੀ ਚਕੁ** [sapat narī cāk] astrological table with the help of which various muhurats (auspicious moments) are calculated

(1) The Vayu (windy) vessel of the Sun, which contains planets named Rohini, Svati, Jyestha and Ashvani.

(2) Dahin (hot) vessel of Mars which contains Mrigshir, Chitra, Mula and Revati.

(3) Somya vessel of Jupiter which contains Andra, Hasat, Purbashara and Utra Bhadrpad.

(4) The nir (rain) vessel of Venus which contains Punarvasu, Utraphalguni, Utrashara and Purab Bhadrpad.

(5) Jal (water) vessel of Mercury which contains Pushya, Purba Phalguni, Abhijit and Satbhisha.

(6) The urdha vessel of Saturn which has Kritika, Vishakha, Anuradha and Bharani.

(7) Amrita vessel of the Moon which contains Ashlesha, Magha, Sravan and Dhanishtha.

"satte rohani satt var satt suhaganti sadhu na dhalia."—BG

**ਸਪਤਨੀ** [sapatni] See ਸਉਥਣ.

**ਸਪਤ ਪਤੁ** [sapat patr], **ਸਪਤ ਪਰਤ** [sapat parat] See ਸਪਤ ਦਲ.

**ਸਪਤ ਪਰਬਤ** [sapat parbat] seven famous mountains of the seven islands the names of which, as given in the Bhagvat, are: Himvan, Hemkunt, Nishad, Meru, Chaitr, Karni and Shringi. 2 See ਭੁਲ ਪਰਬਤ.



**ਸਪਤ ਪਤਾਲ** [sapat patal] seven subterranean or nether regions of the world are: Atal, Vital, Satal, Rasatal, Talatal, Mahatal, Patal. See **ਦੇਵੇ ਜੇਕ**.

**ਸਪਤ ਪਤਾਲ ਕੀ ਬਾਣੀ** [sapat patal ki baṇi]—*sri beṇi. sen* sound coming from the seventh subterranean region. It is the most feeble voice which is hardly audible.

**ਸਪਤ ਪੁਰੀ** [sapat puri] See **ਸਤ ਪੁਰੀਆਂ**.

**ਸਪਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ** [sapat bhumika] seven states of mind; seven stages of knowledge, which according to the yog and the Vedant Shastar are :

- (1) *subheccha*: the best desire, that is, for salvation.
- (2) *vicarna*: attainment of discretion (i.e. the power to distinguish between the reality and the illusion).
- (3) *tanumansa*: attenuation of desires rising in the mind.
- (4) *satvapattiz*: attainment of supreme knowledge.
- (5) *asāsaktiz*: indifference to the supernatural powers.
- (6) *prarthabhavint*: elimination of all thoughts except those relating to God.
- (7) *turyaga*: attainment of the fourth state of the soul.

**ਸਪਤਮ** [saptam] *adj* seventh. See **E Seventh**.

**ਸਪਤ ਮਾਤਾ** [sapat mata] *Sk* सप्त मातृका. seven goddesses who, according to Hinduism, are worshipped on auspicious occasions like marriage, etc. They are: Brahmi, Maheshvri, Vaishnavi, Kaumari, Varahi, Indrani, Chamunda. 2 mother, step mother, guru's wife, queen, mother-in-law, elder brother's wife and wet-nurse (or foster mother).

**ਸਪਤਮੀ** [sapatmī], **ਸਪਤਮੀ** [sapatmī] *n* seventh day of any lunar fortnight. "sapatmī sōc-hu namdhan."—*gāu thiti m* 5. "sapatmī sōi

sōtokh sōir."—*brīa thiti m* 1.

**ਸਪਤ ਰਿਸ਼ੀ** [sapat risi], **ਸਪਤ ਰਿਖੀ** [sapat rikhi] *Sk* सप्तर्षि According to the Mahabharat seven great sages are— Marichi, Atri, Pulah, Pulsatya, Kratu, Angira and Vasishath.

In Shatapath Brahman and the eighth section (chapter) of the Bhagvat these seven sages are: Kashyap, Atri, Vasishath, Vishvamitar, Gautam, Jamdagni and Bhardvaj. Wives of these seven sages are: respectively: Aditi, Anusuya, Arundhati, Menka, Ahalya, Renuka and Ghritachi. 2 seven types of sages. See **ਰਿਖਿ**.

**ਸਪਤ ਰੰਗ** [sapat rōg] See **ਸਪਤਾਸੁ** 2 and **ਰੂਪ**.

**ਸਪਤ ਵਾਯੁ** [sapat vayu] See **ਵਾਯੁ**.

**ਸਪਤਾਸ** [saptas], **ਸਪਤਾਸੁ** [saptasu], **ਸਪਤਾਸੁ** [saptāsu] *Sk* सप्तासु *n* the sun, that is like a seven-faced horse. "suta saptasu kl."—*GPS*. 'Yamuna, the daughter of the sun.' "kit patbijan kit saptasu."—*GPS*. 2 The sun is described as Saptansu, in the Nirukta, as it has seven-coloured rays, that is, the sun assumes seven colours in its rays which are visible in the rainbow.

**ਸਪਤਾਸੁ ਸੂਤਾ** [saptasu suta] the Yamuna. See **ਸਪਤਾਸੁ**.

**ਸਪਤਾਹ** [saptah], **ਸਪਤਾਹਕ** [saptahak] *Sk* सप्ताह *n* a week. 2 a job which can be completed in seven days like a path (recitation of the scripture) completed in a week.

**ਸਪਤਾਹ ਕਰਮ** [saptah karam], **ਸਪਤਾਹ ਪਾਠ** [saptah path] See **ਸਪਤਾਹ** 2.

**ਸਪੱਤਾ** [sapatta] *adj* respectable, honourable.

**ਸਪਥ** [sapath] *n* an oath, pledge, vow. See **ਸਪ** *vr*.

**ਸਪਦ** [sapad], **ਸਪਦਿ** [sapadī] *Sk* सपदि *adv* hurriedly, instantly, immediately. "bhrām tam ko sam bhanu ke det sapadī ur tar."—*NP*.

**ਸਪਰਸ** [sapaṛas] *Sk* स्पर्श *n* sense of touch.

**ਸਪਰਧ** [sapaṛadh] *Sk* स्पृध् *vr* to envy, be jealous; to wish ill.

**ਸਪਰਧਾ** [səpərdhə] *Skt* स्पर्धा *n* jealousy, envy. See **ਸਪਰਧਾ** *vr*. "jo sam hoṭ səpərdhə karāhi."—*NP*.  
**ਸਪਰਬਾਣਪਰਿ** [səparbaṇpari] In place of **ਸੁਪਰੰ** *ੜਿ* some ignorant scribe has written this text. "səparbaṇpari ੜਿ pad pritham bhaṇijie."—*sənama*. 'Suparvan gods, their enemies, the demons.' See **ਸੁਪਰਵਨ**.  
**ਸਪਰੰਪਰ** [səpərd̥par] *adv* conventionally, in certain order, systematically, uninterruptedly. "sūn samadhṛ agadh sadhu sāgati saporāpar."—*BGK*.  
**ਸਪਸ਼** [səpas] *P* ੴ *n* a praise, eulogy. 2 a favour. 3 gratefulness. 4 *Skt* adj ਸ-ਪਾਸ਼ with a **ਸੁਪਰੰ**.  
**ਸਪਾਹੀ** [səpahi] See **ਸਿਪਾਹੀ**.  
**ਸਪਾਧਾ** [səpadhə] *n* one who handles snakes; a snakecharmer. 2 See **ਸਪਧਾ**.  
**ਸਪਾਰਸ** [səparas] See **ਸੁਪਾਰਿਸ**. "bahur sikkh bahu kar-hi saporas."—*GPS*.  
**ਸਪੀਲ** [səpiəl] *Skt* सर्पिल *n* milk, which contains butter or from which butter is extracted. "tum makhtul saped sapial ham bəpure jās kira."—*asa ravidas*. 'You are milk-white silk, we are mere kiran (black stones).' See **ਕੀਰਾ**.  
**ਸਪੀਤੀ** [səpiti] *adj* ਸ-ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ with love or affection. affectionate. 2 *Skt* ਸਪੀਤਿ *n* the act of drinking together. 3 See **ਸਿਪੀਤੀ**.  
**ਸਪੀਦੋ** [səpidō] annihilation of snakes. See **ਸਰਪਯੋਧ**.  
**ਸਪੁ** [səpu] *n* a snake. "səpu pīṛai paic."—*maru ੨ m 1*.  
**ਸਪੁਤ** [səput], **ਸਪੁੱਤ** [səputt] *adj* with a son. 2 a noble and dutiful son. 3 ideal progeny. "babaṇia kahaṇia put səput karenī."—*var ram 1 m 3*.  
**ਸਪੁੱਤਾ** [səputta] *adj* having a son; with progeny. 2 having a noble son.  
**ਸਪੁੰਨ** [səpūn] *adj* virtuous, pious. 2 See **ਸਬਦ ਸਪੁੰਨ**.  
**ਸਪੁਰਖ** [səpurakh] See **ਸਤ ਪੁਰਖ**. 2 ਸ-ਪੁਰਖ that

very person, the same person.  
**ਸਪੁਰਦ** [səpurad] *P* ੴ handed over, entrusted. consigned. See **ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ**.  
**ਸਪੁਰਦਨ** [səpurdan] See **ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ**.  
**ਸਪੁਤ** [səput] See **ਸਪੁੱਤ** and **ਸਪੁਤ**.  
**ਸਪੁਤਾ** [səputa] See **ਸਪੁੱਤਾ**.  
**ਸਪੁਤੀ** [səputi] *adj* woman having a son or progeny. 2 having a dutiful son.  
**ਸਪੁਰ** [səpur] *adj* full, brimming. "drum sapor jiu nive."—*səveye m 2 ke. 2* See **ਸਪੁਰ**.  
**ਸਪੇਦ** [səped] *P* ੴ *adj* white, bright.  
**ਸਪੇਰਾ** [səpera] See **ਸਪੇਲਾ**.  
**ਸਪੇਦ** [səped] See **ਸਪੇਦ**.  
**ਸਪੇਲਾ** [səpela] *n* one who keeps or rears snakes. "ik dyos bikhe ik ੜਿ səpela."—*GPS*. ਲਾ as suffix, at the end of a word, gives the meaning of **ਦਨ** 'possessed of', 'having'. For example. **ਕੁਸੇਲਾ ਕਟੇਲਾ**.  
**ਸਪੇਲੀਆ** [səpolia] a young snake, snakelet.  
**ਸਪੇਦ** [səpəd] *Skt* स्पन्द *vr* to tremble, quiver, go. 2 *n* a tremor, quivering, vibration. 3 movement, speed. "səpəd may prabhājne jāle dravāt rup hō."—*NP*. 'as movement of the wind (air).'  
**ਸਪੰਨ** [səpān] See **ਸੰਪੰਨ**. "gyan səpān bhae sukh pai."—*NP*.  
**ਸਪੁ** [səpt] See **ਸਤ**, **ਸੱਤ** and **ਸਪਤ**.  
**ਸਪੁਤਿ** [səptatī] See **ਸਤਰ 3**. See *E* seventy.  
**ਸਪੁਰਵਾ** [səptvayū] See **ਵਾਧੁ**.  
**ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ** [səprih], **ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹਿ** [səprihi] *Skt* स्पृह *vr* to desire, wish or long for, yearn. 2 See **ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹਾ**. "guru ləkhī səprih."—*GPS*. 'the Guru perceived the wish.'  
**ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹਾ** [səpriha] *Skt* स्पृहा *n* a desire, ardent wish, longing See **ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ**. "ābe gyan kī kin səpriha."—*NP*.  
**ਸਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ** [səpriṭi], **ਸਪ੍ਰੇਮ** [səpreṃ] *adj* with love or affection.  
**ਸਫ** [səph] *A* صف *n* a line, row, file. 2 a mat. For offering namaz (a prayer), the Muslims

stand on it in rows; hence this name. "harī name ke hovhu jorī gurmukhī beth-hu sapha vicharī."—*basāt m 5*. 3 *Skt* शफ a hoof.

ਸਫਕਤ [səfkat] *A* شفقت kindness, compassion.

ਸਫਜੰਗ [səphjəŋg] *P* صفی n an array of warriors; a battle-array. "səphajəŋg me ture nācae."—*cāzitr 52*. 2 See ਸਫਜੰਗ.

ਸਫਟ [səphaṭ] *Skt* स्फट् *vr* to open, bloom. burst open.

ਸਫਟਕ [səphaṭək], ਸਫਟਿਕ [səphaṭik] *Skt* स्फटिक *n* a rock crystal, quartz. In the Purans, gods and rishis (sages) are shown wearing necklaces made of it. These days high quality spectacles are also made of it. 2 a magnifying glass.

ਸਫਤਾਲੂ [səftalu] *P* شتر a species of peach that bears fruit in the colder regions.

ਸਫਰ [səfar] *A* سفر *n* a journey, travel. 2 *Skt* सफर a fish. Here the word saphar is also correct. 3 *Skt* स्फर् *vr* to tremble, quiver, move tremulously, become visible.

ਸਫਰਮੇਨਾ [səpharmēna] *E* Sappers and Miners. See ਕਹੀ 6.

ਸਫਰਾ [səphra] *A* سفر *n* bile.

ਸਫਰੀ [səphri] *n* a traveller, wayfarer. "jiu saphri udar bhare bahī haṭuli."—*sar m 5*. 'as a wayfarer sits at a wayside eatery and fills his belly.' 2 one who catches fish, a fisherman. See ਫੀਕਨ. 3 Poets have used the word 'səphri' as a substitute for 'səphar' (fish). "cācal jyō saphri jāl me."—*saloh*.

ਸਫਰੀਆ [səphria] See ਸਫਰੀ. 2 a group of persons sitting on a mat; an assembly, a congregation. "thir sadhu saphria."—*bzha m 5*.

ਸਫਰੀ ਭੰਡਾਰ [səphri bhāḍar] *Dg* a store of fish; the sea.

ਸਫਲ [səphal] *adj* with or having fruit. 2 purposeful, fruitful. "apī tārhi sāgle kul tar-hī tin saphal jānēmu jāgi aia."—*maru solhe m 1*. 3 having testes; uncastrated.

ਸਫਲਦਰਸਨ [səphaldarsan] a fruitful glimpse. 2 one whose glimpse or visit produces good results. "nanak sev kar-hu harī guru saphaldarsan ki."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

ਸਫਲਮੁਰਤਿ [səphalmurati] one whose figure brings some gain or holds out good result. 2 whose being is fruitful. "aradh sridhar saphalmurati."—*guj m 5*.

ਸਫਲਾ [səphla], ਸਫਲੁ [səphalu] See ਸਫਲ "tin ka jānēmu saphalu ha."—*sri m 3*.

ਸਫਾ [səpha] *A* صاف *adj* clean, clear. 2 simple, straight forward, honest. 3 chess-cloth, chess-board. "uthave sapha os lagr nā bar."—*nasihat*. 4 a line, array or row. "gopān ki un hī si sapha."—*krisan*. 5 صفحہ a page. 6 See ਸਿਫਾ.

ਸਫਾ ਉਠਾਉਣਾ [səpha uthauna] to finish a game; to remove or fold up the chess-cloth. See ਸਫਾ 3.

ਸਫਾਇਤ [səphait] See ਸਫਾਉ.

ਸਫਾਈ [səphaī] *P* صفائی cleanliness, purity. 2 innocence.

ਸਫਜੰਗ [səphajəŋg] *xa* n a battle-axe, a chopper. 2 See ਸਫਜੰਗ.

ਸਫਤ [səphaṭ] *A* شفاعت *n* a recommendation; intercession. "so səphaṭ mam bharego."—*GPS*.

ਸਫਤਿਸ [səphatis] See ਸਿਫਤਿਸ.

ਸਫਲ [səphal] *Skt* फल *n* pulsation, twinkling. 2 an acute intellect.

ਸਫੀਯ [səfiə] *A* شفيع *adj* intercessor. 2 Per the Muslims belief, it is one of the names of Prophet Muhammad because he is regarded as the intercessor for the believers (i.e. the orthodox Muhammadans).

ਸਫੀਕ [səfik] *A* شفيع *adj* showing compassion, compassionate.

ਸਫੀਰ [səfir] *A* سفیر *n* a mediator, messenger, envoy.

ਸਫੀਲ [səphil] It is a Punjabi metathesis of ਸਮੀਲ. an enclosing wall; a rampart, bulwark. See

ਦਸੀਲ.

**ਸਫੁਟ** [saphut] *Skt* सफुट *adj* visible, apparent, manifest. "ੴ dev a 10 tās saphutā."—*gūṛi*. 'Jai Dev says that the benefit has manifestly accrued to him.' 2 Jai Dev has appeared in His Presence.

**ਸਫੇਦ** [safed], **ਸਫੇਦ** [saphed] *P* سفید *adj* white, clear, bright.

**ਸਫੋਟਕ** [saphotək] *Skt* स्फोटक *n* a boil. 2 See ਅਸਫੋਟਕ.

**ਸਫੋਟਨ** [saphotən] *Skt* स्फोटन *n* the act of bursting or exploding.

**ਸਭ** [sab] *Skt* सर्व *adj* all (of a set or group), entire. 2 *P* شب *a* night. "sab roj gāstam dār hāvā."—*ṭīlāg m 1*. 3 *A* حرب *a* battle, war. "yalo tej im sab."—*ramav*. 4 the act or process of making a fire.

**ਸਭਸਾਹ** [sabṣah] *n* the king of the night; the moon. "sabāṣ beadlī sabṣaham."—*kṛisan*. See ਸੇ ਅਦਲ and ਜੰਗ ਦਰਾਜਦ.

**ਸਬਰ** [sabāh] *A* سحر *n* a necklace (of beads), rosary.

**ਸਬਕ** [sabak] *A* سبق *n* a daily reading, lesson. 2 a condition.

**ਸਬਕਤ** [sabkat] *A* سبقت *the* act of advancing.

**ਸਬਕੁ** [sabxū] *A* سبکدوش *n* a night blitz, a massacre of the enemy while asleep.

**ਸਬਜ** [sabaz] *P* سبز *adj* green.

**ਸਬਜਪਾਨ** [sabajpan] *n* a green-coloured drink; an intoxicating liquor prepared from cannabis or hemp. "sagre sabaz pan."—*hakayat 6*.

**ਸਬਜ ਪੁਲਾਉ** [sabaj pulau] *xa n* a dish of green leafy vegetable.

**ਸਬਜ ਮਟੀ** [sabaj maṭī], **ਸਬਜਾ** [sabja] *P* سبز *n* a green gemstone, an emerald. 2 the colour of a horse that is white with a bluish tinge; iron grey. "pikh-hu dāhni disa me sabja bād ghora."—*GPS*.

**ਸਬਜੀ** [sabjī] *n* greenery, verdure. 2 a leafy vegetable.

**ਸਬਤ** [sabot], **ਸਬਥ** [sabath] *A* سبت *He*. Shabbath. 1 Sabbatum *F* Shabath *n* the act of taking rest or enjoying a holiday. 2 Per belief of the Jews, it is Saturday. According to the Bible, having created the world, God took rest on this day. 3 The Christians consider Sunday as the Sabbath. See ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਿਰਚਨਾ and ਧੁਸਾ.

**ਸਬਦ** [sabād] *Skt* शब्द *n* a sound, tone, tune, note. 2 significant word. 3 dialogue. "sabdo hi bhagat japde jinu ki bāni sacī hoī."—*asa m 3*. 4 The Guru's precept. "bhavjā bin sabde kiu tērie."—*bher m 1*. 5 the supreme Being, the Creator. "sabād guru suratī dhunī celā."—*sidhgosāṭī*. 6 religion, creed. "jogī sabdā gīan sabdā bed sabdā brahmāṇah."—*varasa*. 7 a message. "dhānvādhi pīr des nīvasī sāce guru pahī sabād paṭhai."—*māla m 1*. 8 The verses of Bhagats like Tuka Ram, Namdev etc. are known as "abhang" and those of Surdas and Mirabai as "visnupad", the poetic compositions contained in Guru Granth Sahib are called "shabad". A shabad is not a particular class of metre. Metres of various types are inherent in the shabads. 9 See ਸਬਦੁ. 10 *Skt* शाब्द *adj* denotation of a word, the purpose or intent of a word. "nā sabād bujhe nā jāne bāni."—*dhana m 3*. 11 See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ.

**ਸਬਦ ਅਤੀਤ** [sabād atit] *Skt* शब्दातीत *adj* beyond the power or reach of words; indescribable.

**ਸਬਦ ਬਕਤਿ** [sabād śakti] the power of a word by virtue of which its meaning is known. See ਫਿਰਿਤ 4.

**ਸਬਦ ਸਤ੍ਰੁਣੀ** [sabād satruṇī] *n* what inheres the 'enemy' word; the army; what includes the noise of the enemy.—*śanama*.

**ਸਬਦ ਸਪੁੰਨ** [sabād sapūn] endowed with the word (knowledge). "guru karu sabād sapūn aghān kāt-hī sabhī tere."—*saveye m 4 ke*. 'he who is accomplished in spiritual knowledge.'

**ਸਬਦਸਰ** [sabadsar] *n* the true Guru, who is an ocean of spiritual knowledge. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. "durat nivarāṇ sabadsare."—*saveye m 1 ke*.

**ਸਬਦਸਾਸਤਰ** [sabadsastr] *Skt* सन्दशास्त्र *n* grammar; a discipline that tells the correct form and usage of words.

**ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤ** [sabād surat], **ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤਿ** [sabād suratī] *n* concentration on the word so that the soul becomes one with it. 2 the engagement of mind with the Guru's precept. "sakat narsabād suratī kīu paie. sabād suratī bin aie jāie."—*maru m 1*. "sabād surat savdhan ho, bin gurusabād nā sunai bola."—*BG 3* the tone and essence get identical. "rag nad sabhko sunē sabād suratī samjhe virloi."—*BG* See **ਸੁਤਿ** and **ਮੁਰਬਨਾ**.

**ਸਬਦਸੁਰ** [sabadsur] *n* the Guru who is the sun of spiritual knowledge. 2 he who has the valour imbibed from the Guru's precept "sabadsur bālvāt."—*saveye m 2 ke*.

**ਸਬਦਕਰਣੀ** [sabādkarṇī] *n* the interpretation and its practice; action matching words. "Isu jag mahi sabādkarṇī he sar."—*prabha a m 1*. 2 the process of practising the precept of the Guru.

**ਸਬਦਘਰ** [sabādghar] *n* the Guru who is the abode of truth. 2 Guru Granth Sahib.

**ਸਬਦਤਰੰਗ** [sabādtarāṅg] See **ਅਚਾਰ**. 2 *n* a tune.

**ਸਬਦਨੀਸਾਣ** [sabādnisāṇ] the word symbolizing the battledrum; the battledrum of the word; hence, the proclamation of the Guru's precept; preaching of God's Name openly (or by the beat of the drum). "dhunī upjē sabādnisāṇ."—*sri m 1*.

**ਸਬਦਬੀਣਾ** [sabādbīṇa] *n* the uninterrupted flow of the spontaneous sounding of God's Name. "bajēt nanak sabādbīṇa."—*sahas m 5*.

**ਸਬਦਬੋਧ** [sabādbedh] *n* the act of hitting a target through its sound alone (and without seeing

it).

**ਸਬਦਬੋਧੀ** [sabādbedhi] *adj* hitting the target in the dark, detected by its sound alone.

**ਸਬਦਬ੍ਰਹਮ** [sabādbrahm] revealed sound of the word identified with the supreme Being in scriptural form.<sup>1</sup> See **ਸਬਦ ਭੋਈ**.

**ਸਬਦਭੇਦਿ** [sabādbhedī] *adj* knowing the inner mystery of the Guru's precept. "sabādbhedī koī mahālu pae."—*majh a m 3*. 2 (Peace dawns) by grasping the secret of Logos, and the doctrine of Guru's word (Gurbani). "sabādbhedī sukh hoī."—*sri a m 1*. 3 See **ਸਬਦਭੋਈ**.

**ਸਬਦਭੋਈ** [sabādbhedī] *Skt* सम्बोधि *adj* hitting the target by its sound alone. See **ਸਬਦਬੋਧੀ** and **ਸਬਦਭੇਦਿ**. 2 *n* king Dashrath. 3 Arjun.

**ਸਬਦਵਿਦਾ** [sabādvīdyā] scriptural knowledge. 2 the knowledge of grammar. 3 prosody, poetics.

**ਸਬਦਵਿਤੀ** [sabādvīṭī] See **ਸਬਦਸਕਤਿ** and **ਵਿਤਿ**.

**ਸਬਦਾ** [sabāda] *Skt* सदैव *adv* always, ever. "kyō im nīr colavat ho, dīn dīek cālē sabāda nā cālēgi."—*datt*.

**ਸਬਦਾਰ ਮਹਿ ਵਖਾਣੀਐ** [sabādah mahi vakhaṇīe]—*sri a m 1*. *sen* precept being delivered through the Guru's words.

**ਸਬਦਾਧਮਾਨ** [sabādayāman] *adj* sounding, resounding. "bāhu sabādayāman jīm gāga."—*GPS*.

**ਸਬਦਾਰਥ** [sabādarath] *n* meaning of a word; sense of a sentence.

**ਸਬਦਾਲੰਕਾਰ** [sabādalākar] See **ਅਲੰਕਾਰ**

**ਸਬਦਿ** [sabādī] *n* ocean, in which the sound is produced through the waves. "madhāṇa parbatu kārī netīrī basāku sabādī rīṭkionu."—*var ram 3*. 2 the sky, of which sound is the distinct quality. 3 *adv* by, with or because of the word. "sabādī milāe gurmātī."—*maru solhe m 1*. 4 in the word,

<sup>1</sup>See Visnu Purāṇ, Part 6, Ch 5.

Logos or Name, in the Guru's precept. "sabadī rati sohagnī."—*var sri m 3. 5* See ਸਬਦੀ.

ਸਬਦਿਅਤੀਤ [sabadī atit] indescribable and transcendent is the supreme Being. "sabadī atit anahadī rata."—*ram namdev.*

ਸਬਦਿ ਪਰਦੁਨਿ ਧੁਨਿ ਅਰਿ [sabadī pardhunī dhunī 'arī] thundering cloud in the sky, Meghnad who produces such a thunder, his enemy the arrow.

ਸਬਦੀ [sabdī] *n* Preceptor is the Guru. 2 Sikh is he who imbibes the Guru's lesson. 3 *Skt* नदिन् one who utters it; a speaker. "nadi bedī sabdī monī jām ke pātē līkhāia."—*sor kabir.* 'Through its music, one attains silence.'

ਸਬਦੁ [sabadu] See ਸਬਦ. 2 religious life. "gharīc sabadu sacī taksal."—*japu.* 'True religious life is thus forged.'

ਸਬਦੁਸੋਹਿਲਾ [sabadusohila] a hymn of the Guru's precept; a hymn of the Name. "sabadusohila satiguru sunāia."—*anādu.*

ਸਬਦੁ [sabdū] because of the word or the Guru's counsel. "sabdū uca hoī."—*asa m 3. 2* from all.

ਸਬਦੁਤ [sabdūt] *n* the end or essence of a word; the doctrine of the logos.

ਸਬਨੀਗਰ [sabnigar] *n* a soap-maker. "tar calai he saban ko sabnigar."—*cādi 1.*

ਸਬਬ [sabab] *A* سبب *n* reason; efficient cause.

ਸਬਰ [sabar] *A* صبر *n* contentment. "sabar chu suau."—*s farid.* 2 *Skt* सबर A low caste tribe which is a branch of the Bhils. 3 Shiv. 4 Tantarshastar, a specific work in which various magical incantations are mentioned. It is said to have been authored by Shiv.

ਸਬਰਾਤ [sabrāt] شبِ برات fifteen night of 'Shaban', the eighth month of Muslims calendar. According to the Islamic belief, on God's bidding, the angels distribute food on this night and also calculate the life span of the people. This is why Muslims distribute

food and display lights on this night.

ਸਬਰੀ [sabri] A woman of the Shavar sub-caste who lived on the bank of Pampasar. She was a disciple of sage Matang. During his exile, Ram Chandar stayed in her hermitage and was overjoyed to eat fruits such as jejupe berries. Shavri piled up a pyre and immolated herself before the very eyes of Ram Chandar. She is also known as Bhilni. As some poets have mentioned, Ram Chandar ate Jejupe berries which were already partially eaten by her. 2 one who has patience. See ਸਬਰ ੧.

ਸਬਰੋਜ [sabroj] day and night. "sabroj gastam dor hava."—*tlāg m 1.* See ਸਬਰੋਜ.

ਸਬਰੋਗ [sabrōg] *P* سبرگ *adj* night-coloured; hence, black, swarthy, dark. 2 a dark swarthy horse.

ਸਬਲ [sabal] *adj* powerful, strong. "ih manua atī sabal he."—*sri m 3. 2* with or accompanied by the army. 3 *Skt* सबल dappled, multicoloured, variegated. See ਸਬਲੀ ਸਬਲ 2. 4 the two dogs of Yam which had four eyes each. Both of these dogs were black and white coloured; hence, the name.

ਸਬਲ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [sabal braham] *Skt* सबलब्रह्म *n* the multicoloured Supreme Being; one, who associated with Maya, has acquired various forms. See ਸਬਲ 2 and ਸਬਲੀ ਸਬਲ 2.

ਸਬਲਾ [sabla] *adj* powerful, strong. See ਸਬਲ. "kam karodh nāgar mahī sabla."—*kālī a m 4. 2* a powerful woman. See ਅਬਲਾ.

ਸਬਲੀ [sabli] *Skt* शबली a spotted cow. 2 *Dg* dusk, evening.

ਸਬਾ [saba] *A* صبا *n* easterly wind. 2 morning breeze.

ਸਬਾਇ [sabaī] *pron* all. *adv* everywhere; at all places. "sarōgpanī sabaī."—*var maru 1 m 1.*

ਸਬਾਇਆ [sabaia], ਸਬਾਇਤਾ [sabaia], ਸਬਾਇਤੀ [sabaiaī], ਸਬਾਈ [sabaī], ਸਬਾਏ [sabaē] *adj* one and a quarter. 2 *pron* all, whole, entire.



"sunrahu lok sabara."—var asa m 1. "thakur ek sabai nari."—oṣkar. "rūne bir sabae."—vaḍ m 1 alahāṇia. 3 *Skt* a merger, relationship, union. "purakh ek he hor sāgli nari sabai."—var vaḍ m 3. 4 See ਸਮਾਜ ਸੰਬੰਧ.

ਸਥਾਸ [sābas] a poetic metre which is also called sāvasaṇ and suvas. Its distinct features are — four lines, and each line organised as: III, IS, I.

Example:

cālṭ khatāg-hi. bhāṭ tən bhāg-hi.

barān surāg-hi. girāṭ turāg-hi.—GPS.

2 See ਸਥਾਸ. 3 having cloth or clothes, clothed, clad.

ਸਥਾਸ਼ਬ [sābaṣāb] *P* شب *adv* during a single night.

ਸਥਾਹ [sābah] *n* daybreak, dawn. See ਸੁਬਹ. 2 *adj* of the night. "cauthe paharī sābah ke."—var majh m 1. 'during the last watch of the night.' 3 to or for all. 4 to deliver, convey. See ਸੰਬਰਨ.

ਸਥਾਹਤ [sābahat] *A* شابه *n* the state of being identical; resemblance, similarity.

ਸਥਾਹੀ [sābahi] See ਸਥਾਹ, ਸਥਾਹੀ and ਸਥਾਹੀ.

ਸਥਾਗਾਹ [sābāgah] *P* شب *n* night-time.

ਸਥਾਤ [sābat] *A* سبات *n* a roofed wayside shelter in which one can shield against the enemy weapons.' 2 Derived from this word, a large room is called ਸਥਾਤ in Punjabi. 3 *A* ثابت *n* steadfastness, resoluteness.

ਸਥਾਬ [sābab] short form of ਅਸਥਾਬ. 2 *A* سبب *n* welfare, virtue, kindness, a charitable act. "nyay mor kijīye sābab jan apno."—NP. 3 *A* سواب *n* justness in acting and thinking; the right course, rectitude. 4 *A* سباب *n* youth, prime of life.

ਸਥਾਰ [sābar] See ਸਥਾਰ. 2 ਸ-ਵਾਰਿ *adj* soaked in water. drenched. "jan bahut dī vās ki ih sābar

'At the time of Chataur war, Akbar had used 'Sabal'.

See V Smith's Akbar p. 87.

he."—NP. 3 See ਸਥਾਰਨਾ.

ਸਥਾਰਾ [sābara] See ਅਸਥਾਰਾ and ਸਥਾਰ.

ਸਥਾਰਿ [sābari] *adj* with water. "sābari nenā."—ramav

ਸਬਿਸਤਾ [sābistā] *P* شبتان *n* a bedroom, king's sleeping chamber. 2 an anchorite's closet for meditation.

ਸਬਿਦ [sābid], ਸਬਿਦਤ [sābidity] *adj* learned, scholarly. "prerat sābidity torat nīśāk."—GPS.

ਸਬੀਹ [sābih] *A* شبه *n* a picture; an icon 2 an illustration, a citation. 3 *adj* comparable, resembling.

ਸਬੀਲ [sābil] See ਸਬੀਲ.

ਸਬੁੱਧਿ [sābuddhi], ਸਬੁੱਧੀ [sābuddhi] *adj* intelligent, wise, sensible.

ਸਬੂਹ [sābuh] See ਸਬੂਹ. 2 *A* سبح *n* the Creator; holiest of the holy.

ਸਬੂਟ [sābun] See ਸਬੂਟ.

ਸਬੂਤ [sābut] *A* برهان *n* a proof, testimony.

ਸਬੂਰੀ [sāburi] *P* صبر *n* patience, contentment. "sīdak sāburi sādika."—var sri m 1. "sīdak sāburi sāt nā mlīo."—maru a m 5 ājūlā.

ਸਬੋਤ ਸਿੰਘ [sābeg sīgh] a resident of village Jambar, near Lahore, who was a Persian scholar and a government employee. In the Bikrami Sammat 1790, Zakaria Khan sent him, as his personal representative, to Amritsar to intercede on his behalf and offer the title of nawabhood and some precious gifts to the Khalsa Panth with a plea to shed violence and to placate them. Because he succeeded in his intercession and invested Sardar Kapur Singh with the title of a nawab he is known as 'Vakil' (i.e. an advocate) in Sikh history.

He remained the kotwal of Lahore for sometime and during his tenure he got constructed Shahīdganj and several other gurdwaras. Ultimately, on the complaint of the qazis he, along with his son, Shahbaj

Singh, was tied to die on the killing wheel, in Sammat 1802, at Lahore. See ਸਾਹਜਨ ਸਿੰਘ.  
 ਸਬੇਰ [saber]. ਸਬੇਰਾ [sabera] *n* daybreak, dawn.  
 ਸਬੈਸ [sabes] *Skt* सवयस् *adj* of the same age, coeval. "ketik tin me sakha sabes."—*GPS*.  
 ਸਬੋਰੋਜ਼ [šaboroz] *P* شب و روز day and night; continuously. "šaboroj šarab ne jor laya."—*ramav*. See ਸਬ 2.  
 ਸਬੰਗਨ [sabāgan] ਸਰਬ-ਅੰਗਨ all the limbs; the whole body. "dharo sabāgan suddh kesri cir."—*paras*.  
 ਸੈਬਲ [sabbal] hole made for stealing wealth, a house-break. 2 an iron crowbar to drive a hole in the wall. 3 See ਸਾਬਲ.  
 ਸਬਜ [saby] *Skt* सय्य *adj* left hand; left side. 2 right side, right hand. "catur banyā le su sabyā prahare,... tiritiy ban le bam panā calae."—*VN*.  
 ਸਬਜਸਾਚੀ [sabysaci] See ਸਬਜਸਾਚੀ.  
 ਸਭ [sabh] *adj* all, entire. "sabh upari nanak ka thakur."—*suhi chāt m 5*.  
 ਸਭਸ [sabhas], ਸਭਸੈ [sabhse] *part* every, each. "sabh jā tere tu sabhas da."—*dhana m 4*. 2 *part* to or for everyone. "pritam manī vāsē jī sabhsē deī adharu."—*sri m 3*.  
 ਸਭਕਾਚੁ [sabhkachu], ਸਭਕਿਹੁ [sabhkihu], ਸਭਕਿਛੁ [sabhkicchu], ਸਭਕੇਹੁ [sabhkehu] *every* thing. "sabh kachu us ka ohu karncharu."—*sukhmani*. "sabhkihu tere vāsī hē."—*var bīra m 4*. "sabhkicchu kita tera hove."—*majh m 5*. "grih tere sabhkehu."—*kan m 5*.  
 ਸਭਕੋ [sabhko], ਸਭਕੋਇ [sabhkoi], ਸਭਕੋਈ [sabhkoi] *every* being, everybody. "sabhko aṣṭ teri betha."—*majh m 5*. "sabh kor mīṭha māḡi dekhe."—*vaḍ chāt m 1*. "sabhkoi harī ke vāsī hē."—*var bīra m 4*.  
 ਸਭਤਾ [sabhṭa] See ਸਭਤਾ. "sikkhon ko sabhta darsai."—*GPS*.  
 ਸਭਤੁ [sabhṭu], ਸਭਤੇ [sabhṭe] *Skt* सर्वत्र *part* at all times. 2 everywhere. "ihu hariras vāṇ tix

sabhṭu hē."—*sri m 4*. "sabhṭe rahia somai."—*gau a m 3*.  
 ਸਭਦੁ [sabhdu], ਸਭਦੁੰ [sabhḍū] *of* all, above all, over all. "sabhdu vade bhag gursikha ke."—*var sor m 4*.  
 ਸਭਨਾ [sabhna], ਸਭਨਾਹ [sabhnaḥa], ਸਭਨੀ [sabhni] *to* all, for all. "anmāḡia dan devna sabhnaha jā."—*var vaḍ m 4*. 2 all (nominative).  
 ਸਭਯ [sabhay] *adj* fearful, afraid. 2 See ਸਭੈ 2.  
 ਸਭਰਵਾਲ [sabhervai] a subcaste of Khatri among the Khukhrains. The Khatri of this group engage in agriculture also. "paṭne sabhervai hē navai nihala suddh pāṇi."—*BG*.  
 ਸਭਰਾਈ [sabhrai] *adj* outshining or surpassing all; most illustrious; the principal queen. "sa kulvāṭi sa sabhrai jo pir ke rāḡi sēvari jiu."—*majh m 5*. 2 *n* sister of Baba Pheru, the father of Guru Angad Dev. She is also called Phirai and was married in Khadur village. 3 See ਸਤਰਾਈ.  
 ਸਭਾ [sabha] *adj* all, entire. "jan-hi bīrṭha sabha man ki."—*asa m 5*. "apī tarīa sabha sarisāṭi chāḍave."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 *Skt n* an assembly, meeting. 3 a council chamber, court. "gursabha ev nā paic."—*var sri m 3*. 4 a court room of a king.  
 ਸਭਸਦ [sabhasad] *n* a member of an assembly or a court, a courtier.  
 ਸਭਸੰਗਿਯ [sabhasiḡar] *adja* gem of a gathering; perfect in beauty, qualities, strength, prudence, etc. "sabhasiḡar bade manukha."—*BG* 2 *n* a king. 3 a poet. 4 a scholar.  
 ਸਭਾ ਕੌਰ [sabha kor] See ਸੰਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ. 2 daughter of raja Hamir Singh, king of Nabha, who was married to sardar Sahib Singh of the Bhangi misl.  
 ਸਭਾਗ [sabhag], ਸਭਾਗਾ [sabhaga], ਸਭਾਗੀ [sabhagi] *adj* fortunate, lucky. "bujhe bujhanhar sabhaga."—*gau kabir*. 2 *n* a devoted follower

of Guru Nanak Dev. 3 a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who was a resident of the village Chuhnia and was Arora by caste. 4 a Sikh from Peshavar who had brought five horses from Kabul and presented them to Guru Hargobind in the latter's court at Hargobindpur. "dhanu bado aru nam sabhaga."—GPS.

**ਸਭਾਜ** [sabhaj] *Skt* सभाज् *vr* to serve; to please; to satisfy.

**ਸਭਾਜਨ** [sabhajan] *Skt* न the act of worshipping; praise. 2 See **ਸਭਾਜ**.

**ਸਭਾਜਾ** [sabhaja] *adj* who worships. 2 who pleases. See **ਸਭਾਜ** *vr*: "mithila puri raja. janok sabhaja."—*ramav*. 3 a transform of **ਸਭਾਜਿਤ**. 4 **ਸ-ਭਾਜੀ**. together with one's wife.

**ਸਭਾਪਤਿ** [sabhapatī] *n* the president or chairman (of a meeting).

**ਸਭਾਮੰਡਨ** [sabhamaḍan] an ornament of a group, society or gathering. See **ਸਭਾਸਿੰਗਾਰ**.

**ਸਭਿ** [sabhī] *pron* all, entire. 2 all of, entire. "sabhī gun tere me nahi kor."—*japu*

**ਸਭੀਰ** [sabhīr], **ਸਭੀਤਿ** [sabhītī] *adj* fearful, afraid.

**ਸਭੁ** [sabhū] *pron* all, entire. See **ਸਭ** and **ਸਭੇ**. "sabhū jag apī upaionu."—*vaḍ m 3*.

**ਸਭੁਕੇ** [sabhuko] See **ਸਭਕੇ**.

**ਸਭੁਤ** [sabhut] *adj* alongwith or including the elements. 2 alongwith the attendants of Shiv. 3 alongwith or attended by a creature. 4 See **ਸੰਭੁਤ**.

**ਸਭੇ** [sabhē] *adv* all, entire. "sabhē gunah bakhṣai lāionu."—*asa a m 3*

**ਸਭੈ** [sabhē] See **ਸਭਾ** "kahu ravidas sabhē nahi samjhesi."—*ram* 2 all without exception. "sabhē ghaṛī ramu bole."—*mali namdev*. 3 civilized. "soi ram sabhē kēhe soi kautkēhar."—*s kabir* "There is a difference between the uttering of (the word) Ram by a civilized person and by an acrobat."

**ਸਭੋ** [sabhō] *adv* entire, all. "sabhō vartē hukām."—*var sri m 3*.

**ਸਭੰਗਨ** [sabhāṅan] all the limbs, the whole body. See **ਭੰਗੋਰ**.

**ਸਭਿ** [sabhī] *adj* a member of an assembly or a court. 2 worthy of sitting in an assembly; good mannered and educated; civilized.

**ਸਭਿਤਾ** [sabhītā] *n* the capability of sitting in an assembly, court, etc.; civilised manners. 2 culture, nobility, civilization.

**ਸਮ** [sam] a figure of speech (depending on the sound of words) in which a proper relation of the concerned objects is mentioned.

Example:

jau ham badhe moh phas ham, prem bāḍhan tum bādhe.—*sor ravidas*

'If we are entrapped in the noose of delusion, you are bound in the bond of love.'

turde kau turda mile udte kau udta,

jivte kau jivta mile mue kau mus.

—*var suhi m 2*.

rup dāmodarī ko jīm sūdar

tyō harigobīd rup visala,

erī sakhi ! yēhī jorī jorī

sam jivhu bhog bhugo cirkala.—*GPS*.

jīm jīkar tēn rura. tīm dulāh bān gun pura, ih sūdar ikṣam jorī. mīl jivhu bēakh kārōrī.

—*GPS*.

(b) Depiction of the qualities of the cause is its second form.

Example:

śrī guru banī paṭh kar kyō nāhī hove gyan? gyanrup satiguru ne śrī mukh kari bakhān.

'The true Spiritual Guide, who utters banī, is a manifestation of spiritual knowledge, therefore, spiritual knowledge inheres his composition.'

(c) Its third form is when the result striven for, gets achieved without any effort or hindrance.

Example:

gurunānak ke dāras hī tē lālō cāhyo payān,



ਸਮਕਾਲ [samsad] *P* شجر *n* marjorana, a tree of the cypress family which is used as a metaphor to show the height of a person. *L* Marjorana.  
 ਸਮਸਾਨ [samsan] *Skt* सप्तान *n* a burial or cremation ground.

ਸਮਸੀ [samsi] *A* شمس *adj* solar; of or relating to the sun. 2 See ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼ 1.

ਸਮਸੁਦੀਨ [samsuddin] See ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼.

ਸਮਸੇਰ [samsēr] *P* شمشير *n* one that has the shape of a lion's nail. scimitar. "jug gar mahi sobhat samser."—*GPS*. "her samser samser teri pal pal."—*GPS*. 2 like a lion

ਸਮਸੇਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੀ [samsere hidi] *P* شمشير هندی *a* sword of India, which was considered excellent in ancient times. "barahnah yake teg hidostā."—*hakayat*.

ਸਮਸ਼ਿ [samsaṣṭi] *Skt* *n* an aggregate, entirety, the whole.

ਸਮਸ਼ੁ [samast] *adj* all, whole, entire.

ਸਮਸ਼ੀ [samasti] See ਸਮਸ਼ੁ. "samastli nidhane."—*japu*. 2 ਸਮਸ਼ਿ. 'It is auspicious or propitious.'

ਸਮਸਤਾ [samasya] *Skt* *n* a short, meaningful sentence. 2 a line or sentence meant to complete a stanza, a verse set showing the metre in which a poem is to be composed. 3 a meeting, gathering. "samasya jyō kyō tum kariāhī."—*GPS*. 4 a complex matter or issue. 5 a hint, clue, tip.

ਸਮਸ਼ਾਨਨ [sam-sranan] ਸਮਸ਼ੁ -ਆਨਨ. It is an antonym of ਆਨਨਸਮਸ਼ੁ, beard on the face. See ਸਮਸ਼ੁ. "sam-sranan syam bhali upmahi."—*NP*.

ਸਮਸ਼ੁ [samstu] *Skt* सप्तु *n* a beard, moustache.

ਸਮਸ਼ੁਕਤਕ ਨਯਾਯ [samsrukṭak nyay] See ਨਯਾਯ.

ਸਮਹਿਣਾ [samahina] *v* to mingle (with), merge (in). 2 to be engrossed or absorbed. See ਸਮਹਿਤ. "vismade vismad samahina."—*BG*

ਸਮਹੀ [samhi] merged (in), mingled (with). "joti joti samhi"—*sar m* 5. 2 just like; similar to.

ਸਮਕ [samak], ਸਮਕਾ [samka] *Skt* सम्यक् *part* properly, thoroughly. "nanak drisṭāro srab

ṭhai prapṭi harī samka."—*sar m* 5. 2 correct, proper, right.

ਸਮਕਾਲ [samkal] *n* the same time, same moment.

ਸਮਕਾਲਿਕ [samkalik], ਸਮਕਾਲੀ [samkali],

ਸਮਕਾਲੀਨ [samkalin] *adj* contemporary.

ਸਮਕ [samakṣ], ਸਮੱਖ [samakḥ] *Skt* समक्ष *adv* before the eyes (of), face-to-face, apparently.

ਸਮਗਰੀ [samagri] See ਸਾਮਗ੍ਰੀ. "purān bhāi samagri kab-hu nahi tū."—*brla m* 5.

ਸਮਗ੍ਰ [samagr] *Skt* *adj* all, entire, whole.

ਸਮਗ੍ਰਿਕਾ [samagrika], ਸਮਗ੍ਰੀ [samagri] See ਸਾਮਗ੍ਰੀ. "sagā samagri teri."—*brla m* 5.

ਸਮਾ [samagha] *Skt* सम्य *adj* cheap; without incurring much expenditure. See ਸਮਾ. 2 got merged or absorbed. "harī āsthiru sevi sukhī samagha."—*suhi m* 4.

ਸਮੱਖ [samacch] See ਸਮਕ.

ਸਮਾ [samaj] *n* a jungle, forest. 2 a herd (of animals).

ਸਮਾਜਿ [samajī], ਸਮਾਜਿਆ [samjia], ਸਮਾਜਾ [samjya] *Skt* समाजा *n* fame, renown. 2 an assembly, association. "pāc bhut ek ghārī rakhīle samajī."—*saveye m* 2 *ke*. 'The gang of Cupid is kept under control at one place.' "asajyā sajī samjia."—*sahas m* 5. 'Avarice through its influence gets indecent actions done not only privately but publicly too.'

ਸਮਾਜ [samajh] *n* full of correct perception; accurate understanding or knowledge. "samajh na parī bīkhe rāsī rācīo."—*jet m* 9.

ਸਮਾਜ ਸੁਝ [samajh sujh] *n* a proper perception and understanding. "samjhe sujhe parī parī bujhe."—*oṣkar*.

ਸਮਾਜਣਾ [samajhṇa], ਸਮਾਜਨਾ [samajhna] *v* to know, acquire knowledge. "samjhat nahi re aṇan"—*jeṭ m* 9.

ਸਮਾਜਿਣਾ [samjhauna], ਸਮਾਜਵਣਾ [samjhavṇa] *v* to impart knowledge; impress on the mind (of).

**ਸਮਾਣ** [samaṭ] See ਸਮੇਟਨ. 2 *Skt* समिह्. *adj* industrious; courageous. "samaṭ sāg sāgrahē."—*paras*

**ਸਮਣੇ** [sammel merged (in), mingled (with). "sāl-le sālā samne."—*naṭ m 4*. 2 similar, compatible. 3 of one colour, or caste.

**ਸਮਤ** [samat] *Skt* समत *n* equality, comparability, non-partisanship. "kheh-hi samat sari."—*saveye m 2 ke*. 'You play the game of impartiality.' "dukh sukh va ke samat bicara."—*bavan*. 2 *Skt* समसु *adv* everywhere, all over, throughout. "horī samat nivasi."—*maru solhe m 5*.

**ਸਮਤਸਰ** [samatsar] a lake or sea of equality. "cahak tāt samatsare."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

**ਸਮਤਸਾਰੀ** [samatsari] a game of equality or impartiality. See ਸਮਤ 1.

**ਸਮਤਾ** [samta], **ਸਮਤੁ** [samatu] See ਸਮਤ. "satiguru purakhu dāralu he jis no samatu sabhkoī."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

**ਸਮਤੁਲੀ** [samtulī] of equal or same weight. "tas samtulī nahī an kou."—*mālā ravidas*.

**ਸਮਥ** [samath], **ਸਮਥੁ** [samathu] *Skt* समर्थ *adj* strong, powerful, competent "samath akāth sukh data."—*brīla m 5*. "bhājan gārān samathu."—*saveye m 4 ke*. 2 *Skt* *n* peace, calmness, tranquillity. 3 a minister.

**ਸਮਾਦ** [samad] *adj* proud, haughty. 2 addict. 3 carefree, independent. 4 *n* God; the Creator.

**ਸਮਾਦਖਾਨ** [samadxan] See ਅਬਦੁਲ ਸਮਾਦਖਾਨ.

**ਸਮਾਦਰਸੀ** [samdarsi] *Skt* समदर्शिन *adj* viewing equally; impartial. "so samdarsi tātū ka beta."—*sukhmanī*. 2 See ਦਰਸਨ.

**ਸਮਾਦਲ** [samdal], **ਸਮਾਦਲੁ** [samdalū] *n* equality in a group or community; global equality; unity in diversity. "ravidas samdalū samjhavē kou."—*sri*

**ਸਮਾਦਰਾ** [samadra] *adj* haughty. 2 addict. 3 proud or vain

**ਸਮਾਦਾ** [samada] *adj* proud or haughty (female)

**ਸਮਾਦਿਸਾਇ** [samdisaṭi] See ਸਮਾਦਿਸਾਇ

**ਸਮਾਦਿਸਾਇ** [samdrisṭa] *Skt* समदृष्टि *adj* impartial, unbiased. "gurprasadi nanak samdrisṭa."—*gūṭ m 5*

**ਸਮਾਦਿਸਾਇ** [samdrisṭaṭi], **ਸਮਾਦਿਸਾਈ** [samdrisṭi] *Skt* समदृष्टि. *n* impartiality. "mitr satru ham kōu samdrisṭi dikhai."—*var vaṭ m 4*

**ਸਮਾਦਾ** [samdha] *Skt* समिध् fuel wood for the sacred or sacrificial fire. 2 *Skt* समिध् wood. "man tāt samdha jē kari anu dīn agari jālai."—*sri m 1*. 3 fire. 4 *Skt* समृद्ध *adj* prosperous, affluent, wealthy. "so ghorū ladha sahajī samdha."—*vaṭ chāt m 5*. "etṛis vic-hu so jān samdha."—*var guj 1 m 3*. "namī rāte sēi jān samdhe."—*var brīla m 3*. 5 very large.

**ਸਮਾਦੀ** [samdhi] *Skt* सम्बंधी *n* a relative; relation. kinsman. 2 father of a son-in-law or of a daughter-in-law. "hot bhayō samdhiṇ kō mel."—*NP* 3 even-minded, equanimous.

**ਸਮਾਦੇ** [samdhe] See ਸਮਾਦਾ.

**ਸਮਾਨ** [saman] *Skt* समन. *n* violence, murder, destruction. "jāke an sam na vighān gān samna."—*GPS*. 'who is peerless in destroying a host of impediments.' 2 peace. 3 Yam, the god of death. 4 cereals, food (in general). 5 an injury, hurt, blow. 6 disrespect. 7 *Skt* समन body, physique. 8 face, countenance. 9 *Skt* समन a social or cultural gathering, an assembly. 10 *P* सम a jasmine. 11 *A* सम *adj* eighth. 12 *P* सम an idol-worshipper, idolator.

**ਸਮਾਨੁਤ** [samanvī] *Skt* *adj* properly combined, included.

**ਸਮਾਪਨ** [sampan], **ਸਮਾਪਨ** [samappan] *Skt* समर्पण *n* entrusting, handing over, consigning, dedicating. "jiu samapau apṇa"—*oṣkar*. "tīnār sēi sahas samap-hi."—*saveye m 3 ke*.

**ਸਮਾਬਿਅੰ** [sambiṭ], **ਸਮਾਬਿਅੰ** [sambiyā] *Skt* *adj* not liable to change, immutable, imperishable,



eternal. "bhav bhut bhav sambryā."—*guj jedev* 'Immutable are the past, present and future.'

**ਸਮਯ** [samay] *n* time. 2 *Skt* **ਫਮਯ** arrogance, conceit. 3 astonishment, surprise.

**ਸਮਯਣੀ** [samyāṇī], **ਸਮਯਨੀ** [samyānī] *n* a river. In arrogance (**ਫਮਯ**), the river cuts its banks and uproots the trees, therefore it is termed ਅਭਿਮਾਨਿਨੀ (the conceited one). See **ਸਮਯ** 2.

**ਸਮਯਾ** [samyā] *Skt* part near, close by. 2 in, within.

**ਸਮਯਾਨਾ** [samyāna] See **ਸਮਿਅਨਾ**.

**ਸਮਰ** [samar] *Skt n* a war, battle. 2 *Skt* **ਫਮਰ** Kamdev, the god of love. 3 recollection, remembrance. 4 a variation of 'chappay' metre in which there are 35 guru and 82 laghu matras. 5 *A* / fruit. 6 result, reward, outcome. 7 *A* / a narrative, story. 8 the act of story-telling at night.

**ਸਮਰਕੰਦ** [samarakāṇḍ] *A* / a famous city, founded by king Samar near Bhukhara, in Turkistan; some call it the place whose fruit is sweet as sugar.

**ਸਮਰਾਖ** [samarakh] *adv* angrily. "purakh samarakh-hi kin ucaru."—*NP*.

**ਸਮਰਣ** [samaran] *Skt* **ਫਮਰਣ** *n* recollection, remembrance, contemplation.

**ਸਮਰਣੇਨ** [samaranen] *Skt* **ਸਮਰਣੇਨ** (the third case) by remembering, recollecting or contemplating.

**ਸਮਰਥ** [samrath] *Skt* **ਸੈ-ਅਥ**, **ਸਮਥ** *adj* powerful, strong. 2 capable, competent. "sarab kala samrath."—*bavan*. 3 comparable. "ham harī sru dhara kia jis ka koi samrath nahi."—*asa m* 4.

**ਸਮਰਥਨ** [samarthan] *Skt* **ਸਮਥਨ** *n* asking, begging, soliciting. 2 backing or supporting with the help of reason or argument; corroborating; confirmation 3 decision.

**ਸਮਰਥ ਪੰਥ** [samrath pāth] proper. "sabh din ke samrath pāth bithele."—*dev m* 5.

**ਸਮਰਥਾ** [samratha] *Skt* **ਸਮਥਯ** power, strength 2 capability, competence.

**ਸਮਰਥੁ** [samrathu] See **ਸਮਰਥ**.

**ਸਮਰਪਣ** [samarpan], **ਸਮਰਪਨ** [samarpan] See **ਸਮੱਪਨ**.

**ਸਮਰਾਤਕ** [samratak], **ਸਮਰਾਤਕਰ** [samratkar] *n* that which ends a war; the sword.—*sonama*. 2 Shiv, the destroyer of Kamdev (**ਫਮਰ**).

**ਸਮਰਾਥ** [samrath], **ਸਮਰਾਥਾ** [samratha] powerful, strong. See **ਸਮਰਥ**. "nanak parbraham samrath."—*gaur m* 5. "mera guru samratha."—*gaur a m* 5.

**ਸਮਰਾਰੀ** [samrari], **ਸਮਰਾਰੀ** [samrari] enemy of war (**ਸਮਰ**); a fugitive, a deserter. 2 **ਸਮਰਾਰੀ** Shiv, the enemy of Smar (Kamdev).

**ਸਮਰੂ** [samru], **ਸਮਰੂ ਕੀ ਬੇਗਮ** [samru ki begam] His real name was Walter Reinhard but Somers' was his surname, whereby he came to be known as Samru. He was born in 1720 of French and German parents. At first, he was recruited in the French navy and thereafter he served in the English army. Having resigned from the service of the English, he served Mir Kasim, the nawab of Bengal, and in 1763, he killed the Resident of Patna and many English people. He was a brilliant scholar of Persian. Through his own efforts, he established his own state in Sardhana.<sup>2</sup> He died at Agra in 1778.

Begam Samru was the daughter of Lutf Ali Khan. Her real name was Zebunnisa. She was born in 1751 and married Samru in 1765. After the death of her husband in 1778, she looked after his army and the state efficiently. She employed Europeans like Thomas and Levaso and valiantly fought many battles. The

<sup>1</sup>Some writers have spelt it as 'Sombre'

<sup>2</sup>The Sardhana region lay between the Ganges and the Yamuna Doab. This city is situated 12 miles in north-west of Meerut.

Begam married Levaso in 1793. After two years, Levaso committed suicide and the Begam was arrested. But she was released and reinstated with the help of Thomas. From 1805 she started to rule under the suzerainty of the English and her territory extended from Muzaffarnagar to Aligarh. She was very liberal and generous. She got many churches constructed and also participated in the propagation of this religion. Samru ki Begam died on 27<sup>th</sup> January, 1836. "samru ki begam ne sara. bic ar tha kaj sudhara."—PP.

**ਸਮਰੂਪਾਧ** [samrupak] See ਰੂਪਾਧ (a)

**ਸਮਲ** [samel] See ਸਮਲਨਾ. 2 *Skt* adj dirty, filthy. 3 *Skt* ਸਮਲ *n* a sin, 4 blame, blemish, stigma.

**ਸਮਲਨਾ** [samalna] *v* to be alert, cautious or careful. 2 to remember, recollect.

**ਸਮਲਾ** [samla] *P* سَمَل *n* a sheet (of cloth) worn on the shoulders. 2 the loose end of a turban, left hanging on the shoulders or at the back.

**ਸਮਲੋਚਨ** [samlocan] adj impartial, unbiased, viewing every one equally. "sada gavhi samlocan."—savrye *m* / *ke*.

**ਸਮਵਰਤੀ** [samvarti] *Skt* समवर्तिन् adj non-partisan, impartial, viewing equally, unbiased. 2 *n* Yam, the god of death. 3 Guru Nanak Dev.

**ਸਮਵਾਧ** [samavay] *Skt* न सम-अव *n* a union, combination. 2 a mass (of people); a multitude.

**ਸਮਵਾਧ ਸੰਬੰਧ** [samavay sambadh] *n* relation between cause and effect, as thread and cloth have an inseparable connection.

**ਸਮਵਾਧੀ** [samavayi] *Skt* समवायिन् adj related, kindred. 2 inseparable cause as clay for making an earthen pot.

**ਸਮਾ** [sama] *Skt* *n* a year, 2 a season, weather. 3 half a year, three seasons. 4 *Skt* time (in general). 5 *A* سَمَاء the sky. 6 سَمْعَة candle.

**ਸਮਾਉ** [samau] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ and ਸਮਾਇ. 2 *S* knowledge, learning. 3 heaven, paradise.

**ਸਮਾਉਣ** [samaun], **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ** [samauna] to merge,

become one (with), coalesce. "sabadu ratanu jitu manu laga ehu hoa samau."—anadu 2 to merge the individual light (i.e. soul) with the eternal light (the supreme Soul); to give up the ghost, and merge into the ultimate Being. See ਸਮਾਣਨ.

**ਸਮਾਇ** [samaɪ] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ. "nanak saci samaɪ."—var sar *m* 3. 2 practice, exercise. "nau lent aru karani samaɪ."—sava *m* / 3 achievement. "harirasu sadhu haɪɪ samaɪ."—asa *m* 3. 4 absorption, destruction. "mal haume jai samaɪ."—ari *m* 3. 5 adj attended by or under the influence of Maya. "dukh mahi save samaɪ."—ari *m* 3. 6 ਸ-ਅਧਾ with compassion. "deda rijak samaɪ."—var sar *m* 3. 7 *A* سَمْع listening to music or singing. 8 rapture, ecstasy, contemplation. "tau darsan ki karau samaɪ."—tirāg *m* 1. "jenu kari samaɪ pəṭhaṇi sunke rag nū."—cādi 3. 9 *A* سَمْع the act of hearing. "kāni surati samaɪ."—var majh *m* 1. 10 *Skt* सम *n* arrogance, pride. "koi bhikhak bhukha khaɪ. koi raja raha samaɪ."—asa *m* 1. 11 See ਸਮਾਧ.

**ਸਮਾਇਆ** [samaiɪa] adj mingled, merged. 2 with or under the influence of Maya.

**ਸਮਾਇਣ** [samaiɪn], **ਸਮਾਇਣੁ** [samaiɪnu], **ਸਮਾਇਨ** [samaiɪn] to merge, commingle, be immersed (in). 2 *n* rennet or sour milk used to produce curd. "dudhu karām phunɪ surati samaiɪnu."—suhi *m* 1. 3 destruction, ruin, annihilation. "labi lobhi aṭhakarɪ mata garabi bhara samaiɪnu."—asa chāt *m* 5. 4 *Skt* सम *n* laughter, joking.

**ਸਮਾਇਲਾ** [samaɪla] merged (into), commingled (with). "nama saci samaɪla."—prabha.

**ਸਮਾਈ** [samaɪ] *n* peace; forbearance. 2 pervasion, diffusion. "ghoṭi ghaṭi rohia samaɪ."—mala *om* 1. 3 absorption. "upjē nɪpjē nɪpajɪ samaɪ."—gau kabir. 'absorbs.' 4 *P* سَمْع petition, hearing. "mohi anath ki karahu

samai."—*gan m 5. 6* See ਸਰਣਿ ਸਮਾਈ. 7 See ਸਮਾਇ 7 and 8. "dāre sekh jese samai samae."—*cāitr 335*. 'The Sheikhs were laid low in the battlefield in such a fashion as if they had been engrossed in listening to music.'

**ਸਮਾਸ** [samās] *Skt n* ਸਮ-ਆਸ the act of sitting together at one place. 2 gathering, collecting. 3 According to grammar, the concept or method of forming one compound word from several simple ones. For example, there is compounding in words like ਕੁਰਸਿਧਰੀਤਿ.<sup>1</sup> 4 an abstract, abridgement. "duje hui vit vyas samas."—*GPS*. 'The second quality of a speaker (orator) is that he should know how to expand and abridge his speech.'

**ਸਮਾਸਨ** [samāsān], **ਸਮਾਸਮ** [samāsām], **ਸਮਾਸਿਮ** [samāsīm] *A* ਚੜ੍ਹ plural of ਸਮਾਸਿਤ red insects; They come out of their holes during the humid heat of the rainy season. "manhu pekh samāsān ke mukh dhāi calī mil juth āhī he."—*krisarī*. 'Female snakes have rushed to eat up the moths.'

**ਸਮਾਸੀ** [samāsī] will merge (into) or commingle (with) "jin sevīa mērā harī jī, se harī harī rupī samāsī."—*sopurakhū*

**ਸਮਾਸੋਕਿਤ** [samāsokīti] a figure of speech (a succinct expression), which imparts veiled knowledge of a secondary thing through a hint of the principal one.

Example:

sīghān ki sun garāj ko jībuk hoe mōn. ...  
rogi nīrbāl sīgh pīkh musā bhāe dīlēr.  
Here the coward, the king and the vile persons, are hinted at through the jackal, the lion and the mouse respectively.

**ਸਮਾਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ** [samāśrit] *Skt adj Skt* dependent (on); supported (by). 2 who has found refuge (in). 3 connected or concerned (with).

<sup>1</sup>In grammar various kinds of compounds, such as avyayibhāv, tatpuruṣ, samānadhīkaraṇa, dvāḍ etc. are described in detail.

**ਸਮਾਹ** [samah] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ, ਸਮਾਈ and ਸਮਾਹਾ. 2 ਸ-ਉਮਾਹ with enthusiasm, eagerness or keenness. 3 cause to be conveyed or delivered. "sabhna rījak samahda pīara."—*sor m 4. 4 A* ਭੁਭ adj magnanimous, liberal. 5 merciful, compassionate.

**ਸਮਾਹਰ** [samahar] *n* collection, aggregate, assemblage. "nanak sācē sācī samahar."—*var ram 2 m 5. 2* According to grammar a kind of a compound, expressing a relationship.

**ਸਮਾਹੁਤ** [samahra], **ਸਮਾਹਤਾ** [samahṭa] *Skt* ਸਮਾਹੁਤ ਸੰ-ਆਹੁਤ adj collected, accumulated. 2 brought together at one place. 3 associated with, joined. "so bhagṭā mānī vūṭhā sācī samahra."—*var guj 2 m 5. 4* with pleasure, with delight. "bhāia samahṭa hāzīratān vīsaḥa."—*bīā chāt m 5.*

**ਸਮਾਹਾ** [samaha] *Skt* ਸਮਾਹੁਤ adj collected, accumulated, supplied. "jīā jāt sabbī pachē kārīā prīthmē rījekū samaha."—*sar ā m 5. "brahmgrāmī kē garībī samaha."*—*sukhmānī*. 2 merged or absorbed (in), engrossed (in). "jāpī nanak bhagat samaha."—*sor m 4. 3* See ਸਮਾਹਿਤ. "ape guṇ gāvāida pīara ape sabbādī samaha."—*sor m 4.*

**ਸਮਾਹਾਰ** [samahar] See ਸਮਾਹਰ 2.

**ਸਮਾਹਿਤ** [samahīti], **ਸਮਾਹਿਅ** [samahīa] See ਸਮਾਹਿਤ.

**ਸਮਾਹਿਤ** [samahīti] *Skt* adj absorbed in meditation, meditating (mind). "sahī samadhī samahīo."—*kan m 5. 2* dressed (as food), prepared. 3 pure. 4 pervading. "ghaṭī ghaṭī rahīo samahīo."—*sor m 5. "nanak sarāb samahīa jū."*—*mājī m 5.*

**ਸਮਾਹੀ** [samahī] merges (into), pervades.

**ਸਮਾਹੀਏ** [samahīe] See ਸਮਾਹ and ਸਮਾਹਾ. "rījak samahīe."—*var ram 2 m 5.*

**ਸਮਾਹੁ** [samahu] See ਸਮਾਹ.

**ਸਮਾਗ** [samag], **ਸਮਾਗਮ** [samagām] *Skt* ਸਮ-ਆ-ਗਮ *n* a meeting, union, combination. "ek pāl

sukh sadhsamagom kotī bekūṭhah pae."—sar m 5. "mīlī sadhsamage."—brīa m 5. 2 arrival. 3 coitus, sex.

ਸਮਾਗਾ [samaga] *Skt* ਸਮਾਗਤ *adj* obtained. *n* arrived, merged (in). "dehi mahī deu samaga."—sor m 1.

ਸਮਾਗੇ [samage] See ਸਮਾਗਮ.

ਸਮਾਚਰ [samacar] short form for ਸਮਾਚਰਣ.

ਸਮਾਚਰਣ [samacaran] *Skt n* good conduct or behaviour. 2 acting upon, practising. "gursabadī samacario."—savēye m 4 ke. "csi budhī samacari."—brīa kabir. "satu sāthokhu samacare."—savēye m 4 ke.

ਸਮਾਚਰਿਓ [samacario]. ਸਮਾਚਰੀ [samacari], ਸਮਾਚਰੇ [samacare] See ਸਮਾਚਰਣ.

ਸਮਾਚਾਰ [samacar] *Skt n* an account of time. 2 news, tidings. 3 message. 4 usage, custom, practice.

ਸਮਾਚਾਰ ਪਤ੍ਰ [samacar patr] a newspaper.

ਸਮਾਚੀ [samaci] short form for ਸਮੀਚੀਨ.

ਸਮਾਜ [samaj] *Skt n* assembly, gathering. 2 a meeting, conclave. 3 a council chamber or hall. 4 an elephant. It is a transform of ਸਮਜਿ. See ਸਮਜ.

ਸਮਾਣਵੀ [samanau] *adj* merged, contained, included.

ਸਮਾਣਾ [samaṇa] *adj* merged, commingled. "sarbe samaṇa apī."—vaḍ m 1. 2 *Skt* ਸੰ-ਮਾਨਿਤ. commended, admired. "jōī kaj viahī suhave othe mas samaṇa."—var mālā m 1. 3 See ਸਮਾਨ.

ਸਮਾਣੀ [samanīl] *adj* merged, included. 2 See ਸਮਾਣਾ.

ਸਮਾਣੇ [samane] to sink into. "kal kāk marī samane ram."—suhi chāt m 3. 2 obliterated, eliminated.

ਸਮਾਤ [samat] See ਸਮਾਇ 9. 2 merges, vanishes, pervades.

ਸਮਾਤਾ [samata], ਸਮਾਤੇ [samate] *adj* mingled, merged, pervaded.

ਸਮਾਦਨ [samadan] *P* ਸਮਾਦ-ਦਾਨ. *n* a candlestick.

candleholder. 2 a lamp stand.

ਸਮਾਇ [samadī] means such as ਸਮਾਇਮ. See ਖਟਸੰਪਤਿ.

ਸਮਾਧ [samadh] *n* a memorial at the cremation site. 2 See ਸਮਾਧਿ.

ਸਮਾਧ ਭਾਈ [samadh bhai] a village in tehsil Moga of district Ferozepur. The place has come to be known thus because of the memorial (ਸਮਾਧ) of Bhai Rup Chand that is situated here. There is in this village a gurdwara of the sixth Guru who, while passing through Malva, had come here. At that time this village did not exist. Pandit Bhola Ram Udasi, a unique scholar of Nyaya Shastar, belonged to this village.

ਸਮਾਧਾ [samadha] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਆ-ਧਾ *n* resolution of a dispute. 2 a reply (to a question). 3 concentration of mind on one object. 4 See ਸਮਾਧਨ.

ਸਮਾਧਨ [samadhan] *Skt n* concentration of mind. 2 fortitude. 3 a reply to a question. 4 a decision.

ਸਮਾਧਿ [samadhi] *Skt n* the act of total perceptual concentration. 2 merger of the mind in the object of meditation. 3 a Vaishya, who was a companion of king Surath and a devotee of goddess Durga. "samet samadhi lagal."—cāḍī / 4 a figure of speech that renders easy the meaning of one word by relating it to the others.

Example:

khidrāṇe pār sīghā ne jād paya he ghamsan,  
mahā sīgh ar bhag kār sāg sīgh pahuce an,  
kārī mar sātun pār esi dine pār hīlay,  
ghayāl thāke trikhatur verī bhage plīh dīkhay.

'The sudden arrival of the Singhs and non-availability of water helped in forcing the enemy to flee.' 5 a religious establishment built at the place of cremation or burial of a person. 6 sleep, slumber.

**ਸਮਾਧਿ** [samadhio] See ਸਮਾਧੇਯ. "jah nam samadhio."—*savrye m 3 ke*.

**ਸਮਾਧਿਹਰਾ** [smadhira] *adj* practising meditation or contemplation. "sadhik sxdh samadhira."—*savrye m 3 ke*.

**ਸਮਾਧੇਯ** [samadhey] *Skt adj* systematic, sequential. 2 advisable. 3 acceptable. 4 a question worthy of a reply.

**ਸਮਾਨ** [saman] *Skt adj* equal, even. 2 merged, mixed. "joti poti saman."—*brla m 5*. 3 See ਸਾਧੇਯ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 6. 4 life-breath active in the navel. 5 respect, honour. "raj duare sobh samane."—*gau a m 1*. 6 ਸ-ਮਾਨ. obey Him, know Him. "carnarbid na katha bhav supac tulī saman."—*keda ravidas*. 7 short form for ਸਮਾਨ.

**ਸਮਾਨਕਾ** [samanka] See ਸਮਾਨਿਕਾ.

**ਸਮਾਨਤਾ** [samanta] *Skt n* equality, parity, evenness.

**ਸਮਾਨਾ** [samana] See ਸਮਾਣਾ. 2 *n* a canopy, baldachin, large tent. "uc samana thakur tero, aver na kahu tani."—*toḍi m 5*. 'The high canopy (sky) is yours and it does not stand on the strength of anyone else but you'. 3 a town in the state of Patiala that is 17 miles south-west of the capital. The Samanid dynasty from Persia first settled here, thus giving it its name. Like in Dhaka, fine cloth was woven here, as is mentioned by several European writers. A resident of Samana, Jalaludin Jallad assassinated Guru Tegh Bahadur in Delhi. The Saiyyads of this place issued a fatwa to slaughter the younger sons of the tenth Guru. The executioners who tortured and killed them were of this place. That is why the Khalsa led by Banda Bahadur captured the town in Sammat 1766 (year 1708 AD) and punished the sinners.

Guru Tegh Bahadur travelled to Samana from Bahadurgarh, but the place where he camped is now outside this town. See ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ.

4 got associated, counted. "manmukh tātu na jannu pasu mahi samana."—*maru a m 1*. 'The self-willed are to be counted amongst animals.'

**ਸਮਾਨਿ** [samanī] equal. See ਸਮਾਨ. "gur samani tirathu nahī koi."—*prabha m 1*. 2 ਸ-ਮਾਨਤਾ. *adj* honourable, venerable. "te beragi sāt samani."—*var ram 1 m 1*.

**ਸਮਾਨਿਕਾ** [samanika] a metre, whose each line is organised as *ṢṢ, ṢṢ, 1, 5*.

Example:

dhar ke guru gira. kam krodh tē phira.  
gātcit hve rahyo. labh deh ko lahyo

(b) In the Dasam Granth 'pāmanika' is called by this name, and each line is organised as *ṢṢ, ṢṢ, 1, 5*.

Example:

nāres sāg krdae. prābin binkr lāe.  
sānaddh baddh hve cālē. subir birha bhālē.

—*ramav.*

**ਸਮਾਨੀ** [samani] See ਸਮਾਨਿਕਾ.

**ਸਮਾਨੁ** [samanu] See ਸਮਾਨ.

**ਸਮਾਨੇ** [samane] is equal, are equal. See ਸਮਾਨ. "ravi sāt eko grihi udianē. karni kiratī karam samane."—*gau a m 1*. 'A leper, home and jungle are the same for Him, and so are mundane versus glorious deeds.'

**ਸਮਾਪਤ** [samapat] *Skt samapṭy adj* finished. 2 ਸੰ-ਆਪ੍ਤੁ accomplished.

**ਸਮਾਪਤਿ** [samapatī] *Skt samapṭy n* the end. 2 gain, an achievement.

**ਸਮਾਧ** [samay] See ਸਮਾਧਿ. 2 a village in nizamat Barnala tehsil Mansa, state of Patiala, also known as Samha. A gurdwara in the name of Guru Tegh Bahadur is situated a furlong away towards the east. When the Guru was returning from Kheeva Kalan, news came that a group from Peshawar region on way to Anandpur was arriving to obtain his blessing. The Guru rested here under a wild caper tree.

The pilgrims offered dry fruit and several



other presents to the Guru. They were delighted upon meeting him and hearing his precept. The gurdwara and houses around are pucca; the priest is a Namdhari Singh. 40 ghumaons of land given by the Patiala state are attached to the gurdwara and an earthen track connects Narindarpura railway station with the village 9 miles north of it.

**ਸਮਾਰ** [samar] *Skt* स्मर *n* to ponder. "harī harī nam samar."—*sri m 4* pahire "satigurusikh kau jā nālī samare."—*sukhmani*.

**ਸਮਾਰਦੀ** [samarāu] to remember (the name of God). "samarāu nam."—*asa m 4*.

**ਸਮਾਰਸਿ** [samarasi], **ਸਮਾਰਸੀ** [samarsi] remembers. "apne prabhū kau kīu nā samarasi?"—*maru m 5* 2 reminds.

**ਸਮਾਰਤ** [samarat] *Skt* स्मरत *adj* associated with memory. 2 *n* the Dharam enunciated by the Smriti to regard, for worshipping, the five gods (Vishnu, Shiv, Durga, Ganesh, Sun) as of one form.

**ਸਮਾਰਨ** [samaran], **ਸਮਾਰਨਾ** [samarna] *v* to improve, amend, correct. 2 *Skt n* to remind. "sumatī samaran kau."—*savtye m 4* ke.

**ਸਮਾਰਿ** [samari] See **ਸਮਾਰ**. 2 *adv* having memorized. "un samari mera mān sadhar."—*dev m 5*.

**ਸਮਾਰਿਆ** [samarīa] memorized. "jini harī harī nam samaria."—*gau var 1 m 4*. 2 improved, amended.

**ਸਮਾਰੀ** [samari] one who improves, amends. 2 one who remembers, memorises. "kāde nā visari andin samari."—*dhana chāt m 4*.

**ਸਮਾਰੈ** [samare] See **ਸਮਾਰ**.

**ਸਮਾਲ** [somal], **ਸਮਾਲਸਿ** [samalasī], **ਸਮਾਲਸੀ** [samalsī] See **ਸਮਾਰ**, **ਸਮਾਰਿਸ** and **ਸਮਾਰਸੀ**.

**ਸਮਾਲਨ** [samalan] See **ਸਮਾਰਨ**. 2 See **ਸੰਤਾਲਨ**.

**ਸਮਾਲਿ** [samali] safely. 2 cautiously. "sahu sujanu hē lēsi vāsati samali."—*sri m 1*.

**ਸਮਾਲੁ** [samalu] See **ਸੰਤਾਲੁ**.

**ਸਮਾਲੇਨ** [samalen] remember. 2 safeguard.

**ਸਮਾਲੋਚਨਾ** [samalocna] *Skt n* a careful appraisal. 2 a critical evaluation. See **ਆਲੋਚਨਾ**.

**ਸਮਾਵਨ** [samavan], **ਸਮਾਵਨਾ** [savavna] See **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ**. "kith-hu upjē kah rāhe kah mahī samave."—*var basāt* 2 to breathe one's last, leave this body "janyo sabhin samavan bhāe."—*GPS*.

**ਸਮਾਵੇ** [samave] See **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ** and **ਸਮਾਵਨ**.

**ਸਮਾਵੇਸ਼** [samaves] *Skt* (सम-आ-विष्ट) *n* condensation of many meanings into one. 2 obstinacy. 3 an entry, admittance. 4 a comprisal. 5 a resolution.

**ਸਮਾਵੈ** [samave] See **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ** and **ਸਮਾਵਨ**.

**ਸਮਿਓ** [samio] *n* time, hour. "nanak samio rami gāio."—*s m 9*.

**ਸਮਿਆ** [samia] *adj* asleep. 2 See **ਸਮਯਾ**.

**ਸਮਿਆਨਾ** [samiana] *P* سمانه *n* a canopy, tent.

**ਸਮਿਗ੍ਰੀ** [samigri] See **ਸਮਗ੍ਰੀ**. "sagāl samigri ekas ghaṭ mahī."—*sukhmani*.

**ਸਮਿਤ** [samit] See **ਸਮਿਤਿ**. 2 *Skt* स्मित *adj* blossoming. 3 smiling. "kāmlanā vak kāhe samit."—*NP* 4 *Skt* समित *adj* annihilated. 5 serene, tranquil.

**ਸਮਿਤਪਾਣਿ** [samitpani] *Skt* समित्पाणि *adj* who holds fuel in his hand for use in the sacrificial fire. 2 who in his hand holds fuel to offer to the guru.

**ਸਮਿਤਿ** [samiti] ਸ-ਮਿਤਿ *adj* measured, proven, weighed, balanced. 2 *Skt n* a battle, war. 3 an assembly, committee. 4 an alliance, a union.

**ਸਮਿਥ** [samith] Sir Harry G.W. Smith who was born in 1787. After joining the English army 1805, he showed great courage in several battles. He became a junior general in the British Indian Army in 1839. In 1846 he earned a lot of fame by winning the battle of Aliwal against the Sikhs; and in 1847 he became the governor of Cape of Good Hope. He died in 1860 'Harry Smith' and 'Aliwal' are towns named after him. In South Africa



there is another town 'Lady Smith' in the name of his Spanish wife. 2 *Skt* fire. 3 oblation. 4 a battle.

**ਸਮੀ** [sami] *Skt* *n* jand, a tree (prosopis spicigera) 1. Mimosa Suma. See ਸਮੰਧਰ and ਸਮੀਕਰਣ. 2 *Skt* ਜਮਿਨ੍ *adj* destroyer, pacifier/deliverer.

**ਸਮੀਆ** [samia] See ਸਮੀ *adj* peaceful; who is pacified 2 *Skt* ਸਮਯਾ *part* middle, inbetween. 3 close by. "jaka mit sajan he samia. tisu jan kau kahu kaki kamia."—*gaur m 5*

**ਸਮੀਕਣ** [samikṣaṇ] See ਸਮੀਕਣ.

**ਸਮੀਕਰਣ** [samīgarabha] *Skt* ਸਮੀਕਰਣ *n* fire; a conflagration produced by rubbing twigs of the Jand tree which rishis regarded supremely pure for yags and sacrificial fires.

**ਸਮੀਚੀਨ** [samichin] *Skt* *adj* capable, suitable. 2 entire, complete.

**ਸਮੀਚਨ** [samichan] *Skt* ਸਮ੍-ਈਕਣ. ਸਮੀਕਣ *n* the process of deliberating; carefully considering.

**ਸਮੀਚਾ** [samicha] *Skt* ਸਮੀਚਾ See ਸਮੀਚਨ. *n* a point of view. 2 an opinion, agreement. 3 a decision.

**ਸਮੀਜੇ** [samije] take rest. 2 blend in, mix in. "nanak sukh sahajit samije."—*ram m 5*. 3 is absorbed.

**ਸਮੀਤਾ** [samita] *adj* absorbed, mixed. 2 blossoming, developed. "bujhi sacu samita."—*var guj 1 m 3*.

**ਸਮੀਪ** [samip] *Skt* *adv* near, in proximity, close.

**ਸਮੀਪਤ** [samipat] *adj* very close, very near. 2 *Skt* ਸੰਦਰਾਪੁ *n* the sky. "mirat lok parat samipat asthir than jis he."—*maru solhe m 5*.

**ਸਮੀਰ** [samir] *Skt* *n* ਸਮ੍-ਈਰ. (cool) breeze, wind, air. 2 See ਜੋਧ ਰਾਧ.

**ਸਮੀਰਜੁਤ** [samirsut], ਸਮੀਰ ਤਨਾਯ [samir tanay] *n* the son of the wind (Hanuman) 2 Bhimsen.

**ਸਮੀਰ ਦਾ ਕੋਟ** [samir da kot] See ਕੋਟ ਸਮੀਰ.

**ਸਮੀਲਾ** [samila] *adj* mixed, blended.

**ਸਮੁਹ** [samuh] *adj* face to face, in front. 2 upto

the brim. "palx samuha sarvar bhara"—*s kabir*. 'The pond is full to the brim.'

**ਸਮੁਹਾ** [samuha] See ਸਮੁਹ.

**ਸਮੁਹਾਇ** [samuhai] ਸੰਮੁਖ-ਅਇ. came face to face. "avar kavan samuhai he?"—*paras*. 'will come face to face.'

**ਸਮੁਹਤ** [samuhat] *v* confronts, faces.

**ਸਮੁਹਿ** [samuhir], ਸਮੁਹੇ [samuhe] See ਸਮੁਹ.

**ਸਮੁਖ** [samukh] *adj* facing, in front. "samukh parāmukh kabir vicrāte."—*GPS*.

**ਸਮੁਚਾ** [samuca], ਸਮੁਚੈ [samuce], ਸਮੁਚਯ [samuccay] *Skt* ਸਮੁਚਯ *n* relating or connecting by using a single verb words that are not in consonance with each other, being paradoxical. e.g. murakh, pādīt, kavi, bhāḍ, rajdarbar nū ja rahe han. The verb 'ja rahe han' applies to all the nouns. 2 a figure of speech, in which many sentiments/emotions are simultaneously aroused in the mind.

Example:

pēde xā de kōth par cālī guru tēvar,  
sok kripa pachtaū tab ude bhāe ikk bar.

(b) If this work is accomplished by many who unite to do it, it is another form of samuccay.

Example:

sūdarta yovan o dhan māl prābhuta sō,  
nār man vikhe bahu mad upjat hē.

**ਸਮੁਚਤ** [samucchat] *Skt* ਸਮੁਚਿਤ *adj* increased. 2 high. "samucchat ke bahiyā gahī."—*krisan*.

**ਸਮੁਯੇ** [samujhe] attains knowledge, becomes aware, understands. "sadhū sagatī milī sahajit samujhe."—*BG*

**ਸਮੁਦ** [samud] *n* ਸਮ੍-ਉਦ an ocean, sea. 2 *adj* blissful; happy.

**ਸਮੁੰਦ** [samūd] an ocean. See ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ. 2 *adj* bounded. 3 upto the border. 4 *n* a bay, gulf. "apx samūd apx he sagar."—*var bria m 4*.

**ਸਮੁੰਦ ਸਾਗਰ** [samūd sagar] *adj* an ocean extending to the horizon; a sea extending to the border.

"jeta samūdu sageru niri bhoria tete augan hamare."—*guru m l.*

ਸਮੁੰਦ ਖਾਂ [samūd xā] See ਅਕਦੁਨ ਸਮੁੰਦਖਾਨ.

ਸਮੁੰਦਪਾਨ [samūdpan] *n* a potable liquid extracted from the sea; alcohol; wine.  
"samūdpan panke. gaj kripaṇ paṇi k."—*cāḍi* 2.<sup>1</sup>

ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [samudar], ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [samūdar] See ਸਮੁੰਦਰ. 2 *xa* milk.

ਸਮੁੰਦਰਧਾਰੀ [samūdradhari] *xa* one who lives on milk (ਸਮੁੰਦਰ) alone.

ਸਮੁੰਦਾ [samūda] See ਸਮੁੰਦ. 2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev to whom the Guru expounded the attributes of spiritual versus and non-spiritual qualities essential for salvation.

ਸਮੁੰਦਾਇ [samudai], ਸਮੁੰਦਾਯ [samuday] *Skt n* a gathering, group. 2 a battle, war. 3 progress, advancement.

ਸਮੁੰਦੀ [samūdī] in the ocean. "nadia atc vah pavhi samūdī nā jaiāhi."—*japu*

ਸਮੁੰਦੁ ਸਾਗਰ [samūdu sageru] See ਸਮੁੰਦ ਸਾਗਰ.

ਸਮੁੰਦੁ [samudr] *Skt n* ਸਮੁੰਦੁ-ਉਂਦ that which completely wets; the sea, ocean. This is the body of water that covers  $\frac{3}{4}$  portion of the earth. Scholars have visualised its five parts as follows:

(a) The first, spreading from America to Europe and touching half of Africa, is known as the Atlantic.<sup>2</sup>

(b) The ocean between Americas and Asia is known as the Pacific.<sup>3</sup>

(c) That which spreads from Africa to India and Australia is the Indian Ocean.<sup>4</sup>

(d) Arctic<sup>5</sup> Ocean is the body of water that

<sup>1</sup>Some think that this text is an error on the part of the writer. The original text is—"su madyan panke."

ਅੰਧ ਮਧਿਯਾਨ.

ਸੋਧ ਮਧਿਯਾਨ.

ਭਾਰਤੀਯ ਸਾਗਰ.

ਉੱਤਰੀ ਸਮੁੰਦ.

is to the north of Asia, Europe and America and surrounds the North Pole.

(e) That surrounding the South Pole is known as the Antarctic<sup>6</sup> Ocean.

If one considers this carefully, then there are only the northern and southern oceans, the other three are included in them.

A part of the sea that encroaches upon land is known as 'bay' i.e. Bay of Bengal. The depth of the ocean is not uniform everywhere, but the maximum depth is thirty thousand feet. The tides of oceans greatly influence the climate. The water is less hot or cold according to the geographical degrees of latitude; it is icy cold near the Poles, but the quality of water is uniform everywhere. Scholars have identified nineteen different elements, in which salinity is predominant; the pressure of water in the sea increases by 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer per square inch at the depth of every 33 feet. In this manner the pressure of water at a depth of 12000 feet would be 70 maunds per square inch.

The light of the sun's rays can penetrate upto a depth of 330 feet, below which this penetration gradually decreases and there is complete darkness below 5580 feet.

The waxing and waning of the moon has a lot of impact on the tides. See ਚੰਦਰਾਟਾ.

There has been enormous advancement in oceanography and sophisticated instruments can now measure accurately the depth of the sea, increase in salinity, the movement of the tides, temperature etc.

The Purans have described seven oceans. See ਸੱਤ ਸਾਗਰ and for an accepted opinion on its origin see ਸਾਗਰ. "khar samudr dhādhole."—*maru a m l.* 2 an indicator of number seven because the seas recognised are as many.

ਦੇਖਣੀ ਸਾਗਰ.

3 ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁ also means the sky in the Nighantu.  
4 xa milk. 5 adja coin that has official stamp on it. 6 wealthy, rich.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁਸੁਤ [samudrsut] *n* the moon.—*sanama*.  
2 If we accept this etymology then fourteen gems and pearls, corals etc. can be called samudrsut.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਚਰ [samudrsut dhar car] *n* son of the ocean, the moon; the sky that holds it and the arrow roaming therein.—*sanama*. 2 a bird. 3 a cloud.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਧਰ [samudrsut dhar dhar] *n* the moon-embracer (sky), the arrow (star) embedded in it.—*sanama*. 2 Shiv, whom the moon adorns; Kailash on whose top Shiv resides.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁਫੇਨ [samudrphen] the foam of the ocean.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁਬਾਜਿ [samudrbajī] *n* hippopotamus.  
2 Ucheshrava, the sun's horse that emerged during the churning of the ocean. See ਲੋਹੀਓ.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁਮੇਖਲਾ [samudrmekhla] earth, that has made the ocean a girdle.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁਰਿਪੁ [samudr-rīpu] See ਰਿਪੁਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁ.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ [samudrik], ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ [samudrik] See ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ. "padhyo samudrik me bahu sodha."  
—*NP*.

ਸਮੁਧਰਿਆ [samudharia], ਸਮੁਧਰੇ [samudhare], ਸਮੁਧਾ [samudha] *Skt* ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁਯੁਤ *adj* properly made, well established; salvaged. "kulsābuh samudhare."—*saveye m 3 ke*. 2 lifted, raised to a high rank. "siv sarkadī samudharia."—*saveye m 3 ke*. "sadh sāgatī milī mahā asadh samudha."—*BG*

ਸਮੁਧਿਤ [samudhrit] See ਸਮੁਧਰਿਆ.

ਸਮੁਨਤਿ [samūnatī] *Skt* ਸਮੁਨਤਿ *n* progress.  
2 superiority.

ਸਮੁਲੈ [samulve] narrates, utters. "harī parsxo kē samulve."—*saveye m 2 ke*.

ਸਮੁਲੇ [samule] joyful. "samule sur ahure jēg."  
—*ramav*. See ਸਮੁਲਾਸ.

ਸਮੁਲਾਸ [samullas] *Skt* ਸਮੁਲਾਸ *n* extreme joy, complete bliss. 2 exultation, heart's desire

ਸਮੁਹ [samuh] *Skt n* a group, community. 2 *adv* completely, with all customary rituals. "mai ri, mati caran samuh."—*sar m 5*. See ਸਮੁਹ 2. 3 superb imagination.

ਸਮੁਹਾ [samuha] See ਸਮੁਹਾ.

ਸਮੁਰ [samur] *P* , a sable fox, the skin of which is worn as dress by rich people; sable-fur. 2 *Skt* ਸਮੂਰ deerskin that students sit on while studying the Veds.

ਸਮੁਰਤੁ [samuratu] *n* an auspicious hour, lucky time. "bhalo samuratu pura."—*sor m 5*. 2 *adj* with a beautiful figure, 3 with a form; incarnate.

ਸਮੇਉ [sameu], ਸਮੇਟਿ [samei] *n* absorption, merger. See ਸਮੇਉਟਾ. "garab nivarī sameu."—*sri m 1*. "seva suratī samei."—*mala m 3*. 2 *adj* absorbable.

ਸਮੇਹ [sameh] *adj* with rain. 2 cloudy. 3 *n* same face, countenance, feature. "gīrgat hi ke rāg kamal sameh bahu."—*BGK*. 'Even the chameleon has colour that looks like the pink of lotus flowers.'

ਸਮੇਕ [samek] *adj* equivalent, equal. 2 See ਸਮੇਕਾ.

ਸਮੇਜ [samej] *adj* united, mixed, blended, inclusive. "mat unayo prem samej."—*GV 6*.

ਸਮੇਟਾ [sametna], ਸਮੇਟਨ [sametən] *v* to collect, gather scattered things in one place. "lax dhian drisatī sametia."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਸਮੇਤ [samet] *part* including, alongwith, inclusive.

ਸਮੇਵ [samev] *adj* mixed, absorbed "mate samev carṇā udhrāṇā bhe dutarah."—*sahas m 5*. engrossed in love, they lie at his feet. "sri gurudev samev so sāgat."—*BGK*. 2 *adv* self, oneself, by oneself.

ਸਮੇ [same] *n* time, hour. "ek same mokau gāhī bādhe." *sar namdev*. 2 sleeps, reposes,

slumbers "hukmo seve hukamu oradhe hukme same samesae."—*sava m 4*.

ਸਮੇਸਰ [samesar], ਸਮੇਸਰਿ [samesarī] in time.

2 See ਸਮਸਰ. "drisāi samesarī."—*ram a m 1*.

ਸਮੇਟਿ [samot], ਸਮੇਟੀ [samoi] See ਸਮਊਟਾ and ਸਮੇਟਾ. "guru mahi apu samoi sabad vertaia."—*var mala m 1*. "ghaṭi ghaṭi joti samoi."—*sor m 1*.

ਸਮੇਗੀ [samogi] time gone by. "ramdas guru amar samogi."—*BG*

ਸਮੇਣਾ [samoṇa] See ਸਮਊਣਾ. 2 v to mix. 3 to mix cold and hot to make it even.

ਸਮੇਧ [samodh] n an address; knowledge of the whole. "sake na samodh man trisna na mari he."—*BGK*. 2 adj aware, with full knowledge.

ਸਮੇਰੀ [samohē] adv facing, in front, face to face. "sarab dano samohē sidh ye."—*mādhata*.

ਸਮੈ [samā] See ਸਮ. 2 See ਸਮੀਜੀਐ.

ਸਮੀਜਸ [samājās] Skt समजस् adj that which is suitable; appropriate, apposite, proper.

ਸਮੀਜੀਐ [samājīe] See ਮੇਜੀਐ. 2 ਸਮੀ-ਜੀਐ. "prabhu choḍi an lage naraki samā jīe."—*var jet*. 'Hellish is life.'

ਸਮੀਤ [samāt] Skt good end; whose phase is good; neighbourhood. 2 a boundary, limit. 3 adv all around, surrounding. 4 near, close. 5 See ਸਮੀਤ.

ਸਮੀਦ [samād] P समيد n a cream-coloured horse.

ਸਮੁ [samha] See ਸਮਘ 2.

ਸੰਮੁਲਫਾਰ [sammulphar] See ਸੰਖੀਆ.

ਸਮੁਥ [samrath] See ਸਮਰਥ. "tū samrath purakhu miharyanu."—*dhana m 5*. "he samrath agam puraṇ."—*mala m 4 partai*

ਸਮੁਜ [samraj], ਸਮੁਟ [samrat] Skt समज-राज a rajah, monarch, emperor, king of kings.

ਸਮ੍ਰਿੱਧ [samriddh] Skt समृद्ध adj with great powers, magnificent. "samriddh ben rakhie."—*braham*.

ਸਮ੍ਰਿੱਧਿ [samriddhi] Skt समृद्धि n magnificence,

glory. "samriddhivan hve joi."—*NP*.

ਸਮ੍ਰਿੱਧੁ [samriddhu] See ਸਮ੍ਰਿੱਧ.

ਸਮ੍ਰ [samy] See ਸਮਯ.

ਸਮ੍ਰਯ [samyak] See ਸਮਯ.

ਸਮ੍ਰਯਤਾ [samytā] See ਸਮਯਤਾ.

ਸਥ [say] n a hundred, century. "say sahas samp-hi."—*saveye m 3 ke*. 'Lakhs of objects are offered.' 2 A स an object, thing, entity. 3 Skt say rest; a state. 4 sleep. 5 mind.

ਸਥਨ [sayan] Skt n a bed. 2 sleep.

ਸਥਨ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [sayan ekadashī] Skt शयनैकादशी eleventh day of the lunar month of Harh of the Bikrami era. According to Hindu mythology Vishnu begins his sleep from this day. See ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ਨ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ.

ਸਥਾਸਤ [sayasat] See ਸਿਆਸਤ.

ਸਥਾਨ [sayan] See ਸਿਆਨ.

ਸਥਾਮ [sayam] See ਸਥਾਮ.

ਸਥਾਰ [sayar] n a jackal. 2 A سار one who travels. 3 a revolving star.

ਸਥਾਲ [sayal] n See ਸੀਆਲ. 2 See ਸਥਾਰ. 3 a famous tribe of Muslims in Jhang district that originated from Panwar Rajputs. Heer's lover, Ranjha belonged to this tribe. "jun sayal jat ki dharo."—*caritr 98*.

ਸਥੀਕਲ [sayākal] See ਸਥੀਕਲ. "tuhi pit bana sayākal dharyo."—*caritr 1*.

ਸਥੀਦਨ [sayādan] See ਸਥੀਦਨ.

ਸਥੀਦਰੀ [sayādri] See ਸੀਰਪੁਰੀ.

ਸਥਿਦ [sayyad] See ਸਥਿਦ.

ਸਥਿਯਾ [sayya] Skt sayya n a cot, bed, couch.

ਸਥਿਯਦ [sayyad] See ਸਥੀਆਦ.

ਸਰ [sar] Skt सर n a pond. "sar bhari thal hariavle."—*sri a m 1*. "nau sar subhar dāsvē pure."—*sizhgosar*. Here sar stands for senses. 2 water. "bhaṇe thal sirī sar vāhe."—*suhi m 1 sucaji*. 'There is water on the dune' 3 सर an arrow; a shaft. "sar sādhe agas kau."—*var majh m 2*. 4 a reed, sacchrum arundinacum "ape dhanukh ape sar baṇa."

—*maru solhe m 1*. 'He is himself the reed and the steel' 5 indicative of number five because Kam, the god of Love is supposed to have five arrows. 6 cream of milk. 7 root of plant *Cymbopogon aromaticus*. 8 *Pkt* appropriate time, suitable hour. "sər apsər ki sər nā janhi."—*sor m 1*. 9 equal, even. "name sər bharī sona lehu."—*bher nāmdev*. 10 a sea, ocean. 11 a breath, voice, life. "avat jət nak sər hoi."—*g5d kabir*. 'is the limit of endurance.' 12 *P* / the top of the head; head. "mam sər mur əjrail gəriphələh."—*tzlāg m 1*. "nā akal sər."—*var sər m 1*. 13 a victory, triumph. "des sərəb sər kīno."—*GPS*. 14 a chieftain. 15 *A* / evil, wickedness. 16 *Dg* milk.

ਸਰ ਅਪਸਰ [sər apsər] See ਸਰ and ਅਪਸਰ.

ਸਰਅਰਿ [sər-ərī] *n* an arrow with a half-moon. —*sonama*. 'a sickle shaft that can destroy the enemy's arrow.' 2 sword.—*sānama*.

ਸਰਈ [sərāi] See ਸਰਈ. 2 enough, sufficient. See ਸਰਹਾ.

ਸਰਸ [sarəs] *Skt* *adj* juicy, moist. 2 with the nine emotions/sentiments of poetics. 3 The six types of flavours. 4 with pleasure. "rut aile sarəs bāsāt mah."—*bāsāt m 1*. 5 *Skt* सदा balanced, even. "apən sarəs kiau nā jagət koi."—*səvye m 4 ke*. 6 *Skt* सखी happy, glad. "sikh sāt səbhi sarse hoe."—*sor m 5*. 7 *Pkt* extra, more, excessive.

ਸਰਸਹਿ [sarsau] See ਸਰਸ. 2 *n* mustard. See ਸਰਸਪ. "kaci sarsau pelike."—*s kabir*

ਸਰਸਅਤਾ [sarəs-əṭa] *adj* was elated, felt happy See ਸਰਸ.

ਸਰਸਨ [sərsən] See ਸਰਸ 6. to flourish, to be happy; to burst with happiness. "dərən parsən sarsən harsən."—*asa m 5*.

ਸਰਸਪ [sarsəp] *Skt* सरप n mustard, rapeseed plant or crop. See *P* سرسپ ਸਰਸਪ.

ਸਰਸਵ [sarsav] See ਸਰਸਪ. "tā mähī dər

sarsavhī dayo."—*cəritr 95*

ਸਰਸਾ [sərsa] a town in district Hissar founded in the sixth century AD by Saras Rajput, where a gurdwara in the name of Guru Nanak Dev is located near the house of the five pirs. It is a famous pilgrimage as Guru Gobind Singh also stayed here while travelling from Malva towards the South. Nabha's ruler, Maharaja Hira Singh spent a lot of money to get a beautiful gurdwara constructed there. The gurdwara gets an annual grant of Rs. 325/- from Patiala and Rs. 26/- from Nabha. There is some non-irrigating land donated to the gurdwara by devotees of some villages. Sarsa is a station on the Bombay Baroda Central India Railway. 2 a rivulet between Anandpur and Chamkaur. When Guru Gobind Singh left Anandpur for Chamkaur, then many Sikhs were drowned in this rivulet and a lot of war material also got lost. This event is known as 'gurumarīa' among the Sikhs.

ਸਰਸਈ [sərsai] *n* excess, tyranny. 2 happiness, joy.

ਸਰ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [sər sastrə] *n* Dhanurved. See ਗੀਤਾ 2. ਸਰਸਾਹੀ [sarsahi] *n* a measure of weight that is one sixteenth of a kacha seer, or two tolas. 2 a measure of land that is the ninth portion of a marla. See ਮਿਣਤੀ.

ਸਰਸਮ [sarsam] *P* سرس tumor in the head; swelling in the brain. See ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ for information on this disease.

ਸਰਸਾਰ [sərsar] *P* سرس *adj* intoxicated, drunk. 2 drowned in, absorbed.

ਸਰਸਿਅਤਾ [sərsiəṭa], ਸਰਸਿਆ [sərsia] *adj* happy, elated. "sərsiəṭe mere bhai səbh mūtā."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਸਰਸਿਸ [sərsij] *n* a lotus, which blossoms in a pond.

ਸਰਸਿਸ ਸੁਤ [sərsijsut] the son of lotus, Brahma. 'sarsahi or bisvahi is one and the same thing.

**ਸਰਸੀ** [sarsi] See ਸਰਸਾ will be completed. "man sarsi kaj."—*bāsāt kabir*. 2 exceeded. 3 was delighted. 4 *n* a metre in poetry, that was named suthra in Gurupad Prem Prakash by Bawa Sumer Singh. It has four lines of 27 matras each; the first pause is at the 16<sup>th</sup> matra, the second at the subsequent eleventh matra and the end is organised as guru and laghu (ੴ)

Example:

eka mai jugatī vīai, tīnī cēle pāvanu,  
īku sāsari īku bhāḍari, īku lae dibāḍu.

—jāpu

pardara pardhan parlobha, haume bikhe  
bikar,

dusābhau tāj nīd parai, kam krodh cōḍar.

—mala m 1.

(b) The characteristic of varṇik sarsi metre is that it has four lines, and each line has matra-combinations as III, ISI, SII, ISI, ISI, ISI, SIS. There are two pauses, one after the eleventh character, and the other after the tenth thereafter. This metre is also called pāckavli.

Example:

sīmrāt prem se guru gīra, rāhte jāg me sōda  
sukhi,

karāt bihar kar jāgke, nāhī hovāt so kōda  
dukhi.

5 got juicy; succulent. 6 *Skr* a pond; a tank full of water "jo bhāv bhurī bhāra sarsi."

—NP.

**ਸਰਸੀਕੁਹ** [sarsīkuh] *Skr n* that which grows in a pond; a lotus.

**ਸਰਸੁਤੀ** [sarsuti] See ਸਰਸੁਤੀ. "gōga jāma godavri sarsuti, te karī udām dhurī sadhu ki tai"

—mala m 4.

**ਸਰਸੇਰੂ** [sarseru], **ਸਰਸੇਰੋ** [sarsero] lotus. See ਸਰਸੀਕੁਹ. "pōk bikhe bāsta ras me ras urādh ko nīra sarsero."—NP. 'The lotus blossoms

happily in mire and water and emerges higher than them.'

**ਸਰਸੋ** [sarsō] See ਸਰਸਪ.

**ਸਰਸੋਧ** [sarsodh] *ਸਰਸੋਧ n* a temple of arrows. "cahū or ghīryo sarsodh sīvā."—*rudr*. 'So many arrows were showered from all sides that a temple of arrows got erected.'

**ਸਰਸੁਤ** [sarasvat] *Skr* *ਸਰਸੁਤ n* that which contains water; a pond or a tank. 2 a sea, an ocean. 3 See ਸਰਸੁਤ. 4 *adj* knowledgeable.

**ਸਰਸੁਤੀ** [sarasvati] *Skr n* land made wet with water. 2 Saraswati is the name of a river in the Veds at the border of Brahmavart, which the Aryans first inhabited and considered Saraswati to be as pure as subsequently their inheritors regarded the Ganges. Now it flows out from Sirmour area and disappears into the sand and re-emerges at many places and meets Ghaggar in the area of Patiala. 3 according to the Purans, wife of Brahma, the goddess of knowledge and speech. Her beauty is described as — "citta rāg, āg sajile, mastak te cōdrma, haith vīcc vīpa, kamāl phull vīcc virajman."

The Vaishnavas of Bengal believe that, like Lachhmi and Ganga, she was the consort of Vishnu. Once all the three goddesses fought amongst themselves, then Vishnu, believing Saraswati to be quarrelsome, as also realizing that he couldn't handle more than one consort, gave Saraswati to Brahma and Ganga to Shiv and kept Lachhmi for himself. 4 brahmi, a herb. 5 malkāgni, a scrambling shrub and its bitter seed. 6 a cow. 7 *adj* knowledgeable.

**ਸਰਹ** [sarāh] See ਸਰਾ.

**ਸਰਹੱਦ** [sarhadd] *P* a boundary, a line which demarcates the border of a country or land.

**ਸਰਹਾਲੀ** [sarhali] a village in district Amritsar known for Gurdwara Chubacha Sahib, raised



in the memory of Guru Arjan Dev. See **ਚੁਬੱਚਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ** 2.

**ਸਰਹਿੰਦ** [sarhɪd] an important town of Hindustan. Ferozeshah Tughlaq separated it from the rule of Samana and made it the capital of a suba with this name. It was a large and wealthy town during the Mughal reign and had twenty-eight districts under it. On 13 Poh Sammat 1761, Vazir Khan the subedar got the younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh, Baba Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh, killed here, as a result of which Mata Gujri also breathed her last in utter grief.

Banda Bahadur conquered Sirhind on 1 Jeth Sammat 1767 and killed Vazir Khan. In Sammat 1820 Hakim Zain Khan was eliminated by the Khalsa Dal and gurdwaras were raised in Sirhind. The town is known as 'Gurumari' amongst the Sikhs; now it is in the state of Patiala. See **ਫਤੇ ਕੜ੍ਹ**. Sirhind has the following gurdwaras:

1 Shaheedganj 1. When Banda Bahadur conquered Sirhind, six thousand Sikhs were cremated here.

2 Shaheedganj 2. Jathedar Sukha Singh was martyred here while inflicting defeat upon Jain Khan.

3 Shaheedganj 3. Jathedar Malla Singh was martyred here while scoring victory over Jain Khan.

4 Jotisaroop, the place where the Sahibzadas and Mataji, their grandmother, were cremated.

5 Tharha Sahib, where the sixth Guru 'Bhai Santokh Singh has shown the capture of Sirhind before the passing away of Guru Gobind Singh and even Giani Gyan Singh has given the year of it as 1764 (Sammat). However this is a grave error, because in this year, Banda Bahadur had not even met Guru Gobind Singh.

rested for a while.

6 Fatehgarh, where the Sahibzadas were martyred. It has a grant of property worth four thousand rupees from the time of the Sikh rule and from Maharaja of Patiala. A huge fair is held here on 13 Poh. This place is about one and a half miles away from the railway station of Sirhind.

7 The tower of Mata Gujri, where she was under house arrest along with the Sahibzadas and where she breathed her last.

8 Vimangarh, the place where the bodies of Mataji and the Sahibzadas were brought from Fatehgarh and kept overnight to be bathed and taken for cremation to Jotisaroop. **ਸਰਹੰਗ** [sarhəŋ] *P* سرهنگ a chieftain, who is the head of soldiers. 2 a wrestler, an athlete. 3 chief of a kotwali (Police station). 4 a gate-keeper.

**ਸਰਕ** [sarak] See **ਸਤਕ**. 2 See **ਸਰਕਾਰ**. 3 See **ਸਤਾਰਕ**. "sarak sastra jhar-hi."—VN. 4 **سُر** to shine. 5 the east, where the sun rises.

**ਸਰਕਾਸ਼** [sarkas] *P* سرکاش a rebel, mutineer. "sarkas hoz aphaat uhai."—GPS. 2 arrogant, proud.

**ਸਰਕਣ** [sarkan], **ਸਰਕਣਾ** [sarakna] *Skt* *n* sliding. 2 shifting. 3 creeping slowly.

**ਸਰਕਪ** [sarkap] See **ਸਿਰਕਪ**.

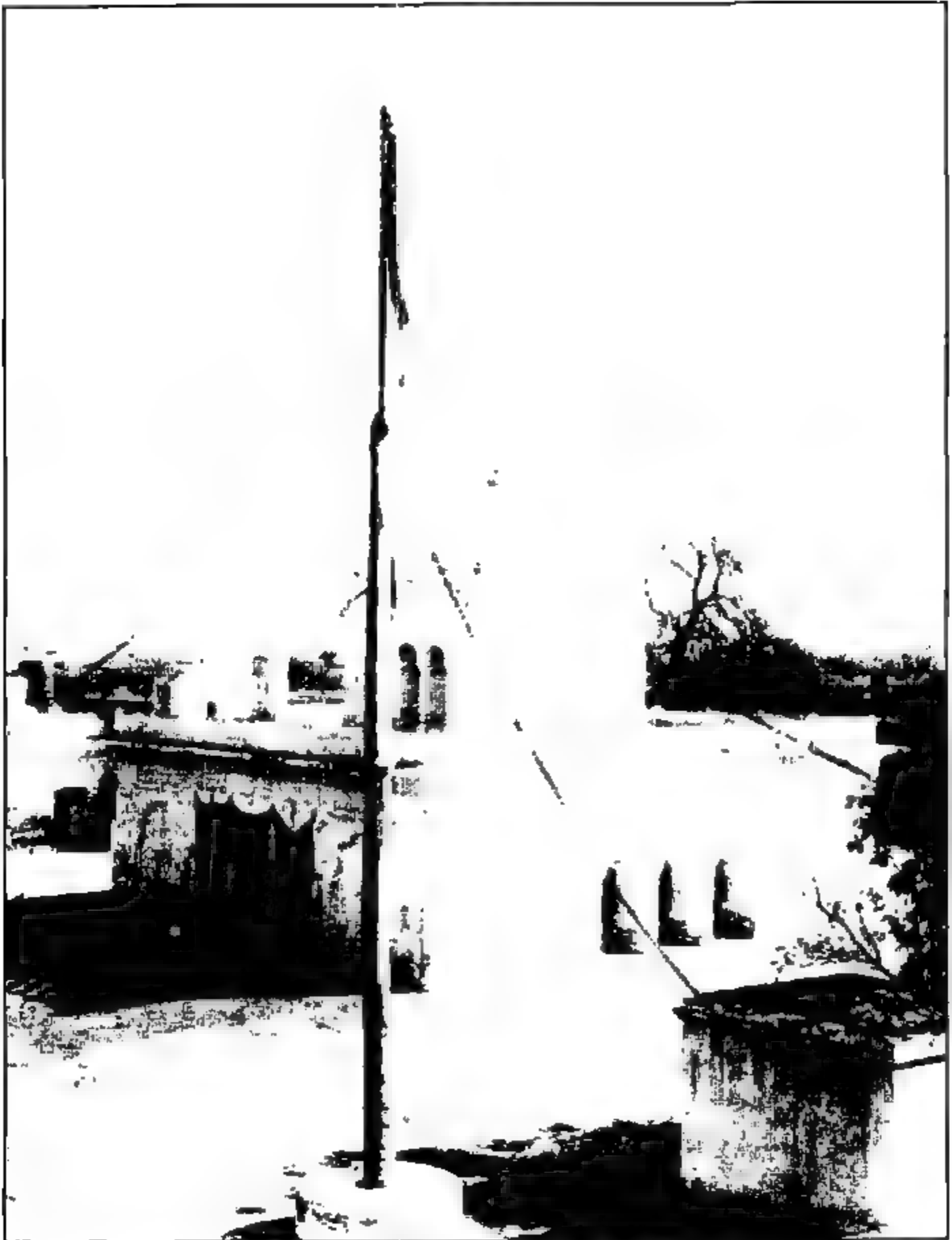
**ਸਰਕਾਰਾ** [sarkara] *P* سرکار a chief agent, headman of workers, chief officer.

**ਸਰਕਰਾ** [sarkara] *Skt* **सर्करा** *n* raw sugar. 2 sugar. 3 a pebble, gravel.

**ਸਰਕਾਰਾ** [sarkara] See **ਸਰਕੁਰਾ**.

**ਸਰਕਾਮ** [sarkam] *P* سرکام *n* concern, relation, connection. 2 business. "ab nahī avār sarkam."—savēye *m* 5 *ke*.

**ਸਰਕਾਰ** [sarkar] *P* سرکار *n* government. 2 a royal court. 3 a ruler. 4 the people. "duje bhar dusaṭu atma oho teri sarkar."—sri *m* 3 5 During the sMughal rule, the head office or



GURDWARA FATEHGARI SAHIB - SIRHIND



head officer was given this name. 6 *Skt* one who makes arrows.

ਸਰਕੁਝਾ [sarkuṛa] *Skt* सरकाण्ड a reed.

ਸਰਕੋਪ [sarkop], ਸਰਕੋਬ [sarkob] *P* سرکوب *adj* chief, boss, oppressor. "sarkop sardar." -səloh. 2 *n* a mace, club.

ਸਰਕੁ [sarkrā] See ਸਰਕਰਾ 2. "asəthi cur sarkrā." -cāḍi 2. 'crushed bones like pebbles on a riverside.'

ਸਰਖ [sarakh] See ਸਰਕਣ. the act of moving forward. "harkhe sarkhe basudevhi ke pag jai chuyo jəmna jəl te." -krisan. "səmuhi cād sive sarkhe." -krisan. 2 with joy. 3 *A* سرخ the point of a sword or a spear. 4 a root, base. 5 a beginning, an origin.

ਸਰਖਤ [sarxat] *P* سرخت *n* a caption, an address. 2 a receipt. "sarkhat əb hi həm te lehu likhaikē." -cəritr 162. 3 a certificate; a testimonial.

ਸਰਖਪ [sarkhap] mustard. See ਸਰਸਪ. "sarkhap sag banai." -NP.

ਸਰਖਿਓ [sarkhio], ਸਰਖਯੋ [sarkhyo] See ਸਰਖ. "krudhke juddh-hi ko sarkhyo hē." -cāḍi 1. 2 See ਸਰਖ 3.

ਸਰਗ [sarag] *Skt* सर्ग *n* See ਸੁਰ੍ *n* a sacrifice, a renunciation. 2 a chapter; a section 3 creation, world, earth. "lakhāt sarag bhāhrat." -paras. 4 origin. 5 source of water, spring. 6 nature.

ਸਰਗਸਤ [sargasat] *P* سرگشت *n* an umbrella, especially one held over the head of the bridegroom during the marriage ceremony.

ਸਰਗਨਾ [sargana] *P* سرغن chief villain. 2 the head of a tribe.

ਸਰਗਮ [sargam] *Skt* सरगम. *n* nomenclature of the seven ascending or descending notes: śaraj (ਸ), riṣabh (ਰਿ), gādhar (ਗ), mādhyaṃ (ਮ), pācam (ਪ), dhavet (ਧ), and niṣad (ਨਿ).

ਸਰਗਰਦਾ [sargardā], ਸਰਗਰਦਾਨ [sargardan] *P* سرگردان one whose head is spinning; amazed, befuddled.

ਸਰਗੁਣ [sargun], ਸਰਗੁਨ [sargun], ਸਰਗੁਨੀ [sarguni] *Skt* सर्गुण *adj* with qualities; with the three qualities of Maya: sāt, raj, tam. "sargun nirgun thape naū." -asa m 5. "sargun nirgun nirākar." -sukhmani. "tū nirgun tū sarguni." -gəu m 5. 2 knowledgeable and skilled. 3 with a ਗੁਣ (rope).

ਸਰਗਾ [sargha] *Dg* n a honeybee.

ਸਰਗੀ [sarghi] *A* سرگی a meal taken before dawn. See ਰਮਲਨ 2.

ਸਰਗਣਾ [saracna] *v* to feel interested or satisfied. 2 to entertain. 3 to be content. "həm bhrata kih bīdhhi sarcār." -GPS.

ਸਰਜ [saraj] *adj* dusty. 2 *n* a lotus flower. 3 *Skt* सर्ज warning; removal. "mar mar ke kop-hi sarje." -cəritr 405. 4 sal tree. 5 See ਸਰਜਨ 2. "əpno mat sarjyo." -GPS. 6 *Skt* सरज : सर (from cream) न (created, churned), churned out of cream; butter.

ਸਰਜਨ [sarjaj] The writer has erroneously transcribed this word instead of ਸੁਰਜਨ. There the meaning of ਸੁਰਜਨ is son of Surya (Sun), the horse. See ਐਕ 613. 2 See ਸੁਰਜਨ.

ਸਰਜਨ [sarjan] *Skt* सर्जन *n* the rear flank of the army. 2 origin, creation. "sudha sarovar ko sarjavat." -GPS. 3 a surgeon; a doctor who performs operations.

ਸਰਜਾਲ [sarjal], ਸਰਜਾਲਾ [sarjala] *n* a net cast in a pond to catch fish etc. "manu māra bādhio sarjal." -bīla ə m 1. 2 an illusion of water.

ਸਰਜਾਲਿ [sarjali] in the net. See ਸਰਜਾਲ 1.

ਸਰਜੀ [sarji] See ਸਰਜਨ. 2 *adj* alive; aware; animate. "sathavar te sunke sarji." -krisan.

ਸਰਜੀਉ [sarjiu] *adj* alive, aware, living. "sarjiu kaṭ-hi nirjiu puj-hi." -gəu kabir.

ਸਰਜੀਰ [sarjit] *Skt* irrigated. *adj* watered, moist. 2 verdant. 3 possessing vital force. 4 the Creator, the Maker, "agām sarjit sēbara." -var mala m 1.

ਸਰਜੁ [sarju] See ਸਰਜੁ. "ban panī kaman lē

bīhrāt sarju tir.”—*ramav.*

**ਸਰਜੂਦਾਸ** [sarjudas] See ਨਿਰੀਕਾਰੀਏ.

**ਸਰਟ** [sarəṭ], **ਸਰਟਾ** [sarṭa] *Skt* शरट *n* a lizard, chameleon.

**ਸਰਦੋਬ** [sərdob] *adj* water deep enough to rise above the head of a standing man. 2 covered from head to foot. “sar dōb loh me deh sox.” —*GPS*. ‘the entire body sheathed in armour and weapons.’

**ਸਰਣ** [sarəṇ] *Skt* *n* a voyage, going away. 2 *Skt* a refuge, home. 3 a shelter, protection. 4 *adj* sheltering, protecting.

**ਸਰਣਜਾਚਿਕ** [sarəṇjacik] *adj* who supplicates for shelter; who seeks protection; one who asks for refuge. “sarəṇjacik pratipaləṇ.”—*səveye m 2 ke*.

**ਸਰਣਯੋਗ** [sarəṇjog] *adj* worthy of refuge; deserving shelter.

**ਸਰਣਾ** [sarṇa] short form of ਸਰਣਗਤ. 2 *v* to be completed, to be accomplished. “tuh bin kiu sare.”—*bila chāt m 5*. “jini jini namu dhiaia tin ke kaj sare.”—*barahmaha majh m 5*.

**ਸਰਣਾਇ** [sarṇai] a refugee. 2 a shelter, haven. “garib das ki prabhu sarṇai.”—*g3d m 5*.

**ਸਰਣਾਇਆ** [sarṇaia] a refugee; one who has come under protection. “səgal triagī nanak sarṇaia.”—*suhi m 5*.

**ਸਰਣਾਈ** [sarṇai] shelter, refuge. “thakur tum sarṇai aia.”—*sar m 5*.

**ਸਰਣਗਤ** [sarṇagət] *adj* one who has come for shelter. “sarṇagət pratipalak harī suami.”—*dhana m 4*.

**ਸਰਣਾਲਾ** [sarṇalay] *n* a (place where refugees find) shelter. 2 a gurdwara. 3 the Creator.

**ਸਰਣਿ** [sarəṇi] See ਸਰਣ. 2 *Skt* a passage, path, way, footpath, road. ਸਰਣਿ is also correct. 3 *Skt* शरण्य capable of protecting one who has sought shelter. 4 the earth; land.

**ਸਰਣਿ ਸਮਰਥ** [sarəṇi sāmraṭh] *adj* capable of

giving shelter. “sarəṇi sāmraṭh əgocər suami.”—*suhi m 5*.

**ਸਰਣਿਸਾਮਾਈ** [sarəṇisamai] where refugees can be put; one who takes refugees under his protection. “sarəṇi samai das-hitu.”—*gəum 5*

**ਸਰਣਿਸੂਰ** [sarəṇisur] *Skt* शरण्यसूर *adj* brave enough to protect refugees i.e. who doesn't give in but fights against the enemies. “sarəṇisur bhəgvanhī.”—*var jēt*. “sarəṇisur phare pāmkagar.”—*gəum 5*.

**ਸਰਣਿ ਜੋਗੁ** [sarəṇi jogu] *adj* capable of providing shelter. “sarəṇi jogu sāmraṭhu mohənu.”—*gəu chāt m 5*

**ਸਰਣਿਬੈਦਨ** [sarəṇibādan] worthy of respect as a protector. “sarəṇibādan karuṇapate.”—*keda m 5*.

**ਸਰਣੀ** [sarṇi] See ਸਰਣ and ਸਰਣਿ.

**ਸਰਣਯ** [sarṇy] See ਸਰਣਯ.

**ਸਰਣੁ** [sarəṇ] *A 1* / *n* a promise, vow. 2 a condition.

**ਸਰਣਾ** [sarṭa] See ਸਰਿਤਾ.

**ਸਰਣਾਜ** [sarṭaj] a coronet. 2 a canopy over the head. 3 chieftain, leader.

**ਸਰਣਾਨ** [sarṭan] *A ੭੬* / *n* the zodiac sign for Cancer. See ਸਰਣ. 2 *adj* courageous, brave.

**ਸਰਣੇਸ** [sarṭes] King of streams, the ocean. —*sanama*. 2 Lord Varun.—*sanama*.

**ਸਰਣੇਸਾ** [sarṭesja] poison born from the chief of the streams i.e. the ocean; venom.—*sanama*.

2 Lachhmi (goddess of wealth)—*sanama*.

**ਸਰਣੇਸਰੀ** [sarṭesri], **ਸਰਣੇਸੁਰੀ** [sarṭesvri] the queen of streams (rivers), Ganga.—*sanama*.

**ਸਰਥਲੀ** [sarṭhali] a village in district Hoshiarpur, tehsil Una where a gurdwara in the name of Guru Gobind Singh is situated.

**ਸਰਥ** [sarəṭ] *P ੨* / *adj* cold, cool 2 *Skt* सरथ *n* autumn. “ruti sarəṭ əḍəbro əsu kətike harī pras jiu.”—*ram ruti m 5*. 3 a year. 4 a bow and arrow; a sheath; a quiver.

**ਸਰਥਖਾਨਾ** [sarəṭxanah], **ਸਰਥਖਾਨ** [sarəṭkhana] *P ੨੬੨* / *n* a cool home, basement or house

cooled by using damp jute cloth etc. "rahit saradkhanē me joē."—GPS.

ਸਰ ਦਰਦ [sar darad] See ਸਿਰਖੀਤ.

ਸਰਦਲ [sardal] *n* a threshold, the top arm of a door frame.

ਸਰਦਾ [sarda] *n* one which offers sār (water); a bowl, cup. 2 *P* ੨੨੨ a Kabuli melon, the seed of which was first brought to India by Babar. "sarde māgvae ik āk."—GPS.

ਸਰਦਾਈ [sardai] *n* coolness. 2 a medicine or drink that cools, prepared by blending crushed almonds, cardamom, black peppers, chicory, petals of rose sown in Chet with mizri (sugar lumps) and cold water, especially drunk in the summer months. 3 ground bhāg (hemp) is also referred to as sardai by some people.

ਸਰਦਾਰ [sardar] *P* ੨੨੨ a leader, chieftain, premier. 2 See ਸਰਦ. 3 a year. "sardar bisātīcar kalī-avtar chatr phiraiā."—*kāli*. 'For twenty four years Kaliavtar (prophet ordained to put an end to evil) will keep an umbrella over the head, i.e. will rule.'

ਸਰਦਾਰੀ [sardari] the rank of the sardar.

ਸਰਦੀ [sardi] *n* coldness, coolness; winter.

ਸਰਦੂਲ [sardul] See ਸਰਦੂਲ.

ਸਰਦੂਲ ਸਿੰਘ [sardul singh] the elder son of Baba Ala Singh who was born in 1715 and died during his father's life time in 1763.

ਸਰਧ [saradh] *Skt* faith, sentiment, belief. "sej bichai saradh apara."—*suhi m 5*. 2 interest, wish, desire. "hor penān ki hamari saradh gai."—*var vad m 4*. 3 *Skt n* an army. 4 *adj* strong.

ਸਰਧਨ [sardhan] *adj* wealthy, affluent. "nirdhan sardhan donau bhai."—*bher kabir*.

ਸਰਧਾ [sardha] *n* faith, belief. See ਸੁੱਧਾ. "sardha lagi sāgi pritme."—*ram ruti m 5*.

ਸਰਧਿ [saradhi] *adj* venerable, worthy of devotion. "saradhi kau sardhia."—*maru jdev*. 'worshipped the Creator worthy of devotion.' 2 a sheath, quiver. See ਰਿਧਿ.

ਸਰਧਿਯਾ [sardhya] See ਸਰਧਿ. 2 faith. "bahut man sardhya."—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਸਰਨ [saran] *n* slope next to a well on which oxen walk as they pull a leather bucket. See ਸਰਨਿ. "apan saran disa tab gayo."—GPS. 2 See ਸਰਨ 3. "saran paran sadhu, an than bisare."—*sar partal m 5*. 3 a veterinary disease that slackens the muscles of the legs.

ਸਰਨਗ [sarnag] *adj* one who accepts refuge, refugee.

ਸਰਨਾਭਾ [sarnabha] See ਭਾ.

ਸਰਨਾਰੀਯਾ [sarnaria] *adj* one who accepts refuge, refugee. "nanak sarnaria."—*brha m 5*.

ਸਰਨਾਈ [sarnai] a shelter, refuge. See ਸਰਦਾਈ. 2 *Skt* ਸਰਨਾਈ, "kisi tula de kis sarnai. kis hū noka det cādhai."—*NP*.

ਸਰਨਾਹੀ [sarnahi] disproportionate. 2 a shelter, refuge, haven. "pog lagi ram rahe sarnahi."—*dhana kabir*.

ਸਰਨਾਗ [sarnag] short form for ਸਰਨਾਗਤ.

ਸਰਨਾਗਤ [sarnagat] See ਸਰਦਾਗਤ.

ਸਰਨਾਗਨਾ [sarnagna] a refugee, one who has beseeched for shelter. "jo prabhu ki sarnagna."—*maru a m 5*.

ਸਰਨਾਗੀ [sarnagi] is sheltered. "nanak sarnagi."—*brha m 5*.

ਸਰਨਾਜੋਗ [sarnajog], ਸਰਨਿਜੋਗ [sarnijog] qualified to accept shelter. "mansa puran sarnajog."—*sukhmani*. "tu samrathu sarnijog."—*kan m 5*.

ਸਰਨਿ [sarany] *Skt* शरण्य *adj* one who protects the refugee. 2 one capable of protecting the sheltered. "saranyō sahayō."—*VN*.

ਸਰਪ [sarap] *Skt* सर्प (See ਸਿਪ) voyage, gait. 2 slow pace, tardy movement. 3 a snake, serpent. "kai janam pākhi sarap hoio."—*gaur m 5*. See ਸਰਪਿੰਦ.

ਸਰਪਤਾਤ [sarapatat] Kashyap, the father of snakes.—*sanama*.

ਸਰਪਤਾਤੀ ਇਸਟੀ [sarapatatni ishti] *n* military.



army.—*sarāma*. Kasyap, the father of snakes, his earth, the army of his patron Lord.

**ਸਰਪਨੀ** [sarapnī], **ਸਰਪਨੀ** [sarapnī] *Skt* सर्पिणी *n* a female snake. 2 i.e. maya. “sarpanī ke vāsī jāra.”—*sri a m 1*. “sarpanī te uparī nahi balia.”—*asa kabir*.

**ਸਰਪਮੇਧ** [sarapmedh], **ਸਰਪਮੇਧ** [sarapmedh] a religious sacrifice involving violence to snakes. This was the sacrifice Janamejya conducted to avenge the death of his father Parichhat (Parikshit) at the hands of the snakes. The place where this sacrifice took place was ‘sarapdaman-kseth’ and is now known as “spidō” in the Jind State.

**ਸਰਪਰ** [sarpar] *Pkt* adv without doubt, unquestionably; indisputably. “sarpar uthi calā.”—*sri m 5*. “rāgu nā lagi parbrahm ta sarpar narke jā.”—*sri a m 5*. 2 on the head.

**ਸਰਪਰਸਤ** [sarparast] *P* سرپرست *adj* a patron, protector.

**ਸਰਪਰਾਸਤੀ** [sarparasti] *n* patronage.

**ਸਰਪਰਾਜ** [sarapraj] *n* Sheshnag. 2 Vasuki.

**ਸਰਪਾਰਿ** [sarapari], **ਸਰਪਾਰੀ** [sarapari] *n* Garud, snake's enemy. 2 a peacock. 3 a mongoose.

**ਸਰਪਿੰਦ** [sarpid] *n* the king of snakes, Sheshnag and Vasuki. See *E* Serpent. “sarpid gxrīd khagīd tulā.”—*NP*. ‘Girindar (hilly chieftains) who are like Sarapraj, to them the king of birds is the same as Garud.’

**ਸਰਪੀ** [sarpi] *Skt* सर्पि *n* ghee, clarified butter. “dhar sarō vikhe sarpi madh pavak pavat jor abhōga.”—*NP*.

**ਸਰਪੇਚ** [sarpec] *P* سرپچ *n* a turban, head-dress. 2 an ornament like a plume worn on the head that adorns the turban. “lalan ko sarpec suhayo.”—*caritr 109*.

**ਸਰਫ** [saraph] *A* صرف *n* wandering, travelling. 2 a test. 3 expenditure. 4 advantage. 5 knowledge of vocabulary. 6 the way of the world. 7 *A* شرف *honour, veneration, praise*. 8 a faqir,

who was the resident of Panipat. See *ਸੇਖ ਸਰਫ*. 9 a Muslim resident of Kandhar who became a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev.

**ਸਰਫ ਅਲੀ** [saraf ali] a lieutenant in Aurangzeb's army who was present during the last battle of Anandpur.

**ਸਰਫਰਾਜ** [sarfaraz] *P* سرفرز *proud; one who holds his head high*. 2 an increase in respect and power.

**ਸਰਫਰਾਜੀ** [sarfarazi] *P* سرفرازی *n* arrogance, pride. 2 headship, honour. “dāt sarpharajī tīs kala.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਰਫ** [sarpha] *A* صرف *n* frugality, parsimony, niggardliness. “sarphe sarphe sada sada evr gai vihar.”—*sava m 1*.

**ਸਰਫੀ** [sarphi] *A* سرفی *adj* a grammarian, philologist. 2 *n* short form for ਅਸਰਫੀ. “sarphi kadh agr guru dhari.”—*GV 10*.

**ਸਰਬ** [sarab] *Skt* सर्व *adj* all, whole. “sarab rog ko skhadhu namu.”—*sukhmanī*. 2 *Skt* सर्व *n* Lord Shiv, who slays with a ਸਰ (arrow).

**ਸਰਬਸ** [sarbas] See *ਸਰਬਸੁ*.

**ਸਰਬਸਕਤਿਮਨ** [sarabsakatiman] *adj* omnipotent, possessing all powers. 2 *n* the Creator, Vahguru.

**ਸਰਬਸਤਾ** [sarbasta] *P* سرستا *adj* whose head is tied. 2 hidden, secret.

**ਸਰਬਸਪਾਦੀ** [sarabsadhari] *adj* nourishing all, supporting all. “paraupkari sarabsadhari.”—*dev m 5*. 2 owning everything.

**ਸਰਬਸੁ** [sarbasu] *Skt* सर्वसु *n* self and power. “kar gahī line sarbasu dine.”—*sor m 5*. 2 all essence, quintessence. “sarbasu choḍī maharās piḍ.”—*gāu kabir*.

**ਸਰਬਸੁਹਾਗੀ** [sarabsuhagāī] always lucky; who is never widowed. “harī ki narī su sarabsuhagāī.”—*suhi chāt m 1*.

**ਸਰਬਸੁਖ ਸੁਖ** [sarabsukhā sukh] *n* the culmination of all joys, spiritual bliss. 2 everlasting joy, eternal happiness.

ਸਰਬਸੋ [sarabso] See ਸਰਬਸੁ. "mere sarabso gobid."—kan m 5.

ਸਰਬਸੰਮਤਿ [sarabsamati] unanimity, consensus. 2 unanimous view point.

ਸਰਬਕਲਾ [sarabkala] *n* all knowledge and skill. 2 *adj* expert in all arts (knowledge); accomplished in all skills. "muni jan gavhi sarabkala."—savaye m 1 ke.

ਸਰਬਕਲਾ ਸਮਰਥ [sarabkala samrath] *adj* supremely skilled in all knowledge and art. 2 omnipotent. "sarabkala samrath prabhu."—bila m 5.

ਸਰਬਕਲਿਆਣ [sarabkalian] one who bestows happiness upon all, bringer of good luck and prosperity to everyone. "sarabkalian vasi mani ai."—gau m 5.

ਸਰਬਕਲ [sarabkal] *adj* who destroys everyone; which annihilates everything. 2 unchanging. 3 *n* transcendental God, who is not affected by death or time. "sarabkal he pita apara."—VN.

ਸਰਬਕ੍ਰਿਸ [sarabkris] that which attracts all. "namo sarabkrisā."—japu. 2 microscopic (sukham)<sup>1</sup>.

ਸਰਬਗ [sarbag] See ਸਰਬਗਤ. "ram ravi rehā sarboge."—sar m 4 part 1. 2 *Skt* one who pervades everywhere, omnipresent.

ਸਰਬਗਾਉ [sarabgaun] one who travels to all places. "namo sarabgaunē."—japu.

ਸਰਬਗਤ [sarabgat] omnipresent, all pervading. "jedi chti sarabgatā." and "bhav bhut sarabgatā."—guj jedev.

ਸਰਬਗਿ [sarbagi], ਸਰਬਗਤ [sarabagy] *Skt* सर्वज्ञ *adj* omniscient; who knows everything. "sarbagy puran purakh bhagvanah."—sahas m 5.

ਸਰਬਜੋਤਿ [sarabjoti] source of all light, God. See ਜੋਤਿ.

ਸਰਬ ਠੋਰ ਭਾਮੀ [sarab thor gami] *adj* (one) who goes everywhere; omnipresent. 2 *n* an ascetic who wears matted hair and ringing bells; a

<sup>1</sup>अणोरणीयान्

hermit. See ਧਰਮਧਾਰੀ.

ਸਰਬਤ [sarbat] 1 شراب a refreshing drink. 2 See ਸਰਬਤੁ.

ਸਰਬਤਿ [sarbatī], ਸਰਬਤੁ [sarabatu], ਸਰਬੱਤ [sarabatti], ਸਰਬਤ੍ਰ [sarbatr] *Skt* सर्वत्र *adv* everywhere, omnipresent. "sarab man sarbatr man."—japu. "ātari bahari sarbatī ravīa."—sri chāt m 5. 2 in all times, in all ages. "jā jēt sarbat nau tera dhiavna."—var sor m 4. "harī bhagīā ka meli sarbat."—var bila m 4. "dayalā sarbatr jā."—sahas m 5. 3 all. "tere bhane sarbatī ka bhala."—ardaa.

ਸਰਬਥਾ [sarabtha] *Skt* सर्वथा *adv* anyhow, in every manner.

ਸਰਬਦਾ [sarabda] *Skt* सर्वदा *adv* always, in all times.

ਸਰਬਦ੍ਰਿਸ [sarabdris] omniscient, all-seeing.

ਸਰਬਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [sarabdhar], ਸਰਬਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ [sarabdharan] *adj* who embraces all. 2 basic to all, fundamental. "sarabdhar samrath."—var ram 2 m 5. "sarabdharan pratiparan."—maru m 5.

ਸਰਬਨਾਮ [sarabnam] *Skt* सर्वनाम् a word that comes in place of a noun; pronoun e.g. in "jod mardane ne guru nanak dev de carnā te namaskar kiti, tā unhā ne us nū agya kiti." Here 'unhā' (he) and 'us' (him) are pronouns. 2 all names. "tva sarabnam kethe kavan."—japu.

ਸਰਬਨਿਵਾਸੀ [sarabnivasi] *adj* omnipresent. "sarabnivasi sada alepa"—dhana m 9.

ਸਰਬਨੇਨ [sarabnen] *adj* functioning as the eye of all. "sarabnen api pekhanhara."—sukhmani. 2 one who keeps an eye on all.

ਸਰਬਪਾਖ [sarabpakh] *adj* championing everyone's cause, helping everyone. "sarabpakh rakhu murare."—dev m 5.

ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਿਅ [sarabpiar], ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਿਅਤੁ [sarabpiaru] love from all, adoration by one and all. 2 beloved of all, the Creator loved by all. "paie sarabpiaru."—sri a m 1.

ਸਰਬਪੂਜ [sarabpuj], ਸਰਬਪੂਜਤ [sarabpujy] worthy

of being worshipped by all; worth-adoring by everyone. "sarabpuj caran gur seu."—*g3d m 5*.  
**ਸਰਬਪੁਤਿਪਾਲ** [sarabpratīpal] *adj* who protects all, God. "sarabpratīpal rahim."—*ram m 5*.  
**ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਿਅ** [sarabpriya], **ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਿਯ** [sarabpriy],  
**ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ** [sarabpreu] loved by all, beloved of all. See ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ.

**ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪਕ** [sarab biapak], **ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪਤ** [sarab biapat], **ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪਿਕ** [sarab biapik], **ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪੀ** [sarab biapi] *adj* omnipresent, all-pervading. "sarab biapat purandhan."—*gaw m 5*. "sarab biapi ram s3gi r3can."—*sukhmani*. "sarab biapik 3tar hari."—*mala namdev*. 2 *n* the transcendental Being, the Creator. 3 the sky. 4 air. 5 a sadhu with supernatural powers, whose shrine is in Patiala.  
**ਸਰਬਬਾਉਣ** [sarab bhaun] who travels to all places. 2 pervading in all the worlds. "namo sarab-bhaune."—*japu*. 3 whose home extends everywhere.

**ਸਰਬਭੋਖੀ** [sarab bhakkhi], **ਸਰਬਭੋਖੀ** [sarab bhacchi] *adj* all-consuming; (one) who devours everything, eating up even what his dharam prohibits him; omnivorous. 2 See ਅਘੋਰੀ.

**ਸਰਬਮਈ** [sarabmai], **ਸਰਬਮਯ** [sarabmay] every form. "he puran he sarabme."—*bavan*. "amrit advakh3 sarabmai."—*gyan*.

**ਸਰਬਮਾਨ** [sarabman] worth following by all, worthy of being emulated, adored by all. "sarabman sarbatr man."—*japu*.

**ਸਰਬਮੈ** [sarabme] See ਸਰਬਮਯ.

**ਸਰਬਮੰਗਲਾ** [sarabmāgla] *Skt* सर्वमङ्गला a particular goddess, who per the Purans, brings prosperity to all. See ਦੇਵੀ ਪੁਰਾਣ ਅ: 45 and ਤਵਿਸਤ ਪੁਰਾਣ. "sarabmāgla ko bhavan gokha nāgar māhar."—*caritr 88*.

**ਸਰਬਰ** [sarbar] *n* a competition, rivalry. "ravan seti sarbar hoi."—*g3d namdev*. 2 *adj* in comparison, equal. "sarbar kau kahī jiu."

—*saveye m 4 ke*.

**ਸਰਬਰਾਜ** [sarabras] sugarcane. 2 *xa* salt.

**ਸਰਬਰਸਾਇਣੁ** [sarabrasainu] spiritual pleasure, which inheres all essences. 2 God's name. "sarabrasainu gurmukhi jata."—*asa 3 m 1*.

**ਸਰਬਰਾਹ** [sarbarah] *P* सराह a patron, manager who makes all arrangements. 2 a guide, one who shows the way.

**ਸਰਬਰਿ** [sarbari] See ਸਰਬਰ and ਸਰਬਰੀ.

**ਸਰਬਰੀ** [sarbari] night. See ਸਰਵਰੀ "sapat sarbari pāth vitai."—*NP*. 2 belonging to everyone. In *Dingal* ਰੀ is indicative of ਦਾ or ਦੀ (of). "sarbari priti piar."—*sar pātal m 5*.

**ਸਰਬਲੋਹ** [sarabloh] *Skt* सर्बलोह *adj* made entirely of iron/steel/pure steel. 2 *n* a kind of arrow called 'narac' that doesn't have a reed but is all iron. 3 *xa* iron. 4 a weapon. 5 immortal. "sarabloh ki racchra ham ne."—*akal*. 6 an incarnation of Mahakal whose tale is told in *Sarbloh Granth*. 7 *Sarbloh Granth*, that is also known as *Mangalcharan*. There is at the beginning of this granth *Shri Mukhvaak Patshahi 10*. Here is its exposition for the sake of the readers:

First chapter – the eulogy of the devi and akal, seeking of refuge by the gods with the devi after losing to the demons, assuming the powers of other gods by the devi to fight and kill the demon, Bhimnad.

Second chapter – committing of sati by Bhimnad's wife; preparations made for war by Bhimnad's brother, Brijnad (Veeryanad) to fight the gods, Indar writing missives to all the gods asking for help.

Third chapter – attack by both sides; going of Vishnu to Brijnad as a messenger of Narad; Brijnad's refusal for rapprochement and his determination to fight; the death of 11 commanders of Brijnad's army in the battle.

Fourth chapter – waging of a terrible war;

Vishnu reviving the dead gods by giving them nectar; final triumph of the demon over the gods and imprisoning of Indar; Vishnu's rescue of Indar by cutting off his chains; Brijnad's victory and capture of Indarpuri.

Fifth chapter – the harassed demi-gods petitioning God; assumption of the Sarbloh avatar by God, as in, “səɾəb əg bəjɾəg he dharyo purəkh əsəg he, səɾəbloh avtar.”—chād 65; and the arrival of Sarbloh to see Brijnad as a messenger of Ganesh; ensuing of a terrible war after clauses of the peace treaty are rejected; entry of the devī and other powers into the fray of the battle; Sarbloh hypnotizing all demi-gods and demons with his powers, except Brijnad; the eulogy by Brijnad of Sarbloh invoking him to appear again and fight him; Sarbloh assuming a horrific form and engaging in a battle; the beheading of Brijnad and the offering of his head to Shiv to raise a mountain of heads; presentation of robes of honour to all the demi-gods and bidding them adieu.

This granth holds that this book is a gist of Shukr Bhashy, as in –

“te səbh kathe prithak kar nirmay sukrabhashi chād,  
səva lakh he səkhya yāki vadət muni jən chād,  
tāko sar kadhke bəɾna məgəlcəɾən suchād,  
səva lakh chādən ko sarə trə səhəɾ sət chād.”

It also holds that this was not a war between Sarbloh and Brijnad, but one between reason and passion, that is “nɾip bɾibek abɾibek senanu bhət prədhan mətɾi dhujni.”

In the Sarbloh, there are several irrelevant articles on Sikhism, especially under headings like “gurugadi patšahi 10”, “khalsa prakas” and “bəkhəɾə həjɾ”:

“bhyo nɾistar tras asuran te

tarikho guru jagət səbe,  
səh gobid phatah sətiguru ki  
vahguru sucimātr əkhe.” ..  
“pāth khalsa bhəyo punita  
prəbhu agya kar udatɾi bhəe,  
mɪtɪo dvet upadhi jəg ki  
asur mələchan mul gəe,  
dharmi pāth khalsa prəcuryo  
sətyrup punɪrup jəye,  
kəcch kes kirpan trimudra  
gurubhəgta ramdas bhəye.  
əkəl-upasək chatridhəma  
rəɳ kəɾi kəs pərdhan əe,  
ta məhɪ pəc calis prədhan  
pəcprədhan khalsa thəe,  
sɪgh əjɪt jujhar phatahɪ sɪgh  
joravər sɪgh pəram pɾie,  
pəcim khalis sətiguru pura  
jin ih pāth supath prəgəe.” ...  
“guru əpnəpə khalse dina,  
dutɪy rup sətiguru gurugrəthə,  
bolən sətiguru səbəd səbhəkhan  
nam gobid kirtan səthə,  
dvadəs rup sətiguru e kəhiahɪ  
dvadəs rəvɪ prəgtyo həɾisəta,  
dəs gobid phatah sətiguru ki  
grəth khalsa guru bədəthə.” ...

According to Pandit Tara Singh's research, Sarbloh is a work by Bhai Sukha Singh, who was a granthi at Patna Sahib. He has confessed that he got this granth, a work of Guru Gobind Singh, from an ascetic of the Udasi sect living in the jungle in Jagannath.

We are also not inclined to regard Sarbloh as the work of Guru Gobind Singh, because it mentions Roopdeep in Pingal language. Roopdeep was written in Sammat 1776, and the Guru had passed away in 1765; and if this granth precedes Amrit Sanskar then how could it have a chapter on the Khalsa and

detail about Guruship to Granth Panth? If it is later than Amrit Sanskar, then why names like Das Gobind, Shah Gobind?

As it is, this is full of errors due to the carelessness of ignorant scribes as is the Dasam Granth. ਨਿੰਦਾ instead of ਨਿੰਦਾ, ਦੇਖ instead of ਦੇਖ, ਸਮਾਧਰਨ instead of ਸਮਾਧਰਨ, ਤ੍ਰਿਕੁੰਡੀ instead of ਤ੍ਰਿਕੁੰਡੀ, ਬਖਤਕਾਰ in place of ਬਖਟਕਾਰ, ਨਿੰਦਾ instead of ਨਿੰਦਾ etc. are hundreds of errors marring the text of this granth.

A saintly resident of Bhai Dhyani Singh Sahib Kattu, (State of Nabha) took a charitr from Dasam Granth included it in Sarbloh and prepared a volume, which did not become popular.

**ਸਰਬਲੋਹੀਆ** [sarablohia] ੨੧ one who doesn't eat from utensils made of any other metal but iron. 2 an armed warrior, who is encased in iron. 3 one who covers his entire body in armour.

**ਸਰਬਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [sarbakrit], **ਸਰਬਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [sarbhakriti] (सर्वकृति) shape of all things. "sarbakrit he." —japu.

**ਸਰਬਾਗ** [sarbag], **ਸਰਬਾਗਿ** [sarbagi], **ਸਰਬਾਗਿ** [sarbagio] See **ਸਰਬਗਤ**. **ਸਰਬਗਤਾ**. "kar-hu tapavaeu prabhū sarbagi."—prabha ੨ m 5. "puran sarbagio."—mali m 5 2 See **ਸਰਬਗ**.

**ਸਰਬਾਗੀ** [sarbagi] Skt सर्वगिन् adj whose limbs partake the entire cosmos; the Creator, in whose image the cosmos is created. "sukhdai sarbāge."—sar m 5

**ਸਰਬਾਣਾ** [sarbaṇa] See **ਸਰ** 4. 2 Skt सरण्टि an archer; one who makes his living as an archer; a soldier carrying a bow.

**ਸਰਬਾਣੀ** [sarbaṇi] See **ਸਰਬਾਣੀ**.

**ਸਰਬਾਤਮ** [sarbatam] Skt सर्वतमन् soul of everything; one's self. "sarbatam he."—japu. "sarbatam jini jani."—saveye m 1 ke.

**ਸਰਬਾਨ** [sarban] See **ਸਰਬਾਨ**.

**ਸਰਬਾਭਰਣਾਦਿ** [sarbabharṇādhi]—japu sen ਸਰਬੋ-

ਭਰਣ-ਭਾਝ all be jewelled; wealthy for having all the jewellery. 2 one who wears all ornaments.

**ਸਰਬਾਲਾ** [sarbala] See **ਸਰਬਾਲਾ**.

**ਸਰਬੁਲਾਦਖਾ** [sarbulādxā] the maternal uncle of Ahmad Shah Durrani and a famous general in his army. His entire life was spent in battling the Sikhs. For a while he was the subedar of Jalandhar. In 1756 Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia inflicted a heavy defeat on him near Jalandhar and Sardar Charhat Singh Shukarchakkiya imprisoned him at Rohtas, but then he was sent off to Afghanistan with due respect after the presentation of a robe of honour.

**ਸਰਬੇਸ** [sarbes], **ਸਰਬੇਸੁਰ** [sarbesur], **ਸਰਬੇਸੁਰ** [sarbesur] Skt सर्वेश्वर the Lord of all things, God.

**ਸਰਬੋਤਮ** [sarbotam] Skt सर्वोत्तम the best, topmost, incomparable.

**ਸਰਬੋਪਰਿ** [sarbopari] Skt सर्वोपरि topmost; (one) who rules over everyone; (one) who is above everyone.

**ਸਰਬੋਤਮਿ ਪਰਬਤ** [sarboṭadhi parbat], **ਸਰਬੋਤਮਿ ਪਰਬਤ** [sarboṭadhi parvat] सर्वोत्तमि पर्वत. In the 74<sup>th</sup> chapter of the Lanka section of Valmiki's Ramayan, it is mentioned that Sarbosadhi mountain was beyond Mount Himvan but in between Mount Rishabh and Mount Kailash, over which are to be found four divine herbs.

(1) mṛitsjivni, which can revive the dead.

(2) viślyakarni, which can heal wounds.

(3) suvarṇ karni, which can heal the wounded and diseased limbs and make them healthy, strong and beautiful.

(4) sṣdhanī, which can cure wounds the moment it touches the affected parts.

This mountain is said to be at a distance of 4000 kos from Lanka. When Ram and

Lachhman were caught in the celestial trap laid by Indarjeet and fell unconscious, then Hanuman, upon Janbvan's order, carried this mountain and cured Ram and the others and returned the mountain to its original place. This mountain was brought again for the second time when Lachhman fell unconscious.

Valmiki Section 6, Ch 50 has an essay that describes how Inderjeet trapped Ram and Lachhman in a snake-snare and made them unconscious with snake-like arrows. The entire army was rendered unconscious. Then, Tara's father and Sugriv's father-in-law, Sukhen asked Hanuman to fetch two herbaceous plants from Mount Chandar and Mount Dron in Keer Sea – Sanjivni, that bestows life, and the other, Vishlaya, that heals the wounds. As Hanuman was preparing to leave, Garud came and neutralized the effect of the snake trap and he did not have to take the trouble to go.

In Hanu Natak (a play on Hanuman), the uprooting of Dronachal has been mentioned, and the distance of the mountain from Lanka is said to be – “sath lakh yojan he kosā. kon jai jiy he nā bharosa.”

When Hanuman took Dron and flew over Ayodhya on his way to Lanka, Bharat shot arrows and brought him down thinking that he was some mischievous demon. When he found what the truth was, he felt repentant and asked Hanuman to sit along with the mountain on his arrow, so as to enable him to reach Lanka immediately. In this context, the chapter tells: “jiti dur te hyayō hē giri. titi dur lōka pache phiri.” According to this poet, Ayodhya is thirty lakh yojan (a measure of distance) away from Lanka. If we look at the map of India and try to visualise it, per the crow-flight then it is far less, but by rail

and ship, the distance of Ayodhya from Lanka is 1960 miles.

**ਸਰਬੰਸ** [sarbās] See ਸਰਬਸੁ.

**ਸਰਬੰਗ** [sarbāṅg] all parts of the body. “me gaṇat na ave sarbāṅga.”—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 all good qualities. “jru panī sarbāṅg.”—*s kabir*.

**ਸਰਬੰਗਨਾ** [sarbāṅgna] *Śkt* सर्वाङ्गिन्, complete in all respects, not lacking in any respect. “ek rāvia sarbāṅgna.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

**ਸਰਬੰਗੀ** [sarbāṅgī] See ਸਰਬੰਗਨਾ. “sābhna ādar he sarbāṅgī.”—*BG 2* A belief or doctrine enjoining upon the devotees to wear the symbols of Shiv on their limbs, arose with Mastnath Yogi. Its followers take alcohol and non-vegetarian food and remain naked, and do not practice untouchability in matters of food. The pilgrimage of sarbangis is in Bohar near Rohtak. The people of this sect eat even garbage/filth, termed ‘ghori’ or ‘aghorī’ by them. See ਅਘੋਰੀ.

**ਸਰਬ** [sarabh] *Śkt n* an eight-legged monster living in snow-clad mountains that hunts even lions, according to descriptions by Sanskrit poets. He is also known as Ashtpad Sinhari, the eight-footed killer of lions, and Mahan-sakandhi, See ਸਿੰਘਰ. 2 a demon. 3 a camel. 4 son of Shishupal. 5 Vishnu.

**ਸਰਬਰਿ** [sarbharī] equal in weight, balanced. “name sarbharī sona lehu.”—*bher namdev*. 2 having filled the pond. “sarbharī sokhe.”—*oākar*.

**ਸਰਬਾਰ** [sarbhar] weight carried on one's head. 2 weight which one can carry on one's head. 3 disaster in water. “thāl tap-hī sar bhar.”—*tukha barāhmahā*. ‘Land is parched in Jeth, and water dries up, that is, even ponds are parched’

**ਸਰਬਾਰਿ** [sarbharī] on one's head, upside down. 2 See ਸਿਰ ਭਾਰਿ.

**ਸਰਬੰਗ** [sarbāṅg] *Śkt* सरभङ्ग an ascetic whom



Ram and Sita visited in the Dandak forest. When he saw Ram, he said that his heart's desire was fulfilled and that he would now proceed to heaven. Saying this, he walked into the fire and died.

**ਸਰਮ** [saram] *P* ੴ *n* shyness. "rakh-hu saram asari jiu."—*majh m 5*. 2 *Skt* श्रम effort, labour, toil, hard work. "saram khāḍ kī baḡi rūpu."—*japu*. 3 *Skt* शर्मन् joy, bliss, happiness.

**ਸਰਮ ਖੰਡ** [saram khāḍ] a region of hard labour. 2 a sphere of joy, the region of bliss. See **ਸਰਮ** 2 and 3.

**ਸਰਮਣ** [sarmad] *A* ੴ *n* the Creator who has neither a beginning nor an end. 2 a faqir, Jew of Kashan in Persia. Muslim in name only, he used to frequent the company of Vedantic scholars and have debates on the Quran and the prophets. He was a special friend of Dara Shikoh. In 1661, (Sammat 1719) Aurangzeb got him executed to punish for remaining naked down the waist. His tomb is in Delhi near the Shahi Masjid. "sarmad baḍ darves sāgharyo."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* शर्मद *adj* who bestows happiness. 4 *n* Vishnu.

**ਸਰਮਨਾਕ** [saramnak] *P* ੴ *adj* shameful. "saramnak hve hrīde, bacān has has kahe."—*caritr 245*. 2 shameful.

**ਸਰਮਾ** [sarma] *Skt n* Devshuni, a bitch belonging to Indar in the Rigveda; the mother of two dogs named Sarney. They had four eyes each and belonged to Yamraj. 2 the term is also used for a mother-dog. "hoi gai sarma tən turān."—*NP*. 3 the daughter of Shailoosh Gandharav and the consort of Vibhishan, had the charge to look after Sita in Ashok Vatika and was her well-wisher. "ut trijī sarma sahīr sunhī siy kī bat."—*henu*. 4 in the Agni Puran and Bhagwat, Sarma said to be a daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap, is the mother

of forest creatures. 5 a wave referred to as **ਸਰਮਾ** in the Dasam Granth, its root being *Skt* सरिम्न् which means air and motion. "set sarovar he atī hī tīh me sarma sārī si dāmkaī."—*krīṣṇ*. 6 *Skt* शर्मन् refuge, shelter. 7 home, house. 8 joy. 9 surname of a Brahmin that is Devdutt Sharma, etc.

**ਸਰਮਾਸ** [sarmas] *Skt* सर्मास आस *n* dew, fog or mist. "suraj kī kīrne sarmas-hī renu anek tahā kār daryo."—*cāḍī 1*. 'The rays of the sun dispersed the mist.'

**ਸਰਮਾਪਤਿ** [sarmapati] sarma's (the bitch) husband, a dog. 2 Vibishan. See **ਸਰਮਾ** 3.

**ਸਰਮਾਯਾ** [sarmaya] *P* ੴ *n* capital, wealth, assets.

**ਸਰਮਿਦਾ** [sarmida] *P* ੴ *adj* shy, ashamed. "jīh kārni hov-hī sarmida."—*dhana m 5*.

**ਸਰਮੁ** [saramu] See **ਸਰਮ**. "saramu dharamu dūz chāpī khālo."—*trīṣṭ m 1*.

**ਸਰਮਰ** [sarmar] a hilly principality towards the east of Ambala, between the rivers Jamuna and Satluj, that is also known as Nahan. See **ਨਾਨ**. 2 a coronet, meaning chief, e.g. "berāṛ vās sarmar." See **ਨਾਨਾ**. See **ਸਿਰਮੌਲਿ**.

**ਸਰਬੀ** [saryi] *A* ੴ *adj* bound by religious practice, a religious taboo. "mahā saryān te dārpave."—*GPS*. 2 that which is related to a religious practice.

**ਸਰਬੀਤਬੀ** [saryitābī] tight trousers or pyjamas down to ankles, worn by Muslims.

**ਸਰਬੀਮੁੱਚਾ** [saryimucchā] moustaches of Muslims that are clipped above the lips.

**ਸਰਯੂ** [saryu] a river that flows near Ayodhya, also known as Gogra and Ghagra. According to Valmiki's Ramayan it is known as Saryu for originating from Mansar.

**ਸਰਲ** [saral] *adj* not crooked, straight. "me saral karāga akā."—*jōgnama*. 2 honest, guileless. "bhae saral purī mahī je bami."—*NP*. 'The crooked became straight.' 3 **ਸ-ਰਲ**. a text that

can be recited correctly and fluently by segmenting it at the right places. e.g. "grāthi saral path karda he."—prov.

ਸਰਲੋਹ [sarloh] *P* ੮੨੯ *n* a writing on a slate or tablet. 2 the title page of a book, with gilded ornamentation and writing on it.

ਸਰਲੋਹੇ ਸਰੰਗਾਰੀ [sarlohe sarāgari] *n* golden embroidery work done on iron; gold work done on iron.

ਸਰਬ [sarav] See ਸਰਬ. 2 *P* ੨੯੯ *n* a cypress tree. "sarvo sahi caman ra."—ramav. See ਸਰੂ.

ਸਰਬਗਾਮੀ [saravgami] adj omnipresent, one who can go anywhere. 2 *n* See ਸਰੀਏ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 33.

ਸਰਬਗਤ [sarvagy] See ਸਰਬਗਤ.

ਸਰਬਣ [sarvan] See ਸੁਬਣ. 2 son of blind Andhak rishi Vashya, whose real name was 'Sindhu'. He was a devoted son and was shot accidentally in the dark by raja Dashrath, who mistook him for an animal in the jungle. "hove sarvan viria kol."—BG. See ਸਿੰਧੂ 9. 3 See ਭਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਢਾ.

ਸਰਬੱਤਣ [sarvattan] *n* moisture.

ਸਰਬਤ੍ਰ [sarvatr] See ਸਰਬਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਰਬਨ [sarvan] See ਸਰਬਣ and ਸੁਬਣ.

ਸਰਬਰ [sarvar], ਸਰਬਰੂ [sarvaru] See ਸਰੋਵਰ. 2 Indus river. "bharī sarvaru jab uchle."—suhī farid. 3 Lake Mansar. "tū sarvaru tū hāsu."—sri m l. 4 short form for ਸਰ-ਅਵਰਤ. a corn (on foot or hand); a whirlpool. "na sarvaru na uchle."—suhī m l. 5 Dg the sea, ocean. 6 *P* ੨੨੯ chieftain, leader. 7 See ਸਲਤਨ. 8 *Skt* सर्बर adj piebald, streaked.

ਸਰਬਰ ਮਹਿ ਹੰਸੁ, ਹੰਸ ਮਹਿ ਸਾਗਰੂ [sarvar mahī hāsu, hās mahī sagaru]—dhana a m l. "There are discerning people in the congregation, and their hearts inhere ocean of knowledge, i.e. the Creator."

ਸਰਬਰਭਾ [sarvarra] a pond, tank. 2 the best among the water bodies, the ocean. See ਭਾ.

ਸਰਬਰਭੇ [sarvarra] in the water (ocean) "tixu

sarvarra bhaile nivasā."—sopurakhu i.e. 'in the ocean of the universe.'

ਸਰਬਰੀ [sarvari] adj Sultan's devotee, belonging to the Sultan. 2 *Skt* सरबरी *n* a star-studded night. See ਸਰਬਰ 8. 3 turmeric. 4 *P* ੮੨੯ headship, leadership.

ਸਰਬਰੂ [sarvaru] See ਸਰਬਰ and ਸਰੋਵਰ.

ਸਰਬਰੇ ਕਾਯਨਾਤ [sarvare kaynat] *P* ੮੨੯੯੯ *adj* the ruler of the universe.

ਸਰਬਰੀ [sarvai] See ਸਰਬੱਤਣ. moisture. "harit durba jal sarvai."—GPS.

ਸਰਬੰਗ [sarvāg] *Skt* सर्बङ्ग. all the limbs. 2 a complete body.

ਸਰਬਾਣੀ [sarvani] *n* Shiv's consort; Parvati; Durga.

ਸਰਬਾਨ [sarvan] See ਸਰਬਾਨ.

ਸਰਬਾਨ [sarval] See ਸਲਵਾਨ.

ਸਰਬਾਣ [sarvar] *n* a grove of willow reeds. 2 reeds of this shrub, a grove of reeds.

ਸਰਬੇਰਵਾ [sarvervā] *P* ੮੨੯੯੯ ever growing cypress tree; ever moving tree, that is, a beloved.

ਸਰਾ [sara] *n* short form for ਸਰਾਬ.

"sacu milia tin sophia rakhan kau darbar ... sacu sara gur bahra jisū vicz saca nau. ...

ta manu khiva janie ja mahli pae thau."—sri m l. 2 *P* ੮੨੯ a home. 3 an inn, hotel. 4 *A* ੮੨੯ a direct path. 5 religious decorum, tradition

of religion. "sunie sara guṇa ke gah."—japu

ਸਰਾ [sarā] See ਸਰ. "so miti jāne nanka sarā merā jētah."—var asa. 2 See ਸਰਾ 2 and 3.

ਸਰਾਉਗੀ [saraugi] See ਸੁਧਗ.

ਸਰਾਇ [sarai] *P* ੮੨੯੯ *n* an inn. "mahī sarai sabh pavitu hāhī."—var sor m 4. 2 a residence, place, house, meaning - universe.

"duhi sarai khunami kahae."—suhī m 5. 'named a sinner in both the worlds.'

3 a village near Muktsar in Ferozepur district. See ਮਤੇ ਦੀ ਸਰਾਇ.

ਸਰਾਇਬਰੀ [saraiṭau], ਸਰਾਇਚਾ [saraiṭa] *P* ੮੨੯੯

*n* a small house. 2 a tent, camp. "sātōkh saraicau."—*saveye m 4 ke*. "jace gharī dig diṣe saraica."—*māla namdev*. "chatr saraice."—*maru m 1*

ਸਰਾਇ ਨਾਗਾ [sarai naga] See ਮਰੇ ਦੀ ਸਰਾਇ.

ਸਰਾਇਰਾ [saraira] *adj* moist, verdant. "sīmāl rukhsaraira."—*var asa*. 2 straight as an arrow.

ਸਰਾਈ [sarai] See ਸਰਾਇ. 2 *A* سرای *adj* wild. "nuru nama sarai bakriā carda si."—*JSBM*.

ਸਰਾਸ [saras] short form for ਸਰਾਸਨ.

ਸਰਾਸਨ [sarasan] *Skt* सवासन *n* an archer; one which is used to shoot an arrow; bow.

ਸਰਾਸਰ [sarasar] *P* सरसर from one end to another. 2 all, complete. See ਸਰੋਸਰੀ. 3 *ab initio*.

ਸਰਾਹ [sarah] *n* appreciation, praise, eulogy.

ਸਰਾਹਤ [sarahat] *A* سراهت openly, transparently, clearly.

ਸਰਾਹਨ [sarahan], ਸਰਾਹਨਾ [sarahna] *v* to praise, eulogise, appreciate.

ਸਰਾਸਤ [sarakat] *A* شراکت partnership, shareholding.

ਸਰਾਗ [sarag] *adj* colourful. 2 loving. 3 with musical sense.

ਸਰਾਜ [saraj] *A* سراج *n* a saddler. 2 a jockey. 3 an earthen lamp, lantern, light.

ਸਰਾਜਤ [sarajat] *A* سراجت *n* the craft of making saddles.

ਸਰਾਜੀ [saraji] *A* سراجي shining, illuminated.

ਸਰਾਜੀਤਿ [sarajitī] See ਸਰਾਜਤ. 2 See ਸਰਾਜੀ. "caḍhyo tatt tajī sarajitī sobhe."—*paras*. 'A radiant rider looks smart on an agile horse.'

ਸਰਾਰ [sarar] See ਸਿਰਾਰ.

ਸਰਾਧ [saradh] *Skt* श्राद्ध *n* an act of devotion. 2 offerings of food and clothes with reverence to or in remembrance of one's ancestors. Per the Hindu belief, a śaradh has four features:

(a) *nity śradh*: daily offerings of water, etc. that are made to gods.

(b) *parvaṇ*: offerings made on festive occasions like the day of new moon.

(c) *kṣayah* is performed on the death anniversary of one's father.

(d) *mahalay* is performed in the first half of *Asu*.

"jivat pitar na mane kou mue saradh karahi."—*gau kabir*.

ਸਰਾਨ [saran] See ਸਰਣ. "jan nanak pario saran."—*sar m 5*.

ਸਰਾਪ [sarap] *Skt* a curse.

ਸਰਾਪਰ [sarapar] See ਸਰਪਰ. "choḍī sarapar jana."—*dhana m 5*.

ਸਰਾਪਾ [sarapa] *P* सरपा short form for ਅਲ ਸਰ ਤਾ ਪਾ. from head to foot, i.e. the whole body.

ਸਰਾਪਿਆ [sarapia], ਸਰਾਪੀ [sarapi] See ਸਰਾਪ. 2 *adj* cursed, damned. "jo jo sāt sarapia se phir-hi bhavāde."—*var gau 1 m 4*. "dar bhrasā sarapi nam bin."—*basā a m 1*. 'Those who are not devotees of God, are the cursed and degraded ones.'

ਸਰਾਧ [saraph] See ਸਰਾਪ. 2 *A* سراه *n* one who trades in money etc.; a money lender; "je hove nader saraph ki behuṛī na pai tau."—*var majh m 2*. Here *saraph* stands for *Satguru*.

ਸਰਾਧਤ [saraphat] *A* سراهت nobility, goodness, honour. See ਸਰਤ 7.

ਸਰਾਧੀ [saraphi] *n* money-changing. "esa sahu saraphi karē."—*asa a m 1*. 2 See ਸਰਾਪਿਆ the cursed one.

ਸਰਾਧੀਲ [saraphil] whose name is *Israphil* also See ਫਰਿਸਤਾ.

ਸਰਾਬ [sarab] *A* سراه *n* an alcoholic drink. 2 frolicsome water, wine. See ਸੁਰਾ and ਸੈਮ. 3 *A* سراه 4 See ਸਰਾਬ.

ਸਰਾਬੀ [sarabi] *adj* who drinks alcohol; drunk. "bhajat hē grah chod sarabi."—*krisan*.

ਸਰਾਧ [saray] See ਸਰਾਇ.

ਸਰਾਰ [sarar] short form for ਅਸਰਾਰ. See ਅਸਰਾਰ. 2 *A* سراه *n* sparks of fire. 3 possessed as if by a spirit or ghost. "kon sarar bhayo is ko?"—*NP*.

ਸਰਾਰਤ [sararat] *A* شرارت *n* a mischief, wickedness. See ਸਰ 15.

ਸਰਾਰਾ [sarara] *A* شرارة *n* a spark, flare, burst of fire.

ਸਰਾਲਾ [sarala] *n* a tall grass having black thorns at its head. 2 a village five koh to the east of Phagwara, also known as 'Guru ka Chakk'. Here the ninth Guru rested after journeying from Bakala. A Palash tree known as 'Gurpalah' still stands there since that time. The incharge is an Udasi ascetic. See ਕੁਰਪਲਾਹ ਨੰ: 3.

ਸਰਾਵ [sarav] See ਸਰਾਬ. 2 a hamlet at a distance of one koh to the west of the village of Bahibal in the state of Faridkot. Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. The gurdwara is known as Gurusar. See ਕੁਰੂਸਰ ਨੰ: 4. 3 *Skt n* that which prevents milk, curd etc. from curdling; an earthen vessel. 4 a pot of clay; an earthen bowl. 5 sixty-four tolas of weight.

ਸਰਾਵਰ [saravar] *Skt* सरावर. *n* a quiver, bow. 2 a shield. 3 an armour.

ਸਰਿ [sari] *adj* balanced, even, equal. "ham sarx dinu dazalu na tum sari."—*dhana ravidas*. "hanuman sari, garuṣ samana."—*dhana kabir*. 2 in the pond, on water. "sari hās ulathre ai."—*sri m / pahire*. 'The pond is the body, the swans are the white hair.' 3 *Skt n* a river.

ਸਰਿਆ [saria] *adj* created, made, crafted. 2 became a pond. "tisū bhāṇa ta thālī siri saria."—*bher m 5*. 3 See ਸਰਣਾ.

ਸਰਿਸ [saris] *adj* angry. 2 balanced, even.

ਸਰਿਸਤਾ [sariṣṭa] *P* سرشت an office, a register.

ਸਰਿਸਤੇਦਾਰ [sariṣṭedar] *P* سرشودار an officer, incharge.

ਸਰਿਸ਼ੁ [sariṣṭ] *P* سرشت *n* a blend, mixture. 2 yeast; an innate quality. 3 a characteristic, habit, temperament, nature.

ਸਰਿਕਾ [sarika] *A* سرک *n* theft.

ਸਰਿਠ [sarith] See ਸਿਰਠ.

ਸਰਿਠਾ [saritṭha] *to/for* the world. "ap tare taren saritṭha."—*BG*

ਸਰਿਤ [sarit] *Skt* सरित् a river, so called because it is ever-moving. See ਸਿ *vr*.

ਸਰਿਤਜ [saritaj] *n* son of the river Ganga, Bhisham Pitamah. 2 grass.—*sanama*.

ਸਰਿਤਾ [sarita] *Skt n* a river; something gushing forth. See ਸਰਿਤ. "het bhagat sarita bistaran. nanak rax jagat nistarān."—*NP*.

ਸਰਿਤਾਧਿਪਤਿ [saritadhipati], ਸਰਿਤਾਨਾਥ [saritanath], ਸਰਿਤਪਤਿ [saritapati] master of rivers, the ocean. 2 Varun.

ਸਰਿਤੇਸਰੀ [saritesri] *n* the goddess of rivers, Ganga.—*sanama*.

ਸਰਿਧ [saridh], ਸਰਿਧਿ [saridhi] *n* a receptacle of the rivers, ocean.—*sanama*.

ਸਰੀ [sari] See ਸਰਿ. 2 See ਸਰਣਾ. "bhālī sari jī ubri."—*sri m /*. 3 iron rod. "sari sar ki jāru ih badhi."—*GPS*. 4 with arrows, with shafts. "bedhi tikhan sari."—*keda m 5*.

ਸਰੀਅਤ [sariat] *A* شریعت *n* a path, way. 2 a religious path. 3 a tradition established by a religious preceptor.

ਸਰੀਅਤ ਪਰਸੂ [sariat parast] *P* شریعت پرست *adj* the follower of a religion; a protector of religion.

ਸਰੀਅਤਿ [sariatī] See ਸਰੀਅਤ. "musalmana siphatī sariatī."—*var asa*.

ਸਰੀਆ [saria] *adj* created, formed, made. "bīdu rakatu mīlī pīḍu saria."—*maru solhe m /*. 2 a long iron rod.

ਸਰੀਹ [sarih] *A* سرح *adv* manifest, perceptible, evident.

ਸਰੀਹ [sarīh] *Skt* शिरीष a tree. *L* Acacia Sirissa.

ਸਰੀਹਣ [sarīhan], ਸਰੀਹਨ [sarīhan] *P* *adv* visibly, evidently. See ਸਰੀਹ.

ਸਰੀਕ [sarik] *A* شریک *n* a partner. 2 one who considers another as equal. "tis ka sarik ko nahī."—*var vad m 3*. 3 *Skt* श्रुति *adj* elegant. 4 beautiful.

**ਸਰੀਕੀ** [sariki] *adj* who shares, who is a partner.

"tāb hui bhisat sariki."—*asa kabir*. 2 *n* a share, partnership

**ਸਰੀਖ** [sarikh], **ਸਰੀਖਾ** [sarikha] *adj* balanced, even.

**ਸਰੀਣ** [sarīṇ] a subcaste of the Khatris. See **ਖੜੀ**.

**ਸਰੀਫ** [sarīph] 1 **سریف** *adj* good, noble.

2 elderly; (one) who maintains his dignity.

3 *n* the ruler of Mecca. This is a traditional meaning, just as Amir has always been the epithet of the emperor of Kabul.

**ਸਰੀਫਾ** [sarīfa] See **ਸੀਰਫ਼ਲ**.

**ਸਰੀਰ** [sarīr] *Skt adj* that dissipates moment by moment.<sup>1</sup> "nirmal deh sarīr."—*sri a m l*. 2 *n*

body, physical body. "sarīr svasth khīṇ samāe sīmrātī nanak."—*sahas m 5*. 3 **سری** *adj* good, noble. 4 beautiful. 5 *A* debased, wretched. 6 *n* a sea beach.

**ਸਰੀਰਕ** [sarīrak] See **ਸਰੀਰਿਕ**.

**ਸਰੀਰਾ** [sarīra], **ਸਰੀਰਿ** [sarīri], **ਸਰੀਰੀ** [sarīri] *Skt*

**सरीरिन्** *n* a soul. 2 a living creature. "dehī bīmalmatī sada sarīra."—*asa kabir*. 'May the creature be blessed with good sense.' 3 to the body/soul. "deh sarīri sukhu hove sēbādī harī nāi."—*vaḍ m 3*. 'May the body and soul receive bliss from reciting the Creator's Name.'

**ਸਰੂ** [sarū] See **ਸਰ**. 2 *n* a sound, melody. "sur sarū sosīk."—*maru m l*. 'Dry up the pingla vessel with a kind of breathing exercise. 3 *Skt* anger. 4 a weapon. 5 violence, murder. 6 *adj* violent. 7 lean and thin.

**ਸਰੂਖਾ** [sarukha] *adj* angry. 2 harsh, without gentleness. "sunat rāi ur rīs bhār sarukha."—*NP*

**ਸਰੂ** [sarū] See **ਸਰੂਫ਼**. 2 **سر** *n* "sarū ek sar khārē hārē hārē pat jārē."—*GPS*. *Skt* cypress tree *L* Cupressus Sempervirens.

**ਸਰੂਚ** [saruc] *Skt* **सरुच** *adj* interested. 2 joyful.

<sup>1</sup>See Aitrey Aranyak, aranyak 2, Chapter 1, Part 4.

"nabh māg cālē chīṭī path cālē bahu, cālē adhār<sup>2</sup> saruc hī."—*saloh*. 3 **ਸ-ਰੂਚਿ** with interest.

**ਸਰੂਪ** [sarup] *adj* of the same or identical form. 2 **ਸਰੂਪ** beautiful form. "catur sarup sīānā sol."—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 **ਸਰੂਪ** *n* oneself, self

**ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ** [sarup sīgh] Jind's glorious king, son of Sardar Karam Singh Bajidpuria, who took over as the ruler after Raja Sangat Singh of Jind died childless. He ascended the throne on Fagun Badi 2 Sammat 1893 (18 March, 1837). He was a wise, farsighted and able administrator. He sided with the British during the Anglo-Sikh wars in 1845-46. He supported them during the revolt of 1857 and was present with his army when Delhi was captured. The British bestowed great honour on him for his help and added the district of Dadri with Jind from the lands annexed from Nawab Jhajjar. He took over the mosque near Gurdwara Sisganj in Delhi from the British and the service that he rendered to the gurdwara will always be remembered in Sikh history. Raja Saroop Singh died on 26<sup>th</sup> of January, 1864 at the age of fifty-one in Bajidpur. 2 See **ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ**.

**ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ** (sarup sīgh baba) This noble mahatma with great achievement to his credit was born on Chet Sudi 9 Sammat 1840 in village Pitho (Nabha state). Initially he served the state of Nabha, then came under the protection of Baba Ajapal Singh and got higher education.

He was appointed mahant of Baba Ajapal Singh's gurdwara in Sammat 1869 and served at this post with distinction. He initiated a large number of people into the Sikh faith by baptizing them. He also baptized the entire family of Raja Bharpur Singh Bhagwan Singh.

<sup>2</sup>अधर — midway to the under world.



He passed away on Harh Badi 7 Sammat 1918 in Nabha. His grandson, Baba Narayan Singh was appointed mahant in his place. See ਅਜਨਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ and ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਸਰੂਪਰੰਦ [sarupcād] See ਮਹਿਮਾ ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਸਰੂਪਦੇਵੀ [sarupdevi] wife of Baba Ajit Singh Bedi and the mother of Baba Sahib Singh Rais Una.

ਸਰੂਪਿ [sarupī], ਸਰੂਪੀ [sarupī] Skt सुकुपिन् adj handsome, beautiful. 2 (woman) with a beautiful form. "ab ki sarupī sujant sulakhni."—asa kabir.

ਸਰੂਰ [sarur] A ॥ / n bliss, happiness.

ਸਰੇ [sare] See ਸਰਣਾ. "tin ke kaj sare."—magh barahmaha. 2 comparable, like. "avar na duja tuihe sare."—var biha m 4.

ਸਰੇਉ [sareu] See ਸਰੋਵਨ. 2 to use, offer. "kavan seva sareu."—saveye m 4 ke. 3 See ਸੇਧ.

ਸਰੇਉਣਾ [sareuṇa], ਸਰੇਉਨ [sareun] See ਸਰੋਵਨ.

ਸਰੇਉਣਾ [sareuṇa] See ਸਰੋਵਰਾ.

ਸਰੋਸ [sares] P سوس n a glutinous substance extracted from the joints of bones and hide, used as an adhesive for joining wooden pieces etc. 2 a sticky substance prepared from resin etc. and used as an adhesive.

ਸਰੋਸਟ [saresat] Skt श्रेष्ठ. adj deserving the highest praise. "harī smritikatha saresat utam."—var sri m 4. "bhagati saresat puri."—sar m 5. 2 See ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸਟ. 3 Skt ५ mango.

ਸਰੋਸਿਆ [saresia] adj balanced; (one) who maintains equality.

ਸਰੋਖਣ [sarekhaṇ] the act of uttering sounds; speaking in loud tones. "gūg na sarekhai."—BG 2 adj neighing, whining.

ਸਰੋਖਾ [sarekha], ਸਰੋਖੀ [sarekhi] adj equal, comparable, even. 2 pure, unadulterated. 3 best. "gursikhā rehīras sarekhi."—BG narrated. See ਸਰੋਖਣ.

ਸਰੋਵਣ [sarevan] Skt श्रेष्ठ n the act doing something in the best way; worship, service.

See E service. "nanak binve tise sarevhu."—dhana m 1. "sace caran sareviahi."—sor a m 5. "guru ke caran sarevne."—sri m 5. "sada sarevi ikmani dhiai."—magh a m 3.

ਸਰੋਵਰ [sarevat] uses. 2 adv while using or offering. "gurcaran sarevat dukh gata."—basāt m 5. See ਸਰੋਵਣ.

ਸਰੋਵਨ [sarevan] See ਸਰੋਵਣ.

ਸਰੋਵਰਾ [sarevra], ਸਰੋਵਰ [sarevra] Skt श्रेष्ठ n a preacher; one who preaches. 2 Jain. 3 a Buddhist; a disciple of Buddha. "sab sarevre ke anumani."—NP.

ਸਰੋ [sare] See ਸਰਣਾ. "harī jiu te sabhe sare."—maru ravzdas. 2 See ਸਰਾ. 3 adj lawful according to the Muslim laws. "sare sariati kar-hi bicar."—var sri m 1.

ਸਰੋਯ [saroy], ਸਰੋਯਾ [saroya] Skt श्रेष्ठ n a ladle which looks like a man's right hand for pouring ghee during a fire worship ceremony; also called 'Brahmhas'. "karvaran ke kin saroy."—NP. 'Swords were turned into ladles.'

ਸਰੋਸ [saros] See ਸਰੋਖ.

ਸਰੋਸਰੀ [sarosari] adj per head; each one. "nacci kal sarosari."—cādi 3. 2 P ॥ / adv from top to bottom. 3 completely, entirely.

ਸਰੋਹ [saroh] adj angry. 2 n tresses, hair. "kahū saroh patia."—VN.

ਸਰੋਹੀ [sarohi] See ਸਿਰੋਹੀ.

ਸਰੋਕਾਰ [sarokar] P ॥ / concern, relation, purpose.

ਸਰੋਖ [sarokh] adj angry, angrily.

ਸਰੋਘ [sarogh] Skt श्रेष्ठ a host of arrows. "sarogh prahar."—saloh. 2 a shower of arrows.

ਸਰੋਜ [saroj] n lotus flower growing in a pond. 2 Bhai Santokh Singh has written 'ਸਰੋਜ' instead of 'ਸਿਰੋਜ' which is a town in the state of Tank in C.P. It is two hundred miles to the south-east of Tank. The tenth Guru stayed here on his way to Nanded. "sahar saroj ujan



ko kar sāgat mela."—GPS.

ਸਰੋਜਸੁਤ [sarojsut], ਸਰੋਜਭਵ [sarojbhav] Brahma, born from a lotus; Chaturanan; Kamaladan. ਸਰੋਤ [sarot] *Skt* ears. "or bedhio sāhaj sarot." —asa chāt m 5. "... was overpowered by the scent of musk-deer. 2 See ਸਰੋਦ. 3 a rumour, hearsay.

ਸਰੋਤਮ [sarotam] *adj* ਸਰ-ਉੱਤਮ a superb arrow. 2 a holy pond. 3 n Mansar. 4 Amritsar.

ਸਰੋਤਾ [sarota] *Skt* श्रोतृ *adj* who listens. "anik sarote sunhi nidhan."—sar a m 5. 2 (in Hindi) an areca nut cutter, shaped like a pair of broad scissors, also called ਸਰੋਤਾ.

ਸਰੋਤਿ [saroti] *Skt* श्रोतव्य *adj* worth listening to. "iko sunia sravan sarotiz."—var gau 1 m 4. 2 n a source, flow. "janam mue bin bhagati saroti."—asa a m 1. 3 See ਸਰੋਤਿਯ.

ਸਰੋਤ [sarod] *P* سرود n music; a song. "karan sarod din hatkari."—NP. 2 stringed musical instrument like a rabab (violin-like), favourite with the people of Kabul.

ਸਰੋਰੁਹ [saroruh] n that which grows in a pond; lotus. "lekh sur saroruh so damkyo."—nar sigh

ਸਰੋਵਰ [sarovar] n an excellent pond. "sarir sarovar bhitre ache kamal anup."—bzla kabir. 2 a sea.

ਸਰੋਵਰਿ [sarovarī] from the sea. "sarir sarovarī gun pargatī kie."—asa m 4. 2 in the pond. "ramdas sarovarī nhate."—sor m 5.

ਸਰੋਤਾ [sarota] See ਸਰੋਤਾ 2

ਸਰੋਜਮ [sarājam], ਸਰੋਜਾਮਿ [sarājamī] *P* سرجام n material to accomplish, task. 2 arrangement, management. "sarājamī lagu bhavjal taran kr."—sopurakhū

ਸਰੋਟੀ [sarōṭī] See ਸਰਨਾ. "sarōṭī udhare."—kalī

ਸਰੋਦ [sarād] short form for ਸਰਹਿੰਦ. See ਸਰਹਿੰਦ. "maia lāb sarād rahī."—BG 'Maia, a Sikh of Lamb subcaste lived at Sirhind.'

ਸਰੋਦਾ [sarāda] a stringed musical instrument

played with a bow. This was designed on the suggestion of Guru Arjan Dev. He not only gifted it to the Sikh ragis, but also taught them how to play it. See ਸਸ. 2 See ਸਿਰੰਦ.

ਸਰੰਨਿ [sarānī] See ਸਰਨਾ.

ਸਰੀਆ [sarhīa] *Pu* a sarī, a head covering for a woman; a dress. "dehu kahyo hamri sarhīa." —krīsan.

ਸਰੀਆ [sarhīa] a village in district Ferozepur, tehsil and police station Moga. It is situated approximately 2 miles to the north-east of Dagru railway station. Towards the south of this village, a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind is situated at a distance of one furlong. It is a small temple. The priest is a baptised Sikh. The village has donated two ghamaon of land to this gurdwara.

ਸਲ [sal] *Skt* सल vr to move, go; to praise; to pierce. 2 *Skt* सल vr to creep, crawl; to pulsate; to vibrate. 3 n water. 4 praise, appreciation. 5 a camel; an ostrich. 6 *Pkt* a pyre. "carh bethe tahī sal ko banāz."—raznav. "gādhī meli sal maddhā."—saloh. 7 See ਸਲਾ and ਸੋਲ. 8 *شال* n a cripple. 9 one whose limbs are disabled or immobile.

ਸਲਾਕ [salak], ਸਲਾਖ [salakh] *فلق* n the act of simultaneously firing shots with many guns. *E* volley. "kar salakh devan pritham yatra." —saloh. "chuti tuphāg-hī salakh bisala." —GPS. 2 *Skt* सलक a piece, part. 3 back.

ਸਲਾਮ [salgam] *P* سلم a turnip. In Dhanni Pothohar it is called a thipper.

ਸਲਾਹ [salagh] See ਸਲਾਹ and ਸਲੰਘ.

ਸਲੋਜ [salajī] *adj* shy, modest.

ਸਲਤਨ [saltan], ਸਲਤਨਤ [saltanat], ਸਲਤੰਤ [saltāt] *سلطنت* n rule, reign. 2 kingdom. "saltan hit bahu kare upay."—GPS.

ਸਲਾਬ [salab] *سلاب* to snatch. 2 to expel. 3 *ملب* to hang.

ਸਲਾਤ [salabh] *Skt* सलत n a moth. "sanmukh devi

ke bhayo sālābh dip ānuhar.”—*cāḍi* 1. 2 a locust, pest. “gāmne dāl sām sālābh ke kār maro maro.”—*GPS*. ‘Armies attacked like swarms of locust.’

ਸਲਲ [sālā] *Skt* सलल *n* flow of water. 2 water. “mīlī sālā sāl-le.”—*naṣ* m 4. 3 *Skt* सलल the quill of a porcupine. 4 the hair of a pig.

ਸਲਲਧਰ [sālādhār] *n* water-bearer; the cloud. 2 an ocean. 3 one controlling the flow of Ganga; Shiv—*sanama*.

ਸਲਲਧਰ ਅਰਿ ਕੇਤੁ ਚੰਡੁ ਅਰਿ [sālādhār arī ketu cācchu arī]—*sanama*. Kam, the enemy of Gangadhar Shiv, his flag — a fish, the enemy of its eye, Arjun. While wedding Draupadi, Arjun had pierced the eye of the device set up as fish.

ਸਲਲਤ [sālvat] *A* سلاطه *n* plural of ਸਲਤ; Muslim prayers. “mīte bāg sālvat sūnat kurana.”—*chakke*. 2 In Punjabi a satirical way of rebuking: “us ne khub sālvatā sūnāiā.”—*provs*.

ਸਲਲਾਰ [sālvar] *P* سوار *A* सलवार *n* trousers.

ਸਲਵੇ [sālvē] *S* moves, goes. “aghu aghu sālvē.”—*var maru* 2 m 5. ‘You move ahead to get hold of objects.’

ਸਲਲਟਿ [sālāṭi] *n* a spoke, iron-bar. “bhaṭhū ādārī paia mīlī āgānī sālāṭ.”—*s* m 1 bānā. See ਸਲਾਕਾ.

ਸਲਾਈ [sālāi] See ਸਿਲਾਈ. 2 a needle for putting collyrium. “bhe kia deh sālāia neṭī.”—*ṭīlāg* m 1. 3 A long metallic needle for knitting.

ਸਲਾਹ [sālāh] *n* praise, appreciation. 2 *A* عله betterment. 3 advice, suggestion.

ਸਲਾਹਣ [sālāhaṇ], ਸਲਾਹਨ [sālāhaṇ] *Skt* स्लाघन *n* praise, appreciation.

ਸਲਾਹਿ [sālāhi] See ਸਲਾਹ. 2 having praised or admired.

ਸਲਾਹੀ [sālāhi] *adj* worthy of praise. 2 who advises, a minister. “āpān sālāhī sēkal hākare.”—*GPS*.

ਸਲਾਹੀਐ [sālāhiē] let’s praise, let’s admire.

ਸਲਾਹੁਣਾ [sālāhūṇa] See ਸਲਾਹਨ.

ਸਲਾਕ [sālāk], ਸਲਾਕਾ [sālaka], ਸਲਾਖ [sālakh] *n* ਸਲਾਕਾ a needle for putting collyrium in the eyes. 2 a thin metallic rod. “tāpēt sālāk dār chīṭī dāi.”—*cāṭīṭ* 70. 3 an arrow. 4 a bone.

ਸਲਾਘਨ [sālāghaṇ] See ਸਲਾਹਨ.

ਸਲਾਘਨੀਯ [sālāghniy] *Skt* स्लाघनीय *adj* praiseworthy, admirable.

ਸਲਾਘਾ [sālāgha] *Skt* स्लाघ् *vr* to praise, boast; to trust; to get arrogant. 2 *Skt* स्लाघा *n* praise, appreciation. 3 a desire.

ਸਲਾਤ [sālāt] *A* صلاة *n* Muslim’s prayer. 2 See ਸਿਲਾਤ 2 and ਪੁਰਸਲਾਤ.

ਸਲਾਬ [sālāb] See ਸਿਲਾਬ.

ਸਲਾਬਤ [sālābat] *A* سلابت *n* hardness, rigidity. 2 determination, firmness.

ਸਲਾਬਤਖਾਨ [sālābatkhan] Paymaster-general of emperor Shah Jahan, king of Delhi, who was also a high official of the Arzbegis. Supplications to the emperor were routed through him. Upon a sarcastic remark, Amar Singh Rathaur, son of Gaj Singh stabbed him to death, in the presence of the emperor at Agra Fort. The royal soldiers did not spare him either. The gate relating to this incident is now known as Amar Singh Gate. This event took place on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 1644.

ਸਲਾਮ [sālām] *A* سلام *n* peace, wellbeing. 2 blessing, benediction. 3 In the Quran, God being blissful, is also named ‘sālām.’ 4 short form for سلام عليكم. It is a convention among Muslims that whenever they meet, the first greets with assalamu’elkum meaning ‘peace be with you’, the second responds with va alekummsalām, that is عليكم السلام, meaning peace be with you too. 5 a salutation. “sālām javāb dōve kare.”—*var āsa*. 6 respect, sway. “kra sultan sālām vzhūṇa.”—*āsa* m 1.

ਸਲਾਮਤ [sālāmat], ਸਲਾਮਤਿ [sālāmatī] *A* سلامت *adj* safe and sound, in good health. “tū sādā

salamatī nīrākar.”—japu 2 trouble-free, without any conflict.

ਸਲਾਮਤੀ [salamti] *n* well-being. 2 safety.

ਸਲਾਮਲੇਕ [salamalek], ਸਲਾਮਲੇਕਮ [salamalekam], ਸਲਾਮਲੇਕੀ [salamaleki], ਸਲਾਮਲੇਖੁ [salamalekhu]  
See ਸਲਾਮ. “salamalekam mukhō alavž.”—GPS.  
“milde musulman dur mil mil karan  
salamaleki.”—BG “vir, salamalekhu.”—s m /  
bāna.

ਸਲਾਮੀ [salami] *n* a salute. 2 a ritual of blessing  
the bride and the bridegroom. 3 adj(one) who  
salutes. 4 sycophancy.

ਸਲਾਮੁ [salamu] See ਸਲਾਮ. “sahās nam le le karau  
salamu.”—asa kabir.

ਸਲਾਰ [salar] *P* سار *n* chief, commander. “sekh  
pir salar.”—sri m J. “satarī sei salar he jake.”  
—bher kabir. 2 *Skt* सलार a nail. 3 a ladder. 4 a  
cage.

ਸਲਿ [sali] *Skt* सल *n* a wound. 2 See ਸਲਤ.

ਸਲਿਸ [salis] *Skt* सल *vr* to embrace, cling.

ਸਲਿਤਾ [salita] a river. See ਸਲਿਤਾ. “gōga ke sōgi  
salita bigri.”—bher kabir. See ਬਿਕਰੀ.

ਸਲਿਤਾਨਾਥ [salitanath], ਸਲਿਤਾਪਤਿ [salitapatī] *Skt*  
सरित्पति lord of the river; the ocean. 2 God Varun.

ਸਲਿ ਬਿਸਲਿ [sali bisali] *n* a herb that heals the  
wounds. See ਸਰਬੋਧਿ ਪਰਬਤ and ਵਿਸਲਸਕਰਣੀ.  
“sali bisali anī tokhile hari.”—dhana  
trilocan. 2 a river named Shalyo Vishalya,  
which finds mention in the 45<sup>th</sup> Chapter of  
Sakand Puran.

ਸਲਿਲ [sali] See ਸਲਲ.

ਸਲੀਸ [salis] *A* سلس *adj* easy, simple. 2 tender,  
delicate.

ਸਲੀਕਾ [salika] *A* سلیقه *n* warm nature, nice  
disposition. 2 etiquette, manners.

ਸਲੀਖ [salikh] *A* سلیخ *n* a prayer carpet; Muslim  
place of saying prayer. 2 a sound, word.

ਸਲੀਖਤ [salikhat] *A* سلخ *n* an offspring,  
progeny. “salikhat mudame.”—japu “God’s  
progeny is ever-lasting.”

ਸਲੀਤਾ [salita] *P* سلیط *n* a camel’s pannier. 2 a  
canvas bag for packing a tent or a canopy.

ਸਲੀਬ [salib] *A* صلیب *n* cross, its shape is †. 2 a  
cross-shaped object which the Christians wear  
round their necks. This is done in memory of  
Jesus Christ who was crucified on the cross.

ਸਲੀਮ [salim] *A* سليم *adj* who remains safe. 2 a  
Chishti Faqir of Ajmer, whose prayers are said  
to have blessed Akbar with a son, Jahangir.  
That is why he was named Salim.

ਸਲੀਮਸਾਹ [salimsah] See ਸਲੇਮਸਾਹ.

ਸਲੁਸ [salus] See ਸਲਿਸ and ਸਲੇਸ. 2 *n* unity, union.

ਸਲੁਕਨ [salukan], ਸਲੁਕੁ [salukū] *adj* plucking of  
the hair. See ਲੁਕਨ “jāmī pakre kalī salūku.”  
—basāt m 4. ‘Yam caught (him) at the time of  
death and dragged from the hair.’

ਸਲੁਨੋ [salūno] See ਸਲੁਨੋ.

ਸਲੁਕ [saluk] See ਸਲੁਕ.

ਸਲੁਣਾ [saluna] *adj* salted, saltish. 2 *n* cooked,  
salted vegetables or dishes etc.

ਸਲੁਰੀ [saluri] a village in tehsil Una, district  
Hoshiarpur. It is situated to the north of  
Anandpur at a distance of 27 kos. It was here  
that Guru Gobind Singh rested for a while on  
his way to Nadaun to help the hill-rulers. A  
gurdwara which was erected during the reign  
of Maharaja Ranjit Singh stands at the top of  
the hill. It is situated to the north of the railway  
station Hoshiarpur, at a distance of 25 miles.

ਸਲੇਸ [sales] *Skt* सलेष (Skt सल *vr* to join, unite,  
embrace). *n* unity, union. 2 a metaphor, word  
suggesting several meanings.

Examples:

mohan tere uce mādīr mahāl apara.

—gau chāt m 5.

Here Mohan stands for both God and Baba  
Mohan.

adhī biadhī upadhī rās kab-hu nā tūtē tap,  
parbraham puran dhāni nahī bujhe partap.

—gau thīti m 5.

'bujhe' means 'to be extinguished' as also 'to understand.' 'partap' means splendour and distress — 'paritap.'

gurdarsan udhre sāsara.—asa m 3.

Here 'gurdarsan' means 'sight of the Satguru' and also 'awareness of his doctrine.'

babiha benti kare, kari kirpa dehu jadan.

—var mala m 3.

'jadan' means 'a gift of life' as well as 'gift of water.'

ਸਲੇਸ਼ਾ [salesia] joined ਸਿਲਪ. 2 united, having several meanings. 3 See ਸਲੇਸ 2.

ਸਲੇਸ਼ਾਹ or ਸਲੀਸ਼ਾਹ [salemsah or salimsah] younger son of Sher Shah Suri. His original name was Jalal Khan. Having ascended the throne, he assumed the name of Islam Shah which degenerated into Salim Shah. After Sher Shah's death, he ruled over India from 1545 to 1553 AD. Due to oversight, Bhai Santokh Singh has termed Salem Shah and Sher Shah as brothers and has mentioned a battle at Paryag between Hamayun and these two brothers, i.e.

dvt bhrata pathan vad sure,

bad umrav su kin hadure.

brgar pare dillipati sēg,

garab than cahat bhe jēg.

ek salemsah tis nam,

qersah duser bal dham.

aki durag prag kar lina,

sakal samaj juddh ka kina.

—GPS rasī 1 a 10.

2 younger brother of Jodh Ray.

ਸਲੇਸਣਾ [salosna], ਸਲੇਸਨ [salosan] v to unite.

See ਸਲੇਸ to fondle lightly. "carnodak le nen salose."—NP See E solution. 2 to foment with hot water.

ਸਲੋਕ [salok] ਸ-ਲੋਕ the same people, the same country. 2 Skt ਸਲੋਕ a type of salvation. It involves living in the realm of the Deity.

3 Skt ਸਲੋਕ praise, appreciation. 4 a song of praise. 5 verse; metre. "utam salok sadh ke bacan."—sukhmani. In Guru Granth Sahib there are numerous metrical compositions under the heading of saloks. Various forms of these compositions are explained in Guru Chhand Divakar. 6 See ਅਨੁਸ਼ਟੁਪ, 7 See ਸਲੋਕ. ਸਲੋਕ ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ [salok sahaskriti] See ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ, ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤਾ and ਕਾਢਾ.

ਸਲੋਕ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਧੀਕ [salok varā te vadhik] the saloks which remained unabsorbed while determining the order of the pauris. Their number is 152. Guru Arjan Dev put those saloks towards the end of Guru Granth Sahib before Mundavani. Guru Gobind Singh, while recreating the manuscript (bir) posted the saloks of Guru Teg Bahadur between Varan te Vadhik saloks and Mundavani.

ਸਲੋਨਾ [salona] See ਸਲੂਣਾ and ਸਲੋਨਾ.

ਸਲੋਤਰ [salotar] Skt ਸਲੋਤਰ n a rod, stick. 2 a goad, this word is derived from the root 'ਬੁਢ' which means to reprimand. 3 See ਸਲਿਹੋਤਰ.

ਸਲੋਤਰੀ [salotri], ਸਲੋਤ੍ਰੀ [salotri] adja staff bearer. 2 a nihang Singh. 3 a veterinary surgeon. See ਸਲਿਹੋਤਰੀ. "gan salotri turat hakare."—GPS.

ਸਲੋਨਾ [salona], ਸਲੋਨੀ [saloni], ਸਲੋਨਾ [salona], ਸਲੋਨੀ [saloni] adjਸ-ਲਾਜਨਾ salted, rather saltish. 2 beautiful. "nen saloni sūdar nari."—gaur m 1. 3 a woman with beautiful eyes. "jagu salonie, bol gurbani ram."—bila chāt m 1.

ਸਲੋਨੋ [salono] See ਸਲੋਨਾ. 2 See ਸਲੋਨੋ.

ਸਲੋਦੀ [salodi] a village situated at a distance of ten kōhs to the north of Sirhind by the Grand Trunk Road. A number of Sikh warriors who fought to defend their faith were born in this village. See ਅਲੀ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਲੋਘ [salogh] n a pitchfork. It is an agricultural implement. Its shape is like that of a trident. It is a large fork with sharp, widely spaced prongs for pitching straw and chaff.

ਸਲੁਬ [salhab] See ਸਿਲਾਬ.

ਸਲਤ [saly] *n* Guru's euologist bard. "guru amardas sac saly bhañ."—*savaye m 3 ke*. 2 *Skt* सलत a wound. 3 a spear, lance. 4 an arrow. 5 a sin. 6 harsh words. 7 a bil tree. 8 king of Madrdesh, who was the brother of Madri, wife of king Pandu. During Draupiti's swayambar he was defeated by Bhimsen, and turned enemy of his sister's sons. During the battle of Kurukshetar, he sided with the Kauravs and became the charioteer of Karan as he was very adept at goading horses. On the 18<sup>th</sup> day of the battle, he was killed by Yudhishtar. In Mahabharat there is a chapter, assigned to him. "bhae senpalā bali sulī salyā."—*janmejāy*.

ਸਲਤ ਜਨ [saly jan] *n* the air.—*sanama*. The wound worsens when it is exposed to the air. 2 blood.—*sanama*.

ਸਲਤਰਿਪੁ [salyripu] *n* the killer of Raja Shaly, Yudhishtar. See ਸਲਤ 8.

ਸੱਲ [sall] See ਸਲਤ.

ਸੱਲਕੀ [sallki] See ਸੇਹ.

ਸੱਲੋਕ [salllok] *Skt* सल्लोक *n* gentlemen, pious people.

ਸਲੁ [salv] See ਸਲੁ.

ਸਲੁਕੋਟ [salvkot] See ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ.

ਸਵ [sav] See ਸਵਰਾ and ਸਵਰਨ. "dukh mahi save."—*sri a m 3*. "sukh savāti."—*sor m 5*. 2 *Skt* सव *n* a dead body, corpse. "janat jogi sav-hi upharo."—*caritr 3/2*. "sav ko khahu bilāb nakū kar."—*NP*. 3 water. 4 short form for ਸਵਰ. all. 5 *Skt* सव the process of extracting somras by pressing som, a creeper. 6 an offspring, progeny. 7 yag; oblation. 8 the sun.

ਸਵਗੁਣ [savgun] See ਸਿਵਗੁਣ. 2 a hundred times. 3 short form for ਸਵੰਗੁਣ.

ਸਵਭ [savāṇ], ਸਵਣਾ [savṇa] *Skt* सवन *n* a bed, bedding. 2 to sleep. "giani jag-hi sav-hi subhar."—*var sor m 3*. "kia savṇa kia

jagna."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

ਸਵਰ [savat] *n* co-wife. "savat gira te man biklai."—*NP*. See ਸਵਿਕਣ. 2 white. See ਸਵਰ ਸਵਰ ਤਨ.

ਸਵਰ ਸਵਰ ਤਨ [savat savat tan]—*sanama*. a black deer; whose body is white and black; a deer with black back and white chest.

ਸਵਰਿ [savatī] a co-wife. See ਸਵਿਕਣ. "savatī ek tih nrip-hi bulai."—*caritr 33*.

ਸਵਦ [savad] See ਸਵਦ. 2 *P* , may happen. See ਸੁਦਨ. "cū savad takbir."—*tilāg m 1*. "savad kurban khake sadhsāgātī."—*diga*.

ਸਵਦਾ [savda] See ਸਵਿਦਾ. 2 sleeping.

\*ਸਵਦਾਗਰ [savdagar] See ਸਵਿਦਾਗਰ. "savdagar ko [u] gyo mañ ghi ko."—*krīsan*.

ਸਵਦਾਨ [savdhan] See ਸਾਵਦਾਨ. "sabad surat savdhan ho."—*BG*.

ਸਵਮ [savam] *P* , I will go, I go, I may go. 2 I will be, I am, I may be. Its verb is سَو.

ਸਵੰਯਾ [savayya] See ਸਵੰਯਾ. 2 one and a quarter. "pal pal bikhe savayya care."—*GPS*. 'will become more and more adept.'

ਸਵਰ [savar] *Skt* सवर *n* a bhīl caste; a low caste, which resembles bhīls.<sup>1</sup> See ਸਵਰੀ. 2 Shiv. 3 *P* , a husband, bridegroom. "pīru raviā sava savra."—*vaḍ m 4*. the true master. 4 a commentator of mīmāsa sūtr, Shavar.

ਸਵਰਣ [savarāṇ] of the same colour. 2 of the same caste. 3 sounds with the same place of articulation as- ਅ ਹ ਕ ਖ ਗ ਘ ਙ and ਟ ਠ ਡ ਢ ਢ ਢ etc.

ਸਵਰਥ [savarath] See ਅਰਥੀ

ਸਵਰਨਾ [savarna] *v* to be reformed; to improve; to be set right. "jitu savre mera kajo."—*sri chāt m 4*. "binu gursabad na savar-si kaj."—*gau a m 1*.

ਸਵਰਾ [savra] See ਸਵਰ.

<sup>1</sup>These people used to live in the forests of central provinces (C.P) and Rajputana. The Greek writer Pliny calls them Suari and for Ptolemy they are Sabri.



ਸਵਰੀ [savri] See ਸਵਰੀ.

ਸਵਲ [saval] See ਸਵਲ. 2 See ਸਵਲਾ.

ਸਵਲਾ [savla], ਸਵਲੀ [savli] adj swarthy. "khar aghai savli gori."—NP. 2 reasonably priced, profitable. "lade khep savli."—sri chāt m 5.

ਸਵਾ [sava] Skr सवा n one and a quarter, 1¼.

ਸਵਾਇਆ [savaiya] adj सवा meaning more, extra. "dinu dinu care savaiya."—gau thiti m 5. 2 xa little, hardly any. "savaiya gappha deya."—prov.

ਸਵਾਈ [savai] See ਸਵਾਇਆ. more, extra. "din din care savai."—sor m 1. 2 n the title of Maharaja of Jaipur. "bad raja je sigh savai. jpur ko pati vidit mahai."—GPS. See ਸਵਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਵਾਸਨ [savasan] See ਸਵਾਸ.

ਸਵਾਹੀ [savahi] See ਸਵਾਹੀ.

ਸਵਾਗ [savāg] Skr स्वाङ्ग म् (own) ਔਂਗ (body). 2 wearing the dress of some one else on one's own body. 3 impersonation of some one else. assumption of some one else's form.

ਸਵਾਨੀ [savani] n an acharay brahmin who eats (the food of) a dead body; a great brahmin. "kitre saun savani hoe."—BG. 'There were many omen-tellers and teachers.' 2 See ਸਵਾਨੀ.

ਸਵਾਤ [savat] See ਸਵਾਤ. 2 Skr सुवात a stream in the North-West Frontier Province. It is also known as Svant, Suant and Svat. It finds mention in Rig Ved. The Chinese and Greek pilgrims have also mentioned it. 3 plain lying in the valley of Swat river which for the Buddhist writers was a part of Uddian Desh.

ਸਵਾਦ [savad] Skr सुवाद n taste, savour. 2 A ਸੁਵਾਸੂ. 3 a stack of dried cow dung in a village. 4 ability, capability. 5 a draft of a composition.

ਸਵਾਨ [savan] short form for ਸਵਾਨੁਤੀ ਚਾਰਨ, a riding bird that has beautiful gait, swan. "ban ban dola kag kahā dho savan he?"—BGK. 2 See ਸੁਵਾਨ.

ਸਵਾਨੀ [savani] See ਸਵਾਨੀ.

ਸਵਾਨਿਹ [savanih] A سوانی plural of ਸਵਾਨਿਹ a life's description, life's narration.

ਸਵਾਨੀ [savani] See ਸਵਾਨੀ.

ਸਵਾਬ [savab] See ਸਵਾਬ.

ਸਵਾਰ [savar] See ਅਸਵਾਰ and ਸਵਾਰਣਾ.

ਸਵਾਰਣਾ [savarna], ਸਵਾਰਨਾ [savarna] v to set right, reform. 2 to adorn, render the complexion fair.

ਸਵਾਰਾ [savara] See ਅਸਵਾਰਾ.

ਸਵਾਰੀਅਨੁ [savarianu] he set it right. "gur ki peri par kaj savarianu."—var guj m 5.

ਸਵਾਰੀ [savari] n a carriage, vehicle, conveyance. 2 adv early morning, at dawn. "Sitar gavau bahari gavau gavau jagi savari."—asa m 5. 3 See ਸਵਾਰਣਾ. "jan ki pej savari apr."—guj m 5.

ਸਵਾਰੇ [savare] See ਸਵਾਰਣਾ. "karaj savare sagle tan ke."—ram m 5. 2 adv early morning; at dawn. 5 ਸਵਾਰੇ "nhavan javat hot savare."—krisan.

ਸਵਾਰੇ [savare] See ਸਵਾਰਣਾ. 2 See ਸਵਾਰਣਾ. 3 adv early morning before sunrise. "kavi syam kahe dou sajh savare."—krisan.

ਸਵਾਲ [saval] A سؤال n a question. 2 a request, demand.

ਸਵਾਲਣਾ [savalna], ਸਵਾਲਨਾ [savalna] v to put to sleep. "ja tini savalia ta sav rahia."—var bria m 3.

ਸਵਾ ਲਖ [sava lakh] n one lakh and twenty five thousand. "sava lakh stu ek lapaū."—rahit. 2 xa one. "us ne khalse nū sava lakh damra ardas karaya."—prov.

ਸਵਾ ਲਖ ਪੈਕਾਬਰ [sava lakh pekabar]—bher kabir. In Islamic literature, there is a mention of one lakh and twenty four thousand prophets. This figure may be regarded equivalent to one hundred twenty five thousand.

ਸਵਾਲਿਆ [savalia] See ਸਵਾਲਣਾ.

ਸਵਿਕਲਪ [savikalap] Skr सविकल्प adj imaginatively, intuitively.



ਸਵਿਤਾ [savita] *Skt* सविता *n* the Creator. 2 father.

3 the sun. "savita ast nisa hux ai."—*NP*.

ਸਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ [savitri] *Skt* न सवित्री *n* a begetter, mother.

2 Durga. 3 Gayatri. 4 a midwife. 5 a cow.

6 See ਸਵਿਤੀ.

ਸਵਿਦ੍ਯ [savidy] See ਸਵਿਦ੍ਯ.

ਸਵੀ [savi] *P* ॐ May you be. Its root is ਸੁਯ.

ਸਵੀਜੇ [savije], ਸਵੀਜੇ [savij] See ਸਵਾ. "sukh

sahij savije."—*var maru / m 3*. 'Sleep in the

bliss of spiritual state, or sleep in a blissful state of knowledge.'

ਸਵੇਰਾ [savera] *n* early morning, at day break.

2 *adv* first. "hirdi ram ki na jap-hi savera?"

—*sor kabir*. 'Why don't you worship Ram before dying?' 3 Immediately, at once. "ux

bhi lage kadh savera."—*suhi ravidas*. 'Close

relatives also held that the dead body be immediately taken away from home.'

4 auspicious time, good time. "janam

krutarath saphal savera."—*gau m 5*.

ਸਵੇ [save] sleeps. "gun ucari-hi gun mahi save

samai."—*slok m 4*.

ਸਵੇਯਾ [saveya] This is a popular metre having

four lines with numerous names; and is mainly of two types. i.e. *matrik* and *varnik*.

The best form is a *matrik saveya* assumes is when all the four lines alliterate; for two lines to alliterate is a must. The poets insist that in a *varnik saveya*, all the four lines must have assonance or internal alliteration.'

A large variety of this metre is to be found in poetical compositions. For the knowledge of readers, metres available in Sikh literature or which are our favourite are given below along with illustrations:

(1) The first type of *saveya* is 'bir'. It has four lines, each line having 31 matras, the first pause being at 16<sup>th</sup>, the second at

<sup>1</sup>In case of *saveyas* of different rhymes, this rule is not applicable.

the subsequent 15<sup>th</sup> with *guru* and *laghu* matras at the end. It is also called *matrik saveya*.

Example:

nabhikamal te brahma upje,  
bed parhi mukh k3th savari. ...  
jaki bhagati karhi jan pure,  
muni jan sevhi gurvicari. ...

—*guj m 1*.

Viewed from the *guru* and *laghu* angle, this *saveya* is of *Sen* type as it has a total 31 *guru* and 62 *laghu* matras.

(2) The second type of *saveya* is 'ban', each line having 31 matras. The pauses come at the 16<sup>th</sup> and the subsequent 15<sup>th</sup>, the last two being *guru*.

Example:

Smritu namu tumara thakur,  
ehu maharasi jan-hi piyo...

—*asa m 5*.

(3) The third type of *saveya* is of 'somy', each line having 31 matras, the first pause being at the 16<sup>th</sup>, second at the subsequent 15<sup>th</sup>, with a *nagan* (||) at the end.

Example:

mukh te tika sahiti ucarat,  
ram rida nah puran rahit,  
kari updes sunave logan,  
kachu na kamave apen kahit....

—*GV 6*.

(4) The fourth type of *saveya* is 'dāḍkālā'. This is also known as 'nīsakar'. It has four lines, each line having 32 matras. The pauses come at 16<sup>th</sup> and the subsequent 16<sup>th</sup> matra with a *sagan*, ||S, at the end.

Example:

buddhi vivek gyan ar vidya,  
saphal hot upkar karat jo. ...

(b) the second form of 'dāḍkālā' has 18<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> matras, with a *sagan*, ||S, at the end.

## Example:

satiguru matigur, bimal satsāgati,  
atamurāgi calulu bhaya,  
jāgya mānu kavalu sahji parkasya,  
abhe nirājanu ghar-hi laha. ...

—sāveye m 4 ke.

(5) The fifth type of sāveya is 'malid', each line having 32 matras, with pauses at the 16<sup>th</sup> and the subsequent 16<sup>th</sup> with yāgan, 155, at the end.

## Example:

te sadhu hāri mel-hu svami,  
jin jāpia gati hoī hamari.  
tin ka dārasu dekhi mānu bigac,  
khini khini tin kau hau bāihari.

—bhar m 4.

(b) With only two guru matras at the end instead of a yāgan is also a form of 'malid' as:

kab lagr mastak carnan raj,  
dāras dayalu drigan kab pekhō,  
āmrit bacan suno kab sāvnanī,  
kab rāna benti bisekhō.—BGK.

(6) The sixth type of sāveya is 'saman', each line having 32 matras, pauses being at the 16<sup>th</sup> and the subsequent 16<sup>th</sup> with a bhāgan, 511, at the end.

## Example:

brahmadik siv chādmunisur,  
rasaki rasaki thakur gun gavāt, ...  
re mān mur simar sukhdata,  
nanak das tujh-hi samjhavāt. ...

—sāveye sri mukhvak m 5.

(7) The seventh type of sāveya is 'drumila'. It is marked by 4 lines, each line having 32 matras; the first pause is at the 10<sup>th</sup> the 2<sup>nd</sup> at the next 8<sup>th</sup> the third at the subsequent 14<sup>th</sup> matra with a sāgan and two guru (115, 5, 5) at the end.

## Example:

jāy jāy kalgidhar, sevak dukh-har,

nāhi samsar bal ke dhari. ...

(8) The eighth type of sāveya is 'lālit'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven māgans with two gurus at the end: 555, 555, 555, 555, 555, 555, 5, 5.

## Example:

dekho ju kse e jhāde jo jhule hē  
dhōse ki dhōkō se jābhū bha bhola...

—sikkhi prabhakar.

(9) The ninth type of sāveya is 'madira'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven bhāgans, with one guru at the end. 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 5.

## Example:

sātāt hi satsāgati sāg,  
surāg rāte jāsu gavāt hē. ...

—sāveye m 4 ke

(10) The tenth type of sāveya is 'mattgāyād'. It is also known as 'īdāv' and 'malti'. In Dasam Granth it is called 'biṛe'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven bhāgans, two gurus at the end 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 5.

## Example:

danav dev phānid nīsacar  
bhut bhavikkh bhavan jāpēge,  
jiv jite jai me thal me  
pāl hi pāl me sabbh thap thapēge,  
pūn pratapan badhāt jadhuni  
pāpan ke bahu pūj khapēge,  
sadh samuh prāsān phirē jāg  
sātru sabbhe avlok cāpēge.

(11) The eleventh type of sāveya is 'cākor'. See चिह्न 2.

(12) The twelfth type of sāveya is 'ārsat'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven bhāgans and one rāgan. 51, 51, 51, 51 51, 51, 51, 515.

## Example:

svē nīj pay pramod sāda  
sābdadi virāc vikōṭh lakhe vikha,  
jā sūbh kirāti ko jāg me

gannayak sarad hū na sakē likha,  
 he kac dipit cīṭmani sam  
 ujal āmrīṭ si likhni ikha,  
 muratī śrī guru bhed na rēcak  
 dhan guru aru dhan gurusikha

—*sikkhi prabhakar*.

(13) The thirteenth type of *saveya* is 'ramy'. It has seven bhāgans with one guru in first line and eight saganas each in the remaining three lines.

Example:

bhejēt he ih pe ham ko  
 ih gvarani rup guman karē,  
 ih janat ve ghaṭ hē ham te  
 tih te haṭh bādḥ rahi na tarē,  
 kavī syam pikho ih gvarani ki  
 matī syam-hī kop na nek dāre,  
 tih sō bal jāo kahā kahīye  
 tih lyavhu jo mukh te ucrē—*krīsan*

(14) The fourteenth type of *saveya* is 'kiriṭ'. It has four lines each line having eight bhāgans SII, SII, SII, SII, SII, SII, SII, SII.

Example:

cād prācād tōbe bal dhar  
 sābhar lai karvar kari kar.... —*cāḍi I*.

(15) The fifteenth type of *saveya* is 'durmī', also known as 'cādrkala'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight saganas. IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS.

Example:

mathra bhānī bhag bhale un ke  
 man rechat hū phal pavat hē....  
 —*saveye m 4 ke*.

(16) The sixteenth type of *saveya* is 'sūdri', also varyingly known as 'sukhdani', 'manmodak', and 'mālī'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight saganas and at the end is a guru. IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, S.

Example:

pārnīd daga cugli na karē

jag apas te na baḍo ban bese,  
 nīj guj prasās na nek bhane  
 nirman alobh guru giri jese,  
 na tapay dukhay na bhul kise  
 yadī hve sōpamāḍ pagē lag bhese,  
 nīskam sādā subh rītī dhare  
 updeś bhālo prad hve sikh ese.

—*sikkhi prabhakar*.

(17) The seventeenth type of *saveya* is 'ratan malika'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight saganas and one lāghu IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, I.

Example:

bal ves kaṭe chabī āg lāṭe  
 jag man ghaṭe pālṭe kul cal,  
 bhal nūṭ dāge jas pūn bhāge  
 cit cit jagr na lāge prabhū nal,  
 tan rog baḍhe atī pap cāḍhe  
 sucī tej kaḍhe su māḍhe jag jal,  
 khal balbadhu mud rācīk karān  
 phēkat bīdu amolāc jal.

—*nirmal prabhakar*.

(18) The eighteenth type of *saveya* is 'kūdlata'. It is also known as 'savan', 'sukh' and 'har'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight saganas and two lāghus, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS.

Example:

jor jāī nahi kīs te ajī  
 as pāī gae sāgri ur me jor.... —*GPS*.

(19) The nineteenth type of *saveya* is 'surdhunī'. It has 4 lines, eight saganas and one guru in the first line. In the remaining 3 lines, there are seven bhāgans and two gurus.

Example:

hāī so mukh he hāī dukh he  
 alkē harhar prabhā hāī he,  
 locān hē hāī se sarse hāī se  
 bharuṭe hāī si barnī he.... —*cāḍi I*.

(20) The twentieth type of *saveya* is

'manoj'. There are in the first line eight sǎgans and two laghus. The remaining 3 lines carry eight bhagans each.

Example:

brikhbhanu suta pikh riñh rahi  
atī sūdari sūdār kanh ku anan,  
rajet tir nadi jñh ke su  
virapt phulan ke yut kanan—krisan.

(21) The twenty first type of sǎveya is 'mañidhar'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight yagans: ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS.

Example:

jiti vasna ek hi basna me  
jite āg so ek hi āg me hē.  
—nirmal prabhakar.

See ਧੁਨੀ (a) and ਧੁਨੀਕਾਧੁਨੀ (d)

(22) The twenty-second type of 'sǎveya' is 'gāgdhar' or 'gāgodak'. It is also called 'khājan'. It has 4 lines, each line having eight ragans. SS, SS, SS, SS, SS, SS, SS, SS

Example:

jhuñh ॐ lobh ko tyagke sājñot  
saty sātikh ko citi me dhariye....

(23) The twenty-third type of sǎveya is 'uṭākāñ'. It has 4 lines, each line having seven ragans and a guru.

Example:

cōr cādrā karā chatr surā dharā  
bed brahma rārā dvar mere.—ramav.

(24) The twenty-fourth type of sǎveya is 'sūdari'. It has 4 lines, each line having IS, IS, SI, IS, SSI, ISI, ISI, I, S.

Example:

muni dev na pavē thak matī gavē  
he bin adi anāt guru....

(25) The twenty-fifth type of sǎveya is 'vam', also known as 'makrād', 'madhvi' and mājari. Its each line has seven jagans and one yagan. ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISS.

Example:

karo na bura kikhko kabī hi mridu  
ben bhano tājke kuñīlai...

(26) The twenty-sixth type of sǎveya is 'mattakriṣa' with each line having SSS, SSS, SSI, II, II, II, II, I, S.

Example:

pavz vidya dhart sikkhi  
kab-hu na dharat kupath pag nar so...

(27) The twenty-seventh type of sǎveya is 'abhar'. It is also known as 'patai'. Its each line has eight tagans. SSI, SI, SSI, SI, SI, SSI, SSI, SSI.

Example:

japē na tāko ju je sarvdata  
kahā hoy puje nadi kup pakhan?  
rakha na hovz kadi āt vele bina  
sri prabhū bat tu satyke jan...

(28) The twenty-eighth type of sǎveya is 'sumukhi'. It is also known as 'mallika' and 'malini'. Its each line has seven jagans with laghu guru at the end. ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, I, S.

Example:

ju manat hē guruvakan ko  
rahite jag mahz kadi na dukhi,  
rahe na kami dhan dham bhare  
grahz atam deh sadiv sukhi...

(29) The twenty-ninth type of sǎveya is 'krōc'. Its each line has SII, SSS, IS, SI, II, II, II, II S, with four pauses at 5<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> matras.

Example:

prem vihina, pai na śati,  
yadapi dharati dhan, agnit dharhi,  
tap rīde te, dur na hove,  
jap tap vrat pun, pun nar karhi....

(30) The thirtieth type of sǎveya is 'jhulna'. See second form of ਧੁਨੀ.

(31) The thirty-first type of sǎveya is

'mukt-hara'. Each line has eight jəgans. ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ.

Example:

vilok gurumukh pākaj sikkh  
rahe hur bhar rasi mākṛād...

(32) The thirty-second type of savya is 'lavāglata', each line having eight jəgans and a laghu at the end. ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ.

Example:

jinhē na kachu kavita ras he  
nāhī rag vikhe mān rag lagavat,  
japē nāhī vahguru gurumātr  
sarup mānukkh paṣu nāzravat. ...

(33) The thirty-third type of savya is 'saravgami'. Each line has seven jəgans and two gurus at the end. ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ.

Example:

gaje māha sur ghūmi rāṇē hur  
bhrāmi nabhā pur bekhā anupā. ...  
—ramav.

jako rida he kripa sath puryo  
prajapyar vase sādā citt mahī  
mātrī tatha sen hē varte pran ko  
tāhī ke raj bhe hot nāhī. ...

(34) The thirty-fourth type of savya is 'sarda'. Each line has seven jəgans and guru laghu at the end. ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ, ੴ.

Example:

dhīr gābhīr he gyan ko pōj he  
prem ko rup he sātṛu ko kal,  
dintahīn lelin udyog me  
dan datar he khalsa lal. ...

ਸਵੈਤ [savēt] *adv* sleeping. "khat pivat savēt sukhā."—sar m 5.

ਸਵੈਤੀ [savēti], ਸਵੈਧਿ [savēdhī] *Skt* स्वप्ति sleeping (feminine gender). "sābh nanak sukh savēti."—sor m 5. "sukh savēdhī sohagū."—maru a m 1.

ਸਵੈਨ [savēn] See ਸੁਚਰਣ. 2 *adv* while sleeping.

ਸਵੈਨੀ [savēnī] *adj* fair complexioned. 2 golden. "bhāni ghārī savēnī."—s farid. meaning 'a beautiful body.'

ਸਵੈਨਿ [savēni] *sleep*. See ਸਵੈਧਿ. "sukh savēni."—var gau 1 m 4.

ਸਵਯ [savy] *Skt adj* left. 2 at some places it also means the right side. See ਸਵਯ.

ਸਵਯਸਾਧੀ [savysādhī] *Skt* सव्यसाधिन् *n* one who draws a bow with his left hand; Arjun. In Mahabharat it denotes a person who also draws a bow with his left hand, meaning thereby he is ambidextrous in so far as shooting of the arrows is concerned. Arjun used to shoot arrows with his left hand also.

ਸਭ [sar] *n* burn, scald. See ਸਭਾ.

ਸਰਕ [sarak] *Skt* सरक *n* a road. *Skt* सुद्धा मुँवा and मुँवा are also used for a path. 2 *onom* a sound of the unsheathing of swords. "sarak mīano kadḍhiā."—cāḍi 3.

ਸਰਜ [saraj] See ਸਰਜ.

ਸਰਨਾ [sarṇa] *v* to rot, putrefy, decay. 2 to dry. 3 to burn.

ਸਰਾਕਾ [saraka] *onom* sound suggesting unsheathing of swords. See ਸਰਕ 2.

ਸਰਾਨਾ [sarāṇa] *n* jealousy. 2 causing of putrefaction; a decay causing process. 3 fire; which burns. "duj bhar sarāṇe sarīa."—BG 'one who is badly engrossed/burning in duality.'

ਸਰੁਨੀ [sarunī] *Skt* सुवर्णी, सुवर्ण-ਪੁੰਨੀ full moon night in the month of Savan; beautiful (face) See ਰੰਧਣੀ.

ਸਾ [sa] *pron* that. "kahu nanak sa kṛhni sar."—gau m 5. "sa vela pāvan jitu sātiguru bhetīa."—var guj 2, m 5. 2 *adj* like, such (as). "tum sa mīt na āvar koi."—asa m 1. 3 *v* past tense of ਸਾਜਿ. was. "os ne ājū akhīa sa."—JSBB. 4 *Skt n* Parvati. 5 Lachhmi.

ਸਾ [sā] *indicator* of past tense. See ਸਾ 3. as "mē othe gīa sā." 2 a suffix used in Persian.

This is a transformed version of Sanskrit word as **प्रासा**.

**ਸਾਉ** [sau] *S* (Skt **सुष्ट**) *n* taste. "sau prāṇi tina laga jini āmrītu para."—*vaḍ chāt m 1*. 2 ecstasy. "sau na para jai."—*var majh m 2*. 3 *Skt* welcome, honour. "kāt na paro sau."—*var suhi m 1*. 4 *Skt* purpose, self-interest. "tū jan mahīja sau."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

**ਸਾਉਗੀ** [saugi] See **ਸਾਵਰੀ**.

**ਸਾਉਣ** [saun] See **ਸਾਵਣ**.

**ਸਾਉਣ ਮੱਲ** [saun mall] See **ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ** and **ਸਾਵਨ ਮਲ**.

**ਸਾਉਣੀ** [sauni] *n* crop of the autumn season. 2 See **ਸਾਵਣੀ**.

**ਸਾਉਰੀ** [sauri] *n* one who has the knowledge of music. One who tells of profit or loss from the left or right vessel. See **ਸੋਰੀ**. 2 one who practises tantar shastar of Shiv.

**ਸਾਉਲ** [saula] See **ਸਾਵਲ**.

**ਸਾਉ** [sau] *adj* noble, gentle. 2 **ਸੁ-ਆਉ** of the same age. 3 *n* members of the marriage party. 4 a barber. 5 a confidant of the king. See **ਸਾਉਆ**.

**ਸਾਅਡ** [saat] See **ਸਾਇਰ**.

**ਸਾਅਰ** [saar] See **ਸਾਇਰ**.

**ਸਾਅਗੀਤ** [saāgit] See **ਸਾਂਗੀਤ**.

**ਸਾਇ** [sai] *pron* same. "sūdārī sai sarup bickhāṇi."—*trīṣg m 1*. 2 lord, master. "sukhdata hārī pransai."—*ser m 5*. 'pranpati sukhdatta.' 3 *Skt* **साय** *n* sleep, lying down. "mera pīru risalu sāgi sai."—*basāt m 1*. 4 *Skt* **साय** evening.

**ਸਾਇੰਸ** [saīs] *E* science. *n* essence of a branch of knowledge. 2 chemistry and physics. See **ਵਿਦਯਾ**.

**ਸਾਇਸਤਨ** [saistan] *P* **سائست** *v* to be competent, be capable of.

**ਸਾਇਸਤਾ** [saista] *P* **سائست** *adj*able, capable.

**ਸਾਇਕ** [saik] See **ਸਾਯਕ**.

**ਸਾਇਣਿ** [saiaṇi] *S* *Skt* a mistress, landlady.

**ਸਾਇਤ** [sait] See **ਸਾਯਤ**. 2 *A* **ساعت** *n* a short span

of time. "cāl-hu ih sait."—*GPS*.

**ਸਾਇਬਨ** [saiban] See **ਸਾਯਬਨ**.

**ਸਾਇਰ** [sair] *Dg* sea (*S* **साय** *Skt* **सागर**) "sair sapat bhare jal nirmālī."—*prabha m 1*. See **ਸਾਇਰ**. "sair bhare ki suk?"—*var majh m 1*. "vici upae saira tina bhi roj det."—*var ram 1 m 2*. 2 a lake. "sair bhar su bhar."—*tukha barahmaha*. 3 This word has also been used for Shatdrav (Satluj) in particular and a river in general. "choḍ dio tab thā nirmoh ko par bhae jab sair tira."—*gurusobha*. 4 *A* **ساعر** a poet. "je sau sair melie tīlu nā pujavhi roī."—*ari a m 1*. "nanak sair iv kahia."—*asa pati m 1*.

**ਸਾਇਰ ਕੀ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ** [sair ki putri] *n* daughter of the Sea, Lachhmi. According to a Puranic myth, she emerged while the sea was being churned. 2 wealth. "sair ki putri bidari gāvai."—*gau a m 3*. 'The enlightened one has abandoned wealth.' "sair ki putri parhārī tragi cārān tāle vicare."—*asa chāt m 1*. 'Wealth has been discarded with contempt, considering it as a maid-servant.'

**ਸਾਇਲ** [sail] See **ਸਾਯਲ**.

**ਸਾਈ** [sai] *pron* the same. "jo tūdh bhavē sai bhālī kar."—*japu 2* *n* master, lord. "jithe jāie jagat mahī tithē hārī sai."—*var bīla m 4*. 3 *Skt* **सदरकार** earnest money given in advance to strike a deal. 4 *P* **سای** God. 5 *A* **سای** one who puts in effort.

**ਸਾਈ** [sāi], **ਸਾਈ** [sāi] *Skt* master, lord. "tū karta sacīaru mēḍa sāi."—*sopurukhu*. 2 king. 3 husband. 4 a saint of the sublime sort.

**ਸਾਈਆ** [sāiā] a Khatri disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, Sethi by caste. The Guru impelled him to perform Kirtan. He became a wonderful preacher of Sikhism. 2 a vocative: 'O Master.'

**ਸਾਈਸ** [saīs] See **ਸਾਈਸ**.

**ਸਾਈ ਦਾਸ** [sāidas] a resident of Daroli (district Ferozepur) who was a Khatri by caste. He



was married to Ramo, the elder sister of Mata Damodari. Guru Hargobind had a long and comfortable stay at his residence. He became the Guru's disciple and attained salvation. See ਭਰੇਲੀ. 2 a very ardent devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, he was a Bhandari by caste. 3 a disciple of Guru Amar Das. He was a resident of Lahore and was Jhanji by caste. He was in the service of Guru Arjan Dev as well.

ਸਾਈਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ [sāiditta] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev from Sultanpur. 2 a Jaria follower of Guru Arjan, who acting upon the teachings of the Guru, devoted his life for the good of the people.

ਸਾਈਂਲੋਕ [sāilok] *n* godly people, saints.

ਸਸ [sas] *Skt* ਸ੍ਵਾਸ *n* breath, respiration. "sas bina jiu dehuri."—keda chōi *m* 5. 2 a vowel, tone. "pure tal nihale sas."—bher namdev. 3 *Skt* a weapon "pādīt sūgi bas-hi jēn murekh agam sas sune."—maru *m* 1. 4 *Skt* ਸੁਸੁ mother-in-law. 5 a respiratory disease, asthma. "sēnpāt sas bhagīdr jūr."—sēloh. 6 *Skt* शास् *vr* to praise, sermonise, preach something for the good of others, ingratiate, order, punish, warn. 7 *n* an order. 8 *P* ज़िउ urine. See ਸਾਸੀਦਨ.

ਸਸ [sās] breath, respiration. 2 *Skt* ਸਸ with parts.

ਸਸਕ [sasak] *Skt* ਸਸਕ *adj* an administrator. 2 *n* a king. 3 a spiritual guide, guru. 3 See ਸਸ 6.

ਸਸ ਗਰਾਸ [sas guras], ਸਸ ਗਿਰਾਸ [sas giras], ਸਸ ਗ੍ਰਾਸ [sas gras] life and livelihood, life and sustenance. "sas gras ko dato thakur."—gau kabir. 2 breathing in and out.

ਸਸਟਾਂਗ [sasāg] See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ.

ਸਸਟ [sasān] *Dg* *n* an order. See ਸਸ 6 and ਸਸਨ.

ਸਸਟੀ [sasū] *n* one who issues a warning, king's army—sānama. 2 *adj* (one) who administers. See ਸਸ 6.

ਸਸਤ [sasat], ਸਸਤਰ [sastar], ਸਸਤੁ [sasatu], ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [sastra] *Skt* ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ *n* a book that enforces

discipline; a law enforcing book. See ਸਸ-6 "sasat sīmriti bed carī."—sri *a* *m* 5. "soi sasatu saun soi."—sri *m* 5. "sastra bed tre guṇ he mara."—bher *m* 1.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਗ [sastrag], ਸਸਤ੍ਰਗਿ [sastragi], ਸਸਤ੍ਰਗਿਆ [sastragīa], ਸਸਤ੍ਰਗੀਤਾ [sastragīta], ਸਸਤ੍ਰਗਤ [sastragy] *Skt* शास्त्रज्ञ *adj* who is an authority on Shastars. "munī jogī sastragī kahavāt."—guj *m* 5. "sābhe sastragīta kukarmā prānāsi."—datt.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਧਾਰੀ [sastradhari] *adj* who lives according to Shastars, a pandit. 2 an armed man.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਨਿਕ [sastranik] ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ-ਅਨਿਕ various Shastars. "parhi kok vyakaraṇ sastranik."—cārītr 250.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੀ [sastrī] ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਿਨ *adj* possessing Shastars, who is an authority on Shastars. 2 *n* a higher level degree of Sanskrit.

ਸਸਨ [sasān] *Skt* शासन *n* ordering. See ਸਸ 6. 2 punishing. 3 a warning, punishment. See ਸਸਨ. "anik sasān tarāt jēmdutāh."—sāhaz *m* 5. "sasān te balak gam nā karē."—bher *m* 3. "ignores the warning." "dēx sasān jēn."—ram *m* 5 ruti. 4 *Skt* श्वसन to breathe.

ਸਸਨਪਾਕ [sasānpak] Indar. See ਪਾਕਸਾਸਨ. "sasān, pak sāsān jōu."—NP. 'the bow of Pakshasan' (Indar).

ਸਸਨਾ [sasna] *Skt* ਸਸਨ *n* an order. 2 a warning, punishment. See ਸਸਨ. 3 a sermon, teaching. 4 *Skt* ससू a jowl, loose skin hanging from the neck of a cow or a bullock, a wrap for neck and shoulders.

ਸਸਨਿ [sasāni] *Skt* ਸੁਸਨ *n* a breath 2 *adv* while breathing, which means 'while being alive.' "sasāni sasi sasi bolu paic, nīhsasāni namu dhiavego."—kan *a* *m* 4. 'Make recitation of the Name a part and parcel while alive, and it will have its sway after death.'

ਸਸ ਨਿਹਾਰਨ [sas nihārān] to count breaths. "jēn nīhārē sasa."—asa kabir. 2 to protect life. "bhagatjāna ke sas nīhārē."—bher *m* 5.

ਸਾਸਨੋਤਰ [sasnotar] See ਸਿਤੁ ਅਨੰਕਾਰ 5 (b)

ਸਾਸਾ [sasa] plural of ਸਾਸ "Icaru ghaṭ ṭarī he sasa."—sor m 3. 2 n a doubt. "upjē put dham bin sasa."—cārītr 279. 'Without doubt, a son will be born'

ਸਾਸਾਰਿਕ [sāsarik] *Skt* adj worldly, mundane.

ਸਾਸਿ [sasi] with breath. 2 *Skt* ਸ (with) ਅਸਿ (sword); with a sword.

ਸਾਸਿ ਸਾਸਿ [sasi sasi] with every breath, always. "sasi sasi prabhū dhīāṁ."—sor m 5.

ਸਾਸਿ ਗਿਰਾਸਿ [sasi girasi] while living and enjoying life. "sasi girasi sādā manī vās."—var bīla m 3.

ਸਾਸੀ [sāsi] a low tribe that leads nomadic life and is ridden with crime. It is found outside India too. Many scholars are of the view that this tribe grew from the soldiers who came with the army of Alexander the Great, but chose to make India their home. It has nothing to do with sanhasi tribe of the jats. See ਸਾਹਸੀ.

ਸਾਸੀਦਨ [saṣīdan] *P* ساسیدن to urinate.

ਸਾਸੁ [sasū] See ਸਾਸ. 2 *Skt* सासु adj स (with) असु (breath); living. 3 n mother-in-law. "sasū buri gharī vas na dev."—asa m 1. Here it means ignorance. 4 breath. "jāb lag sasū."—kalī 3 m 4.

ਸਾਸੁ ਕੀ ਦੁਖੀ [sasū kī dukhī] This is a shabad in Rag Asa is of Kabir:

1 sasū kī dukhū sasū kī piarī  
jēth ke namī dārāu re.

2 sakhī sakhī nānād gaheli  
devar ke birāhi jārāu re. ...

3 seje rāmātu nen nāhi pekhau  
thū dukh ka sū kahu re.

4 bapū savka kārē lārāi  
marā sād matvari.

5 baḍe bhai ke jāb sāgī hoti  
tāb hāu nah piarī.

6 kahat kabir pāc ko jhagra. ...—25.

It means:<sup>1</sup>

1 I am fed up with my mother-in-law (illusion). My father-in-law (God) has affection for me. I am afraid of the elder brother-in-law (Yam-raj)

2 My sister-in-law (folly) has caught hold of me. I am longing for the younger brother-in-law (wisdom)

3 I do not feel the intimacy of the omnipresent Lord in the bed of conscience.

4 Father (the body) is always busy fighting with children (comforts and discomforts). Mother (selfishness) is always in a state of intoxication.

5 When I was with the elder brother (knowledge) the Lord loved me.

6 All this is a quarrel between the five evils.

ਸਾਸੁ ਮਾਸੁ [sasū masū] breath and body, soul and the body. "sasū masū sabh jā tumarā."—dhana m 1.

ਸਾਸੁਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ [saṣṭāg prāṇam] a respectful bow with all the eight organs. See ਅਸਟਾੰਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ.

ਸਾਸੁਰ [saṣvāt] *Skt* adv continuous, without break. 2 daily. 3 n the sky. 4 the heaven. 5 Shiv.

ਸਾਹ [sah] n a breath. "lekhe sah lāvaiahi."—sri m 1. 2 *P* ,سہ a king. "sāhī tūjh-hī dhīav-hī mere sah."—dhana m 4. 3 a money-lender, banker. "sah cālē vānjārā."—var sār m 2. 4 a title bestowed by Guru Arjan Dev on a Sikh family. See ਸੈਮ 2. 5 lord, husband. 6 *Skt* साह adj strong, dominant.

ਸਾਹ ਅਲਮ [sah alam] *P* ساه عالم adj master of the world, king of the world. "khakhe khūdkar sah alam."—asa paṭī m 1. 2 Muazzam

<sup>1</sup>The meaning of the invisible intrigue, described here, is not satisfactory. But most of the traditional scholars have their interpretations. Hence these are being reproduced here.

(Bahadur Shah) son of Aurangzeb. See ਬਹਾਦੁਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ. 3 the nominal Mughal king of Delhi, whose real name was Alī Gauhar. He ascended the throne in Oct. 1760. He handed over the civil authority of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the then East India Company, in 1765 AD. Thereafter he became a stipendary of the English Government. Then the Marathas captured him. Later in August 1788, he fell into the hands of Ghulam Kadir Ruhela, who maltreated him brutally and got his eyes gouged out. He was a mere nominal king of Delhi till his death on 19<sup>th</sup> of Nov. 1806.

ਸਾਹਸ [sahas] *Skt n* work done with force. 2 courage. "kar sahas beg jā dhayo."—GPS. 3 theft. 4 an act done mindlessly. 5 fire.

ਸਾਹ ਸਰਾਫ਼ [sah saraf] سہ سرافہ a fakir who felt deeply obliged to Guru Nanak Dev after having held a discourse with him. 2 a Sadhu of Bihar, who had divine powers. He died in 1379 AD. A large fair is held at his tomb every year.

ਸਾਹਸਾਹਾਣ [sahsahan] سہ سہانہ an emperor, king of kings. "sahsahan gāṇīje."—japu. In Mishkat it is held that Mohammad directed that none should be called Shahanshah, as this title is reserved only for God.

ਸਾਹਸੀ [sahsi] *adj* (one) who courageously accomplishes his task. 2 persevering. 3 inspiring. "tahā sahsī sahsāgram kope."—VN 4 See ਸਾਹਸ.

ਸਾਹਸੀ [sāhsi] a sub-caste of jats. Scholars are of the view that its root lies in the Sanskrit word 'sahasi', which means valiant, tenacious and courageous. Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab was from the same clan. 2 Sansi clan is different from it. See ਸੰਸੀ.

ਸਾਹਸੀਗ੍ਰਾਮ [sahsāgram] *adj* lord of war. 2 *n* Sangoshah, son of Bibi Veero, upon whom the tenth Guru bestowed this title, sacrificed his

life in the battle of Bhangani. "lakhe sahsāgram jūjhe jūjharā. tavā kit banā kamanā sābharā."—VN. See ਸੰਗੋਸ਼ਾਹ and ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ.

ਸਾਹਸੂ [sahsra] See ਸਹਸੂ.

ਸਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ [sah husen] سہ حسین son of Sheikh Usman of Lahore. Born in Hijri 945, he was a devotee of the Lord. When Guru Granth Sahib was being compiled, he too along with saints like Kahna, came to Amritsar. He beseeched Guru Arjan Dev that his compositions should also be included in Guru Granth Sahib. The Guru asked him to recite his composition. There upon Shah Husain recited. "cupp ve arā cupp ve arā." On listening to it, the Guru asked him to stop i.e. to observe silence. Shah Husain died in Hijri 1008. See ਸਾਹੂ.

ਸਾਹ ਕੀ ਢੇਰੀ [sah ki dheri] See ਡਾਕਿਲਾ.

ਸਾਹਕੀ ਖਾਨ [sahcīkhan] His real name was Ahmed Khan. He was a commander of the king of Kabul, Zamanshah, who was the grandson of Ahmad Shah. In 1798 AD, the king sent him to Punjab with a cavalry of twelve thousand men. He was very cruel to the Sikhs and Hindus. At last he was killed by Sardar Sahib Singh of Gujrat in 1800 AD. His tomb is situated to the east of Gujrat at a distance of four miles from the city.

ਸਾਹਜਹਾਂ [sahjahā] سہ جہاں He was the third son of Jahangir from Balmati (Jodh Bai), daughter of Raja Udsi Singh Jodhpuri. He was born in Lahore on 5<sup>th</sup> of Jan. 1593. His real name was Mirza Khurram. After the death of his father, he ascended the throne in 1628 AD.<sup>1</sup> The kingdom prospered during his reign; the revenue collected per year was twenty three crores.

<sup>1</sup>His full name was Abu Ali Muzzafar Shahabuddin Shah-jahan. He is presumed to have become the king after the death of Jahangir. Hence in history his reign started from 1627 AD but formally he ascended the throne on 4<sup>th</sup> of February, 1628 AD.

He was very fond of architecture. Apart from Moti Masjid, he got a mausoleum constructed for his dear wife Arjmand Banu (who is also known as Mumtaz Mahal and Kudsia Begum). She was the daughter of Asif Ali, a brother of Noor Jahan. She was born in 1592 AD and died on 7<sup>th</sup> of July 1631. This mausoleum cost the exchequer rupees four crore and fifty lakhs. It is popularly known as the Taj Mahal. Some writers have estimated its cost at rupees one crore, twelve lakhs and fifty thousand only.

Delhi at present situated on the bank of Jamuna opposite the Red Fort, was founded by the same ruler in 1631 AD. He named it Shahjahanabad. Elegant buildings of Delhi like Lal Quila, Diwan-e-Khas, Dewan-e-am and Jama Masjid add to his reputation. The Peacock throne, which cost the state exchequer rupees seven crore and ten lakh, was got built by this king. The world-renowned Koh-i-Noor diamond, which weighed 319 rattis and was estimated to value at Rs. 7,815,225/- then, was presented to him by Mir Jumla.

Due to the ineptness of certain corrupt ministers, he persecuted Christians and Hindus. As a result, he became hostile to Guru Hargobind, so the Guru had to take up arms in self-defence.

Shahjahan had four sons: Dara Shikoh, Shuja, Aurangzeb and Murad. Once when Shahjahan fell ill, Aurangzeb (after subjugating his brothers) incarcerated him in the Agra fort in the year 1658 AD. After 7 years of incarceration by his son, Shahjahan pining all the while to rule, died to be buried at the Taj by the side of his beloved wife.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂਨਾਬਾਦ** [shahjahanabad] a name of Delhi. See ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂ. "shahjahanabad ko kino kuc apar."—*gurushobha*.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂਪੁਰ** [shahjāhpur] a town in U.P. which was built by Daler Khan, an army officer of Shahjahan in the year 1647 AD on the left bank of Deoha (Garra) river. It is situated at a distance of 768 miles from Calcutta and 987 miles from Bombay. "shahjāhpur me huti ik pajua ki nari."—*caritr 41*.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਜਮਾਨ** [shahjāman] See ਸਮਾਨਜਾਹ.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਜਾਦ ਪੁਰ** [shahjad pur] See ਬਹੀਦੀ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਜ਼ਾਦਾ** [shahjada] *P* شاهزاده *adj* a prince. 2 *n* son of Bhai Mardana, who kept on doing Kirtan in the presence of Guru Nanak Dev.

**ਸਾਹਜੀ** [sahji] a caste of Khukhrain Khatris. 2 wife of a money-lender. 2 wife of a king, a queen.

**ਸਾਹਦ** [sahad] *P* شاهد *n* a witness; one who gives evidence.

**ਸਾਹਦਰਾ** [sahdara] Mausoleum of emperor Jahangir across river Ravi near Lahore. A nearby settlement is also known as Sahdara. See ਸਾਹਜੀਵ. 2 a village set up by emperor Shahjahan across Jamuna at a distance of five miles from Delhi. At that time, it served as a market place.

**ਸਾਹਦੀ** [sahdi] *P* شاهدی *n* evidence.

**ਸਾਹਦੋਲਾ** [sahdola] See ਦੋਲਾ ਸਾਹ.

**ਸਾਹਨ** [sahan] See ਸਾਂਭ and ਸਾਨੁ.

**ਸਾਹਨਸਾਹ** [sahansah] See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਦ.

**ਸਾਹਨਜੀ ਖਾਂ** [sahanci khā] See ਸਾਹਜੀ ਖਾਂ.

**ਸਾਹ ਨਵਾਜ ਖਾਂ** [sah navaz khā] شاه نواز خان son of Khan Bahadur Zakaria Khan. His real name was Hayatulla Khan. He had been a governor of Lahore and Multan. Inspired by Diwan Kaura Mal in Sammat 1809, Bhai Bhim Singh cut off his head during a battle, fixed it to his spear and presented the same to the Khalsa. 2 See ਮੁਜ਼ੱਫ਼ਰ ਖਾਨ.

**ਸਾਹਨੀ** [sahanī] *n* wife of a king, a queen. 2 a play by the Creator of the universe. "sahanī satri kare jia apne."—*gau kabir*. 3 wife of a

money-lender.

ਸਾਹਨੀ [sahnī] See ਸਾਹਣੀ. 2 See ਸਾਹਨਿ.

ਸਾਹਪੁਰ [sahpur] a village of Patiala state, tehsil and police station Sunam. East of it is situated a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur. To begin with, there was only Manji Sahib. But since Sammat 1980 a "Darbar" is being constructed. The village has donated about 50 bighas of land to the gurdwara. The priest is a Singh and it is seven miles to the west from railway station Sunam.

2 A district of the Rawalpindi Division and is its main town. It is situated on the left bank of Jehlum.

ਸਾਹਬ [sahab] See ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸਾਹਬਚੰਦ [sahabchād] See ਸਾਹਿਬਚੰਦ.

ਸਾਹਬਾਜ਼ [sahbaz] See ਸਹਬਾਜ਼.

ਸਾਹਬਾਜ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [sahbaz sīgh] son of Wakil Sabeg Singh who used to study in Lahore's Persian school. Once he entered into a disputation with the maulvis where he fearlessly upheld the point of view of his faith and condemned that of Islam. Thereupon, a complaint was lodged by the maulvis and he was arrested. When he declined to embrace Islam, he, along with his father, was put on the torturing wheel to die at the age of eighteen. This happened in Sammat 1802. See ਸਬੋਜ਼ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਾਹਬਾਦ [sahbad] a town of Karnal, seized by Sardar Lal Singh and Himant Singh in 1763 AD where they founded their state. These brave Sardars belonged to the Nishan misl. They converted the main mosque of Shahabad into a gurdwara and named it Masatgarh.

ਸਾਹਬੀਕ [sahbhik], ਸਾਹਬੀਖ [sahbhikh] This saint belonged to the Saiyyed family. He was born in village Siana (tehsil Kaithal, district Karnal). His forefathers lived at Kuhram (Ghulam).<sup>1</sup> For this reason, some writers like

<sup>1</sup>This city is in Patiala state.

Bhai Santokh Singh have mentioned him as the resident of Kurham.<sup>2</sup>

Shah Bhikh was a disciple of Abul Muali Shah of village Ambhita (District Saharanpur). Bhikh Ji spent most of his life at Thaske town which is situated in tehsil Thanesar, district Karnal. Due to his devotion, Saint Muali Shah also migrated to Thask and Shah Bhikh wholeheartedly served his master.

By virtue of his spiritual power, he came to know of the birth of Guru Gobind Singh at Patna. So he reached there with two pitchers full of sweets and presented them to the Guru. The Guru put his hands on both the pitchers. To satisfy the curiosity of his disciples, the Pir told them that he wanted to find with whom this divine personage (the Guru) would side, the Hindus or the Muslims. So anticipating his feelings, the Guru strengthened his faith with the gesture that he was the patron and well wisher of both the communities.

Shah Bhikh was Saiyyed (Mir), so Thaska is now known as Thaska Miranji. During the rule of the Mughals, a jagir was attached to his tomb which at present brings a revenue of rupees three thousand per annum.

Some writers have also named him as Saiyed Bhikh and Bhikhan Shah.

ਸਾਹਰਾਗ [sahrag] P سحره aorta. See ਸਿਲ.

ਸਾਹਾ [saha] n ਸੁ (auspicious) ਅਹ (day); according to the Hindu faith, a day fixed for marriage after taking into account the planetary positions. S ਸਾਹੈ. "sābatī saha līkhīa."—sohīā. "saha gān-hī nā kar-hī bicar."—ram a m l. 2 part a vocative, meaning O! King "sābhna vīcī tū varatda saha."—dhana m 4. 3 plural of ਸਾਹ (breath). "jete jā jīvhi le saha."—m l var majh. 4 short form for

<sup>2</sup>"pur kushām bākhē huto sah bhikh jh nam. nīj mūrāid ke nikat rahī jhaske gram sudham."—GPS.

ਸਾਹਨ. plural of ਸਾਹ. "siri saha patisah."—*m 5 var ram 2.*

ਸਾਹਣ [sahan], ਸਾਹਨ [sahan] See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਣ.

ਸਾਹਿ [sahi] See ਸਾਹ 2 while breathing. "sahr sahi sada samalic."—*guj a m 3. 3* the king (nominative case). "sahi pathara sahe pasr."—*asa m 5.*

ਸਾਹਿਆ [sahia] *n* the time of ਸਾਹ (ਸੁ ਆਹ). See ਸਾਹ. "oraku aia tin sahia."—*sri m 1 pahire.* This means 'Death as a bridegroom has come to wed life as its bride.' 2 It is another name for ਸੁਹੇਵੇ. See ਸੁਹੇਵੇ.

ਸਾਹਿਸ [sahis] See ਸਾਹਸ.

ਸਾਹਿਤ [sahity] *Skt n* the feeling of being alongwith, a gathering. 2 the poetics incorporating elements like sentiment and metre etc. 3 any text dealing with all elements of a study is known as 'sahity'

ਸਾਹਿਦ [sahid] See ਸਾਹਦ.

ਸਾਹਿਨਸਾਹ [sahinsah] See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਣ.

ਸਾਹਿਬ [sahib] *A* صاحب *n* a master. "sahib seti hukam no cale."—*var asa m 2. 2* the Creator. "sahib siu manu mania."—*asa a m 1. 3* a friend.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਹੁਰ [sahib saur] صاحب شھر *adj* wise, prudent, sensible.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ [sahib singh] See ਪੰਜ ਪਾਠਯੋ. 2 See ਸੈ ਸਾਥੀ. 3 He was son of Raja Amar Singh of Patiala and Rani Raj Kaur. Born on Bhaddon Badi 15<sup>th</sup> Sammat 1830 (1774 AD), he ascended the throne at the age of six, after the death of his father. In Sammat 1844 (1787 AD) he was married with great pomp and show at Amritsar to Rattan Kaur, daughter of Sardar Ganda Singh, who belonged to the Bhangian misl. By temperament, he was a very credulous person and readily believed everyone without using his discretion. During his reign, Diwan Nannu Mal and Rani Hukman carried on the governance. Bibi

Sahib Kaur, his elder sister, contributed a lot to the defence and administration of the kingdom. Raja Sahib Singh died on Chet-Badi 9, Sammat 1869 (26<sup>th</sup> March, 1813). 4 Baba Sahib Singh was born in the house of Ajit Singh (son of famous Baba Kaladhari of Bedi clan) and Mata Saroop Devi in Sammat 1813. He was a man of rare quality and an ardent preacher of Gurmat. With a sense of great enterprise, he occupied a lot of territory and established his capital at Una. Free public kitchen (lāgar) and continuous Kirtan went on without any interruption on account of his initiative. Baba Ji died on Har Sudi 13 Sammat 1891 at Una. See ਉਨਾ and ਦੇਵੀ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਹਲ [sahib hal] *P* صاحب مال *one* who has realised ecstasy; a blissful soul.

ਸਾਹਿਬਕਲਮ [sahibkalām] *n* the Creator, master of language or speech. "ki sahib kalām."—*japu.*

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕਲ [sahib kal] *P* صاحب کلم *adj* one who has the courage to say what he means. 2 one who is only a man of speech.

ਸਾਹਿਬਕਿਰਾ [sahibkirā] *A* صاحب کرام *fortunate* i.e. highly dignified. See ਕਿਰਾ. "ki sahibkirā he."—*japu.*

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ [sahib kor] daughter of Raja Amar Singh of Patiala and elder sister of Raja Sahib Singh. In Sammat 1834 she was married to Jaimal Singh, son of Sardar Hakikat Singh Rai of Fathegarh of Kanhaiya misl. The efforts she put in to expand and safeguard the kingdom of her brother are indeed unique in Sikh history. In Sammat 1851 she defeated the Maratha army. She conducted the administration very efficiently but her credulous brother did not value her qualities. She died in Sammat 1856 (1799 AD). 2 Mother of Raja Sangat Singh of Jind and queen of Raja Fateh Singh, she was very



proficient in the affairs of administration. See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ.

**ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ** [sahib kor mata] daughter of Bhai Ramu Bassi,<sup>1</sup> Khatri of Rohtas. She was married to Guru Gobind Singh on 18<sup>th</sup> of Vaisakh Sammat 1757. The Guru left the Khalsa Panth to her care. That is why at the time of baptism she is declared the mother, and Guru Gobind Singh the father, of the Khalsa. After his arrival at Avicha Nagar, Guru Gobind Singh sent her to Delhi along with the five arms of Guru Hargobind to be kept and displayed with full honours. These arms are at present kept in Gurdwara Rakabganj.

She died before Mata Sundari. Her memorial is quite close to the shrine of Guru Harkrishan located in Delhi. See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

**ਸਾਹਿਬਦੀਦ** [sahibdēd] a devoted Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh. He was a great warrior. He attained martyrdom in the battle of Anandpur. As per instructions of the Guru, he was cremated at Nirmohgarh. "jit bhai tahi khalse ki aru sahib dēd ki loth uṭhai."—gurusobha. 2 A village in district Ferozepur tehsil Muktsar, police station Kot Bhai. Adjoining the habitation, there is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh at the bank of the village pond. The Guru graced this place twice with a visit. A small temple and residential houses have come up close by. An Akali Singh is in attendance here. The village has donated 7 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. A fair is held on the Vaisakhi day. It is situated at a distance of about seven miles from Balluana railway station to the north-west and is connected by un-metalled road.

**ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ** [sahibzada] *P* صاحب زاده *n* son of a king; a prince 2 Guru's son. 3 master's son.

**ਸਾਹਿਬਦਿਮਾਗ** [sahibdimag] *A* صاحب دماغ *adj* a

<sup>1</sup>Bhai Santokh Singh has mentioned "rava" sub-caste. See rutt 5, a 1.

very learned man, very wise person. "ki sahibdimag he."—japu.

**ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਿਲ** [sahib dil] *P* صاحب دل *adj* big hearted; who has control over his mind. 2 wise. 3 a saint. 4 a spiritual mentor. "sudaz feze suhbate sahibdilā."—jīdgi.

**ਸਾਹਿਬਦੇਵੀ** [sahibdevi] See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ.

**ਸਾਹਿਬਰਾਇ** [sahibrai], **ਸਾਹਿਬਰਾਯ** [sahibray] See ਤਾਹੁ ਸਿੰਘ.

**ਸਾਹਿਬ ਲੋਕ** [sahib lok] *n* God's people, servants of God.

**ਸਾਹਿਬਾ** [sahiba] feminine of ਸਾਹਿਬ 2 vocative of ਸਾਹਿਬ "sace sahība! kia nahi gharī ter."—anōdu.

**ਸਾਹਿਬਾ** [sahibā] a damsel of Mahni Sial rajputs, engaged to a lad of Chaddhar sub-caste, but she was in love with Mirza. The Chaddhars murdered both of them; their grave is in Danapur. (district Multan) See ਮਿਰਜਾ.

"ravi nadi uparī basc nari sahibā nam, mirja ke sāg dosti karat aṭhau jam."

—caritr 129.

**ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਦਿਲ** [sahiban dil] plural of ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਿਲ.

**ਸਾਹਿਬੀ** [sahibi] the Creator (nominative case). "sahibi dha jo kia."—m 5 var ram 2.

**ਸਾਹਿਬੀ** [sahibi] *P* ماحی *n* ownership, lordship, sovereignty. 2 authority.

**ਸਾਹਿਬੂ** [sahibu] See ਸਾਹਿਬ. "sahibu guni gahera."—sor m 5.

**ਸਾਹਿਰ** [sahir] *A* ساحر *n* a magician, wizard. See ਸਿਹਰ.

**ਸਾਹਿਲ** [sahil] *A* ساحل *n* a river-bank.

**ਸਾਹੀ** [sahi] *P* ساهي *n* royal. 2 ink. "jeta akhaṇu sahi sabdi."—var sar m 1. 'whatever is verbal and written'. 3 سى an effort. "ua ki raṭi mīṭet bin sahi."—bavan. 4 *A* ساهي indifference, carelessness. 5 forgetfulness.

**ਸਾਹੀ ਹੁ ਸਾਹੂ** [sahi hu sahu] *adj* king of kings, emperor. "tu sahi hu sahu, hau kahī nē sāka gun tera."—suhī m 5. 2 chief among money-

lenders.

ਸਾਹੀਦ [sahid] See ਸਹੀਦ. 2 adj pertaining to a martyr

ਸਾਹੀਨ [sahin] 4 ਸਾਹੀਨ It is generally believed that kuhi, bahiri and sahin are different names for the same bird of prey. But it is a mistaken belief. Kings fond of hunting have bestowed the status on kuhi and bahiri as sahin kuhi, sahin bahiri. There is no separate bird as sahin. See ਸਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਸਾਹੂ [sahu] a king. "saca sahu vartda."—sri m 3. 2 a money-lender. "saca sahu sace vanjare."—suhī a m 3. 3 breath. "karī bāde tū bādgī jīcaru ghaṭ mahī sahu."—tālīg m 5. ਸਾਹੂਨਿ [sahunī] wife of a money-lender. See ਸਾਹਨਿ. "bānik bol sahunī so bhakhyo."—cāritr 61.

ਸਾਹੁਰਾ [sahurā], ਸਾਹੁਰੀ [sahurī] father-in-law's house. "peiaṛ sahu sev tū sahurā sukhi vas."—sri m 5. 2 adj belonging to the in-laws. "sahurī vāthū sabb kichū sājhī pevākṛ dhan vakhe."—basāt m 1. 'Parents house is this world, in-laws house is the other world.'

ਸਾਹੁਰਾ [sahurā] adj father-in-law's house.

ਸਾਹੂ [sahu] n ash. "gad-hu cādan khāulī bhi sahu siāu paṇu."—var suhī m 1. 2 Several kings of this name have ruled in the south, but most renowned of them was the grandson of Shiva Ji who was put in jail quite early in life and remained there till the death of Aurangzeb. In the year 1708, he became the king of Maratha people and ruled for a long time as a nominal king from the capital Satara. Reins of the state were held by Peshwa Shivnath Sahu died in the year 1749. 3 S adj brave.

ਸਾਹੁਕਾਰ [sahukar] Skt ਸਾਹੁਕਾਰ a rich trader who lends money on interest.

ਸਾਹੋਵਾਲ [sahoval] See ਥੇਹ ਸਾਹਿਬ. 2 See ਨਨਕ ਸਰ 4.

ਸਾਹੀ [sahā] See ਸਹ. "bānita binod sahā."—sahas m 5. 'with uxorious pleasure.' 2 ਸ (that)—ਅਹੀ (myself). 3 short form for ਸ—ਅਹੰਕਾਰ.

ਸਾਕ [sak] Skt ਸਾਕ n force, might. 2 help. 3 a helpful friend. 4 vegetables, greens. 5 an island. See ਸਾਖਤ ਦੀਪ. 6 adj belonging to the Shak clan. See ਸਕ. 7 Skt स्वकीय one's own 8 n a great grand-son, kin, close relative. 9 a relationship. "tum-hī pachanu saku tum-hī sāgī."—sar m 5.

ਸਾਕਾਉ [sakau], ਸਾਕਾਈ [sakai], ਸਾਕਾਹ [sakah], ਸਾਕਾਹਿ [sak-hī] can (do), having the capability. See ਸਾਕਾ. "tumri mahima baranī na sakau."—suhī m 4. "asā jorū nahi je kichū karī hamī sakeh."—suhī m 4.

ਸਾਕਾਣੀ [sakni] See ਸਾਕਿਨੀ. "ābika totla sīla sakni."—paras.

ਸਾਕਤ [sakat], ਸਾਕਤੁ [sakatu] Skt ਸਾਕੁ adj who worships Shakti; devoted to Durga, who worships Kali. 2 n Shakat cult, in which Shakti is the chief amongst all gods. Shakti worshippers, usually worship ten goddesses Kali, Tara, Shorsi, Bhuvneshvari, Bhairvi, Chhinnmasta, Dhoomavati, Vagla, Matangi and Kamla. 3 A ਸਾਕੁ adj apostate, degraded. "sakat harīras sadū nājanīa."—sohīla. "harī ke das siū sakat nahi sāg."—gāu m 4. "sakatu muṛ lage pāci muṛo."—gāu a m 4.

ਸਾਕ ਦੀਪ [sak dīp] See ਸਾਖਤ ਦੀਪ.

ਸਾਕਨੀ [sakni] See ਸਾਕਿਨੀ.

ਸਾਕਬਾਣਿਕ [sakbānik] n a spinach seller. "sakbānik jyō kimat tāhī, nāhī jani kalū mān māhī."—NP.

ਸਾਕਰ [sakar] P ਸ਼ ਸugar. "jīu gūgc sakar mānu mānīa."—gāu kabir. See ਸਾਕਿਰ.

ਸਾਕਰ [sākar] Pkt adj narrow, tight. 2 Skt साङ्कर pertaining to Shankar (Shiv). 3 Skt n a chain. "bharam moh ko naṣṭ kīy dvet-hī sākar kaṭ."—NP.

ਸਾਕਰਮਾਖੀ [sakarmakhi] n a honey-bee.

“sakarmakhi adhik sātape.”—*bher kabir*.  
**ਸਾਂਕਰਾ** [sākra], **ਸਾਂਕਰੀ** [sākri] *adj* narrow, tight.  
**2** *Skt* शाङ्करि. son of Shiv, Ganesh. **3** fire.  
**ਸਾਂਕਲ** [sakal] *See* ਸਿਖਲਥੇਟ.  
**ਸਾਂਕਲ** [sākal] *Skt* सिंघल a chain. “sākal jevri le  
 he a1.”—*gaur kabir*.  
**ਸਾਂਕਲਪ** [sakalap] *See* ਸਰਿਕਲਪ. “nirvikalap  
 sakalap ucari.”—*NP*.  
**ਸਾਂਕਲਾ** [sākla], **ਸਾਂਕਲੀ** [sākli] *See* ਸਾਂਕਰਾ ਸਾਂਕਰੀ.  
*See* ਸਾਂਕਲ.  
**ਸਾਂਕਰੀ** [sākri] *n* a vegetarian; Sati; Durga,  
 Shakambhri. “ōjñi gājñi sākri sūla.”—*paras*.  
**ਸਾਂਕਰੀ** [sākri] *See* ਸਾਂਕਰੀ.  
**ਸਾਂਕਾ** [saka] Shak Sammat, started by  
 Shalivahan which came into force after 78  
 AD. *See* ਸਲਿਵਾਹਨ. **2** an event which is worthy  
 of note in history. “dharamhet saka jñn kīa.”  
 —*VN*. **3** *Skt* शाक myroblan.  
**ਸਾਂਕਾਰ** [sakar] *adj* evident, manifest.  
**ਸਾਂਕਿਚੁ** [sakichu] that much. **2** *Skt* शकुल *n* dirt,  
 filth. “jahā sakichu tahā lagio.”—*maru a m*  
**5**. ‘The air does not mind touching the filth.’  
**ਸਾਂਕਿਣੀ** [sakinī] *See* ਸਾਂਕਿਨੀ.  
**ਸਾਂਕਿਨ** [sakin] *1* ساکن a resident. “amar sīgh  
 kamoi sakin khemkarān.”—*PP*.  
**ਸਾਂਕਿਨੀ** [sakinī] *Skt* शाकिनी *n* vegetation bearing  
 earth. **2** a yogini in attendance on a goddess.  
 Her food is blood and marrow. It is mentioned  
 in Sakand Puran that Sakini accompanied  
 Virbhadar when he went to destroy the  
 sacrificial rites of Daksh.  
**ਸਾਂਕਿਰ** [sakit] *1* شکر *adj* grateful. **2** obliged,  
 indebted.  
**ਸਾਂਕੀ** [saki] *1* ساکی *n* one who serves drinks.  
 “badīh sakia! sagre surax fam.”—*hakayāt*.  
**2** God, who imparts ecstasy of love. **3** *1* ساکی a  
 complainant.  
**ਸਾਂਕੁ** [saku] *See* ਸਾਂਕ 7-8 “hārī mera saku āī  
 hoī sakhai.”—*guj m 3*.  
**ਸਾਂਕੇਤ** [saket] *n* Ayodhyapuri. **2** territory around

Ayodhya. **3** *adj* who resides in Ayodhya.  
**ਸਾਂਕੈ** [sake] *can*. *See* ਸਾਂਕੈ. “koī na sake bhīn  
 karī.”—*suhi chāt m 5*.  
**ਸਾਂਕੈ** [saka] *See* ਸਾਂਕ and ਸਾਂਕ. “kalu maddh kīno  
 baḍo dharam sakā.”—*gyan*. ‘caused a  
 religious event.’  
**ਸਾਂਕੈਭਰੀ** [sākābhri] *Skt* शाकम्भरी *n* Durga, provider  
 of nourishment with vegetation. In  
 Markandey Puran there is a story that, once  
 during a great famine when everybody began  
 to die, the goddess assuming the form of  
 vegetation covered the whole earth and thus  
 saved the people from starvation.  
**ਸਾਂਕੈਭਰ** [saky] *Skt* an ancient Khatri clan that used  
 to live in the foot-hills of Nepal. It is among  
 them that Shakay Muni (Buddha) was born.  
**ਸਾਂਕੈਭਰ ਮੁਨਿ** [saky munī] *See* ਸ਼ੁੱਧ.  
**ਸਾਂਕੈਭਰ** [saksar] *Skt* *adj* learned, who can read  
 and write.  
**ਸਾਂਕੈਭਰ** [saksat] *Skt* *part* evident, visible.  
**ਸਾਂਕੈਭਰੀ** [saksī] *Skt* साक्षिन् *n* a witness who deposes  
 what he has seen with his own eyes. *See* ਸਾਂਕੈਭਰੀ.  
**ਸਾਂਕੈਭਰ** [saksay] *Skt* *n* evidence, deposition.  
**ਸਾਂਕੈਭਰ** [sakh] *Skt* शाख *n* vegetation, vegetable,  
 agricultural produce. “jāl bin sakh  
 kumlavti.”—*barahmaha majh*. “sakh pakāḍī  
 aia hor karēdi vān.”—*s ferid*. **2** *Skt* साक्ष  
 evidence, deposition “tāb sakhī prābhū āsāt  
 bānāe. sakh nīmīt debe thāhīrae.”—*VN*. ;  
 ‘gave evidence for’... “hārinam mīle patī  
 sakh.”—*maru m 4*. **3** goodwill. “su sakh tas  
 ki sādā tihun lok manīye.”—*paras*. **4** *Skt* शाखा  
*P* شاخ a branch. “tū ped sakh terī phulī.”  
 —*majh m 5*. “nam surtaru sakhāh.”—*sahas m*  
**5**. **5** lineage; a family derived from an  
 aboriginal tribe. **6** a vine, creeper. **7** a part of  
 a book, chapter.  
**ਸਾਂਕੈਭਰ** [sākh] *See* ਸਾਂਕੈਭਰ and ਖਟ ਸਾਂਕੈਭਰ. **2** *n* a slice,  
 a piece, a small portion. This word is derived  
 from ਸਾਂਕੈਭਰ. **3** *Skt* शंख *adj* made of conchshell.

4 *n* a sound blown out of conchshell.

ਸਾਖਰ [sakhāṭ] *P* سَاخَر See ਸਾਖਰਨ. 2 a crupper that is joined to the horse's tail and tied to the saddle.

ਸਾਖਰਨ [saxtan] *P* سَاخَرَن v to make. 2 to live together.

ਸਾਖਰਿ [sakhāṭi] See ਸਾਖਰ 2 and ਪਹਿਟਵੇਰ. "ghore pakhar suine sakhāṭi."—*sri m 1*. 2 See ਸਾਖਰੀ.

ਸਾਖਰੀ [sakhti] *n* vigour or the process of crupping the horses. "ikī hoe asvar iknā sakhti."—*var majh m 1*. 2 *P* سَاخَر the process of making. "apx karae sakhti phxix apx karae mar."—*var asa*. 'He himself is both the creator and the destroyer.'

ਸਾਖਾ [sakha] *Skt* साखा *n* a branch of a tree. 2 limbs of the body as arm, hand, finger and leg etc. 3 lineage or offshoot of a tribe. 4 a sect, creed, offshoot of a religion. "sikh sakha bahute kie."—*s kabir*. 5 branches of the Veds. Numerous saints have taught their disciples the texts and meanings of the Veds in different ways, according to their own thinking. This has led to different branches of the Veds. "sakha tīnī kahe nit bedu."—*asa m 1*. "sakha tin nivarā ek sabadi liv lai."—*sri a m 3*. Here three branches mean knowledge pertaining to three elements.<sup>1</sup> See ਵੈਗੁਣ 3.

ਸਾਖਾਇਨੀ [sakhāṭnī] *n* an army which has groups friendly with one another.—*sanama*.

ਸਾਖਾ ਭੀਨ [sakha tīn] Chapters on practice, devotion, knowledge chapter. 2 Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv are the branches. "sakha tin mul matī ravē."—*asa a m 3*. 3 elements of purity, passion and darkness.

ਸਾਖਾਮੂਰ [sakhāmūṛ] *n* one that goes about among the branches; a monkey; a langoor.

ਸਾਖਿ [sakhi] See ਸਾਖੀ. 2 evidence, deposition. "dinu renī sakhi sunai."—*brīla a m 5*.

<sup>1</sup>Some scholars take these to be practice, devotion and knowledge.

ਸਾਖਿਓ [sakhio] is witness. "Starjami sakhio."—*dhana m 5*.

ਸਾਖਿਆ [sakhia] See ਸਾਖਾ. 2 *n* witness. 3 an example, illustration. "udak samūd sālāl kī sakhia."—*maru kabir*. 'like a wave born in sea-water.'

ਸਾਖੀ [sakhi] *n* an eye-witness, account of a happening or history. "sun-hu jān bhai, harī sātiguru kī ik sakhi."—*var sri m 4*. "sunī sakhi mān jōpī piar."—*bāsāt a m 5*. 2 advice, an instruction. "gurusakhi jōtī pargatū hoī."—*sohila*. 3 *Skt* साखिन् an eye-witness. "guru thia sakhi tā dītham akhi."—*asa chāt m 5*. "pāp pūn dūī sakhi pāsī."—*asa m 1*. "tāb sakhi prabhū asat bānāe."—*VN*. See ਅਸਟਸਾਖੀ. 4 a witness, an evidence, a testimony. "sac bīn sakhi mulo nā baki."—*sava m 1*. "sātīn kī sun sachi sakhi, so bolī jo pekh-hī akhi."—*ram m 5*. 5 *Skt* शाखिन् a tree; that has branches. "jyō avrī pā saphīyo sakhi."—*NP*. 6 a Ved, which has numerous branches.

ਸਾਖੀਓ [sakhio] is witness. "sātigur sac sakhi."—*var sri m 4*.

ਸਾਖੁ [sakhū] See ਸਾਖ and ਸਾਖਾ. "bin harīrās rāte pātī nā sakhu."—*bāsāt a m 1*. 'neither honour nor good reputation.'

ਸਾਖੋਚਰ [sakhocar], ਸਾਖੋਚਾਰ [sakhoccar] *n* an announcement of lineage and descent. At wedding ceremonies, it is announced so that everybody knows about the family. "sakhocar ucaran kīnās."—*GPS*.

ਸਾਖਰ [sakhī] . *Skt* साखर *n* friendship. 2 See ਸਾਖਰ.

ਸਾਖਰ [sākhy] *adj* related to a numeral 2 *n* an arithmetician. 3 sākhy sāstrā. See ਬਟ ਸਾਸਤਰ.

ਸਾਗ [sag] *Skt* साग *n* spinach, a leafy vegetable. 2 a cooked dish of mustard and spinach leaves.

ਸਾਗ [sāg] *n* a type of a spear with a 10 feet long, iron-encased handle. It has a four feet long pointed blade. "garvī khār sāg sābhar

lai.”—GPS. “nīdāk kau dukh lage sāgē.”—bher m 5. 2 *Skt* ਸਮਾਨ a similar part; an imitation; mimicry. See ਸਾਗ. 3 *adj* ਸ (with)—ਅੰਗ (limb/organ).

ਸਾਗਰ [sagar] *Skt* n a sea. See ਸਾਗਰ and ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ. “sagar mahi būd, būd mahi sagar.”—ram m 1. meaning that the Creator is immanent in the creature and vice versa. 2 In Bengal an island in Hoogli river. It is at this place that Ganga has a confluence with the Bay of Bengal. 3 a count of ten padam. See ਸੰਖਰਾ. 4 depicting number seven, as there are seven seas. 5 *adj* of or relating to the sea. 6 *P* گلاس a bowl, cup. “bādh sakia! sacre sabaz rāg.”—hakayāt 7 a wine-glass. See ਸਕੀ. 8 *adj* ਸਾਗਰ full of poison. “bhe sīdhu sagar taro.”—bīha chāt m 5.

ਸਾਗਰ ਉਦਰ [sagar udar] the belly of the sea; the interior of the sea, which contains innumerable objects. “ravī sasi kirāṇī udaru sagar ko.”—saveye m 3 ke.

ਸਾਗਰਸੁਤ [sagarsut], ਸਾਗਰਸੁਨ [sagarsunu], ਸਾਗਰਨਧ [sagartanay] son of the sea, the moon. 2 Dhanvantri etc. who are born out of the sea.

ਸਾਗਰ ਮੇਖਲਾ [sagar mekhla] *Skt* n the earth, of which sea is the cord worn around.

ਸਾਗਰਾ [sagra] See ਪਿੰਧੀ. 2 *Skt* n earth, the holder of the sea. “adī sagra sabad bākhanan kijye.”—sanama.

ਸਾਗਰਾਂਬਰਾ [sagrābra] *Skt* ਸਾਗਰਾਮਬਰਾ the earth of which sea acts as the attire.

ਸਾਗਰੋਦਗਰ [sagrodgar] the belching of the sea; rise and fall of sea tide. See ਚੁਰਚਾਟਾ.

ਸਾਗਵਾਨ [sagvan] See ਸਾਗੋਨ.

ਸਾਗਾ [sāga] See ਚੌਤੋਤ.

ਸਾਗਿਰਦ [sagīrad] *P* , گارسر n one who moves around the king; a servant of the king. 2 an attendant of a saint; a disciple. 3 a student.

ਸਾਗੀ [sāgi] *adj* who bears a spear. 2 n an

imitator, a mimic, buffoon. “tum thakur ham sāgi.”—dhana m 4.

ਸਾਗੀਤ [sāgit] *adj* of or pertaining to music. See ਸੰਗੀਤ.

ਸਾਗੁ [sāgu] ਸਾਗੁ an imitation, mimicry. See ਸਾਗ. “sāgu utarī thōmīo pasara.”—suhi m 5. 2 a spear. See ਸਾਗ 1.

ਸਾਗੁਨ [sagun] See ਸਾਗੁਣ. “nagun te pun sagun te guru ke mat me bad nam pachano.”—NP ‘Nam is superior to all qualities, good and bad.’

ਸਾਗੁਨ [sagun] See ਸਾਗੋਨ.

ਸਾਗੇ [sāge] *adv* in the relevant context. “pādvā kī katha ke sāge kahe hē.”—JSBM.

ਸਾਗੋਪਾਗ [sāgopāg] *Skt* सागोपाग *adj* with parts and sub-parts; entire.

ਸਾਗੋਨ [sagon] *Skt* teak. Teak wood is considered excellent for buildings and household furniture. 2 Tectona Grandis.

ਸਾਹ [sac] n truth. 2 the Creator, God.

ਸਾਹਭੀ [sacau] *adj* true, truthful “sacau thakur sacu piara.”—dhana m 1. 2 immortal. “sacau takhat guru ramdase.”—saveye m 4 ke

ਸਾਹਤ [sacat] See ਸੰਚਿਤ. 2 *Skt* चिन्तित worried. “socat sacat renī bīhani.”—asa m 5.

ਸਾਹਧਰਮ [sacdharam] n Sikhism. “sacdharam ka beṛa bādhra bhavjalu parī pavai.”—ram m 5.

ਸਾਹਨ [sācān] to accumulate, gather. See ਸੰਚਨ. “sati kī sācē bhāde?”—gau kabir

ਸਾਹ [saca] *adj* true, truthful.

ਸਾਹਾ [sāca] n a mould, frame. “su dhari jānu men ke sācē.”—krīsan.

ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹ [saca sah] n the Creator; the truthful king. 2 the eternal being, the ever living king. 3 *adj* who is an immortal ruler. “sahan mahi tu saca saha.”—gufā m 5.

ਸਾਹ ਘਰ [saca ghar] n a congregation, holy assembly. “ehu sohīla sacē ghari gavhu.”—anādu. 2 salvation, beatitude.





1 sitar, 2 dotara, 3. h.s. 4. tanpura, 5. sarāda, 6. rabab, 7. yori (tabla)



**ਸਾਚਿ** [saci] See ਸਾਚ. truth. 2 through truth. 3 in truth. "gurparsadi saci samai."—*basāt m 3*.  
**4** *Skt* साचि *adj* crooked, perverse, curved.  
**ਸਾਚੀ** [saci] *adj* true. 2 See ਸਾਚਿ.  
**ਸਾਚੀਸਬਜ** [sacisaby] Arjun. See ਸਵਰਸਾਚੀ.  
 "sacisaby bakhan."—*sanama*.  
**ਸਾਚੀ ਦਰਗਹ** [saci dargah] *n* the Creator's court.  
 "saci dargah puch na hoī."—*birā a m 1*. 2 the congregation of Satguru. "saci dargah bcsai."—*sri a m 1*. 3 the court of justice of a king. "saci dargah bole kuf."—*gau m 5*.  
**ਸਾਚੀਬਾਣੀ** [sacibani] *n* Gurbani, teachings of Guru Granth Sahib. "sacibani siu dhare piar."—*dhana m 1*.  
**ਸਾਚੀ ਰਸਿ** [saci rasi] See ਸਚੀ ਰਸਿ. "saci rasi saca vaparu."—*dhana m 3*.  
**ਸਾਚੁ** [sacu] See ਸਚ. truth. "sacu kah-hu tum pargarami."—*sirdhgosafī*. 2 the true sermon. "is kara ādari vasatu asākha. gurmukhi sacu mile ta vekha."—*majh a m 3*. 3 *Skt* साच्य *a* relative, kin.  
**ਸਾਚੈ** [sacē] to the truthful. "sacē melu na lagai."—*sri m 3*. 2 the truthful. "sacē mahāī rāhe."—*tukha m 1*. 3 the truthful (did). "sacē mele sēbadi."—*maru m 1*.  
**ਸਾਚੈ** [sācē] See ਸਾਚਨ.  
**ਸਾਚੋਸਾਚ** [sacosac] *n* only truth, nothing but truth. "sacosac kamavṇa."—*sri m 3*.  
**ਸਾਚਰ** [sachar] See ਸਾਚਰ.  
**ਸਾਚਾ** [sacha] short form for ਸਾਚਾਤ. 2 *n* a mould, frame. "mano dhare ih men ke sache."—*krisan*.  
**ਸਾਚੀ** [sachi] See ਸਾਚੀ and ਸਾਚੀ. 2 the Creator, who is witness to all. "deh dhare nār puran sachi."—*NP*.  
**ਸਾਜ** [saj] *P* ॥ *adj* who makes, who creates. This is suffixed to make compound words, as ਕਾਰਸਾਜ, ਜਲਸਾਜ etc. 2 *n* an implement, tool. 3 a musical instrument. "jhalār tal mridāg upāg rēbab lie sur saj mīlavē."—*cēdī 1*.

There are countless types of musical instruments, but only such instruments are drawn here, which have been or are being used by the Sikhs in performing kirtan. 4 profit. 5 See ਸਜਨਾ. 6 *A* ॥ somewhere, rare, seldom.  
**ਸਾਜਣ** [sajan], **ਸਾਜਣੁ** [sajnu] *v* to build, make, create. 2 *n* See ਸਜਨ.  
**ਸਾਜਦ** [sazad] *P* ॥ makes, may make, will make. Its root is ਸਾਜਨ.  
**ਸਾਜਨ** [sajan] or **ਸਾਜਨੁ** [sajnu] *n* ਸਨ੍-ਸਨ *a* gentleman, friend. "sajan dekha tā galī mila."—*maru a m 1*. 2 the Creator, who is everyone's friend. "satigur age ardasi kārī sajnu dei milai."—*sri a m 1*. 3 a good man. "sajnu mitu sākha kārī eku."—*gau m 5*. 4 creation. "sarav jagat ke sajanhar."—*sāloh*. See ਸਜਨਾ.  
**ਸਾਜਨਾ** [sajanā] *suf* ॥ at the end of word ਸਾਜਨ denotes endearment. See ॥. "sajanā mera sajanā."—*ram chāt m 4*. 2 a friend.  
**ਸਾਜਨਾ** [sajna] *v* to create, form, raise. "pīṭha pōka sajia."—*var maru 2 m 5*. "tudhu ape dharti saje."—*var sri m 4*. 2 vocative for a friend.  
**ਸਾਜਨਿ** [sajanī] of a friend. "sajanī mīlī sukha paia."—*sri m 1*. 2 See ਸਾਜਨੀ.  
**ਸਾਜਨੀ** [sajni] *adj* a gentle female. "sākhi sajni ke hāu cārān serevau."—*asa m 1*. 'Here it means the eternal Being.'  
**ਸਾਜਨੁ** [sajnu] See ਸਜਨ.  
**ਸਾਜਲਿ** [sājali] *Skt* साजलि with hands, folded and spread.  
**ਸਾਜ ਮਿਲਾਉਣਾ** [saj mīlaūṇa] *v* to tune one musical instrument with another; to create final harmony between musical instruments. "sur saj mīlavē."—*cēdī 1*.  
**ਸਾਜਿ** [saji] *adv* after creating. "saji kārē tanu kheh."—*japu 2* *adj* fit for creation, worth-creating. "ape kudratī kārē saji."—*basāt m 1*. 3 do. "uṭhu pharida uju saji."—*s fārid*.

**ਸਾਹਿਬ** [saziḥ] *P* سازش *n* a connection, relationship. 2 concern, attachment. 3 an act of counselling. 4 hatching a conspiracy against another.

**ਸਾਜੀ** [sazi] *P* سازی the process of making; used as a suffix at the end of another word as in ਜਾਲਸਾਜੀ. 2 you make.

**ਸਾਜੁਜ** [sajuj] *Skt* साजुज *n* sense of attachment. 2 according to upasna kāḍ, a salvation, which attaches the devotee to the deity. This salvation does not lead to absorption; the individual, identity remains intact. "kī sajuj mukta."—datt. See **ਵਿਚਲਾ**.

**ਸਾਜ਼ਾਦ** [sazād] *P* to make, unite. Its root is ਸਾਜਨਾ.

**ਸਾਝ** [sajh], **ਸਾਂਝ** [sājh] *Skt* संधि *n* a partnership, association. "sajh karije gunah keri, chodī avgun cāic."—suhi chāt *m* 1. 2 *Skt* संध्या evening. "sājh pari dāh dīsi ādhīara."—suhi ravidās. 3 last days (before death).

**ਸਾਝਪਾਤੀ** [sajhpatī] *n* sharing of a partnership, co-partnership. "sajhpatī kahū siu nahī."—gaur kabir. 2 sharing of a row; sitting together.

**ਸਾਝਾ** [sajha], **ਸਾਂਝਾ** [sājha] common to many. "tū sajha sahīb bapū hamara."—majh *m* 5. "updē cāhū varnā kau sajha."—suhi *m* 5. 2 *n* partnership. "sajha karē kabir siu."—s kabir.

**ਸਾਝੀ** [sajhi], **ਸਾਂਝੀ** [sājhi] *adj* common; in association. 2 *n* partnership. "gūṣajhi tīn siu kari."—var sor *m* 4. 3 a goddess. See **ਅਹੋਈ**. 4 *adj* who is a partner. "karī saji harīgūṇ gava."—vaḍ *m* 4. Here sājhi means 'a godly man'.

**ਸਾਂਝੀ ਸਰਬ** [sājhi satar] *n* a common row in the Punjabi script containing three vowel characters ਓ, ਅ, and ਏ used for matra distinction. These characters in the form of vowel marks are used in common with all characters ਅ ਆ ਏ ਈ ਉ ਊ ਏ ਐ ਓ ਐ ਐ ਐ (ਅਏ).

**ਸਾਂਝੀਵਾਲ** [sājhiwal] *adj* who is a partner. "sābhe sajhaval sādānī."—majh *m* 5.

**ਸਾਟ** [saṭ] *n* a injury, blow, attack. "ise turavhu ghal-hu saṭ."—gūḍ kabir. 2 a replacement, substitute, exchange. "jāu is prem kī dām kīhu hoti saṭ."—phunhe *m* 5. 'if this love could be exchanged with life'. 3 value. "pāṭhī parkhu tab hiran kī saṭ."—s kabir. 4 business, exchange, sale-purchase. "gurmukh haṭ saṭ ratan vāpar he."—BGK. 5 *Skt* साट a piece of a garment.

**ਸਾਂਟ** [sāṭ] *n* an alliance, unity. 2 See **ਸਾਂਠ**.

**ਸਾਟਕ** [saṭak] *Skt* साटक a cloth, garment; a poetic metre. See **ਬਾਹਦੁਲ ਵਿਕੀਤਿਤ**.

**ਸਾਟਾ** [saṭa] *n* a replacement, substitute, exchange. "saṭguru milē sis ke saṭe."—GPS. See **ਸਾਟ** 2.

**ਸਾਟੀ** [saṭī] *Skt* साटी *n* a sari, lady's garment, covering. 2 a dhoti; a length of cloth worn round the waist. 3 See **ਸਿੱਟਾ**. "sābḥ nīkas kar bahar saṭī."—GPS. threw out, vomited.

**ਸਾਠ** [saṭh] *Skt* षष्टि *n* sixty. "saṭh sut nāvkhāḍ bāhtarī."—gaur kabir. here it refers to sixty principal veins of the body. See **ਗੰਜਨਵ**.

**ਸਾਂਠ** [sāṭh] *n* skin of a pig, which is thick and greasy. 2 See **ਸਾਂਠਾ**.

**ਸਾਠ ਸੁਟ** [saṭh sut] See **ਗੰਜਨਵ**.

**ਸਾਂਠਨਾ** [sāṭhna] *v* to combine, unite, patch, mend. "dhīavāt prabhū āpnā karāj sāgle sāthe."—sor *m* 5.

**ਸਾਠਾ** [saṭha] *n* a collection of sixty. 2 *adj* (that variety) which matures in sixty days, e.g., "sāṭhi de caul." the rice (paddy crop) that matures in sixty days and "saṭhe alu." (potatoes growing in as many days). 3 of sixty years.

**ਸਾਂਠਿ** [sāṭhi] See **ਸਾਂਠ**. 2 *n* an alliance, a combination, meeting. 3 *adv* unitedly. "jī tūṭe lēisāṭhi."—phunhe *m* 5. a compound verb, participial : ਲੇਇਸਾਂਠਿ, ਸਾਂਠਿ ਲੇਇ.

**ਸਾਠਕ** [saṭhy] *Skt* न साठक *n* callousness; impudence. 2 stupidity, foolishness.

**ਸਾਂਡ** [sāḍ] *Skt* साण्ड *n* one having eggs, having

semen; horse or ox, which is not castrated or is not impotent. The word ਸਨੁ is a distortion of ਸਾਂਝ.

ਸਾਂਝਾ [sāḍra] adj our, ours. ਢ (ḍa) is changed to ੜ (ḍa) in lahīdi dialect. 2 *n* taste, flavour. "kiti cakhaū saḍre."—*maru a m* 1.

ਸਾਂਝਾ [sāḍa] adj our, ours, belonging to us.

ਸਾਂਝਿਲਾ [sāḍily] *Skt* ਸਾਂਝਿਲਾ *n* son of the sage Shandil. Scholar of Upasna Kaṇḍ, who composed Bhagati-shastar.

ਸਾਂਝੀ [sāḍi] *Skt* ਸਾਂਝੀ *n* an elephant. "raja ke ghar sāḍi go."—*toḍi namdev*. 2 *Skt* ਸਾਂਝੀ she-camel.

ਸਾਂਝ [sāḍh] *Skt* ਸਾਂਝ adj that which in addition to one has a half more; one and a half.

ਸਾਂਝ [sāḍh] See ਸਾਂਝ. 2 See ਸਾਂਝਨਾ.

ਸਾਂਝਸਤੀ [sāḍhsati] *Skt* ਸਾਂਝਸਤੀ equal to seven and a half; the agonising stage of the planet Saturn, which lasts seven and a half years.<sup>1</sup> The Saturn rules for two and a half years each over three zodiac signs. This stage is very painful according to the Hindu mythology. "khojēn kare bhale grāh sare. sāḍhsati ab caḍhi tumare."—*GPS*.

ਸਾਂਝਨ [sāḍhan], ਸਾਂਝਨਾ [sāḍhna] *v* to associate, tie into a knot. 2 to refine, repair. "apna bigari birana sāḍhe."—*gōḍ ravidas*.

ਸਾਂਝਨੀ [sāḍhni] *n* a she-camel, which is kept for transport only and is kept barren; not for rearing the offspring. See ਸਾਂਝੀ 2.

ਸਾਂਝਨੀ ਸਵਾਰ [sāḍhni savar] *n* a camel-rider; a soldier riding a she-camel.<sup>2</sup>

ਸਾਂਝਿ [sāḍhi] short form for ਸਾਂਝਨੀ. "utar sāḍhi te rav tēb."—*caritr* 144. 2 *adv* having joined, tied, combined.

<sup>1</sup>According to astrology, the term sāḍhsati refers to the rule of Saturn in three zodiac signs—the twelfth zodiac sign, the zodiac of birth and another zodiac for a period of two and a half years in each.

<sup>2</sup>In ancient times, the postal distribution was performed mainly by camel-riders.

ਸਾਂਝ [sāḍhu], ਸਾਂਝ [sāḍhu] *Skt* ਸਾਂਝਿਏਵੀ *n* husband of wife's sister.

ਸਾਂਝੇ [sāḍhe] See ਸਾਂਝ. "karaju sāḍhe tinī hōth, ghanī tē paune car."—*s kabir*. Three and a half hands (one hand equals half-a-yard) of land is sufficient for one's burial or funeral pyre; at the most one may require three and a quarter hands of land for the purpose. 2 See ਸਾਂਝਨ. "ham karaj guru bahu sāḍhe"—*gau m* 4. 'We have prepared a balance sheet regarding the debt that we owe to our Guru which is increasing year by year but we have not repayed a single penny.'

ਸਾਂਝੇ ਚੁਹੱਤਰ [sāḍhe chahattar] a mark denoting seventy four and a half. See ਸਾਂਝਨ.

ਸਾਂਝ [sāḍ] equal, equivalent. "murgai ne sāḍe."—*sīdhgosaḍi*. 2 *Skt* ਸਾਂਝ *n* a circular grindstone of a knife-sharpener, used for sharpening the weapons on a grinding wheel. It is made up of a mixture of sand, shellac, rosin etc. "sāḍe sāḍ rakhai laḍ."—*var ram* 1. 3 a weight equivalent to four masas, a measure of four masas. 4 *adj* which is made up of hemp; hemp-made.

ਸਾਂਝੀਵ [sāḍjiv] *Dg* member of a nomadic tribe, who makes his livelihood on the grinding wheel. See ਸਾਂਝ 2.

ਸਾਂਝ [sāḍh] *Skt* ਸਾਂਝਿਯ *n* closeness, proximity. 2 presence, attendance. "sāḍh meri apī khara."—*asa chāt m* 5.

ਸਾਂਝੇ [sāḍe] See ਸਾਂਝ. 2 *adv* in front of, before, face to face, opposite. See ਸਾਂਝ 2.

ਸਾਂਝ [sāt] *Skt* ਸਾਂਝ seven. "sāt ghari jāb bitī suni."—*bher namdev*. 2 See ਸਾਂਝਿ. 3 *Ar* سَاعَة *n* time, period. "bol-hi hāḍ hāḍi ram nam hāḍ sate."—*sor m* 4. 'Always recite Ram Ram.' 4 *Skt* ਸਾਂਝ *adj* sharp, piercing. 5 slim, feeble. 6 beautiful. 7 *n* happiness, bliss. 8 *Skt* ਸਾਂਝ *adj* achieved, obtained.

ਸਾਂਝ [sāt] *Skt* ਸਾਂਝ *adj* peaceful, sans anger.

"namo kal-hi karta, namo sāt rupe."—*japu* 2 cold. 3 a corpse; one in state of complete cessation of the vital functions. "tab lau bhai kekai sāta."—*ramav.* 4 *n* an unperturbed saint, holy man. 5 one of the nine poetic sentiments with renunciation as its lasting quality. See *ਰਸ* and *ਰਸ*. 6 *adj* virtuous, morally good. "namo rajsā tamsā sāt rupe."—*japu* 7 *n* a Hindu prayer performed by the bridegroom's maternal grandfather during the marriage ceremony to counter any disturbances or hindrances. Its original name is "sātī".

ਸਤ ਸਮੁੰਦ [sat samūd], ਸਤ ਸਰ [sat sar], ਸਤ ਸਾਗਰ [sat sagar] See *ਸਤ ਸਾਗਰ*. 2 five sense organs, mind and wisdom. "sat samūd samaṇa."—*tukha barahmaha*. 3 See *ਸਤ ਸਰ*. "sat sar smrit bhare."—*asa chāt m 1*.

ਸਤ ਸੁਖ [sat sudh] See *ਸਤ ਸੁਖ*.

ਸਤ ਸੁਰ [sat sur] seven fundamental notes of a Rag: *saraj, riṣabh, gādhar, madhyam, pācam, dhvevat* and *niṣad*. "sat sura le cal."—*ram m 5*. See *ਸੁਰ* and *ਸੁਰ*.

ਸਤ ਸੁਤ [sat sut] *n* trade, business, dealings. "sat sut in mūḍie khoe."—*bīla kabir*. 2 *Skt* *ਸ਼ਾਨਤਸੁਤ* pleasure provided, bliss bestowed by the Creator. See *ਸਤ* and *ਸੁਤ*. 3 *n* created by seven metals, body or mortal frame. "sat sut mīlī banaj kin."—*basāt kabir*.

ਸਤਕ [satak] *Skt* *ਸਾਤ੍ਵਿਕ* *adj* virtuous, one possessing goodness or having virtue. "rajs satak tamās darpəhī."—*maru m 5*. "kahū rajsā tamsā satkeyā."—*vīna*.

ਸਤਕਿ [satakī] *Skt* *ਸਤਕਿ* a son of Yadav Satyak, who is also known as Yuyudhaan. He sided with the Pandavs in the war of Kurukshetar. He learnt the skill of using arms from Arjuna. "satakī ੭ musli rəth pe."—*kṛīsan*.

ਸਤਕੇਖ [satkey] See *ਸਤਕ*.

ਸਤ ਚੁਪਾਏ ਚਪਤ ਨਹਿ [sat chupae chapat nahī] See *ਖੇਤ* 3.

ਸਤ ਧੁਜਾ [sat dhuja] *n* seven marks, seven standards, seven flags. "sat dhuja prabhu kī tahī rajat."—*GV 10*. There are seven pennants (Sikh standards) over the seven holy places of pilgrimage in Anandpur. The seven main places of worship are—Akal Bunga, Sees Ganj, Kesgarh, Guru Ke Mahal, Damdama Sahib, Manji Sahib and Bhora Sahib. See *ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ*.

ਸਤਨਾਵ [sātnav] Bhisham, son of Shantnu. See *ਸ਼ਾਂਤਨੁ*.

ਸ਼ਾਂਤਨੁ [ṣātanu] *Skt* *ਸ਼ਾਂਤਨੁ* or *ਸ਼ਾਂਤਨੁ*, son of Chandarvanshi king Prateep, husband of Ganga, father of Bhishampitama. There is a reference about Shantnu in the Mahabharat and the Vishnu Puran that any old person touched by him would become young, that is why he became popular as Shantnu (one who spreads peace and happiness). He married Satyavati (Matsyodari) in old age, who gave birth to two sons Chitrangad and Vichitarvirya, who did not live for long after the death of Shantnu. On the persuasion of his mother (Matsyodari), the sage Vyas, begot Pandu and Dhritrashtra from Ambalika and Ambika, the widows of Chitrangad and Vichitarvirya respectively.

ਸ਼ਾਂਤਨੁਸੁਤ [sātnusut], ਸ਼ਾਂਤਨੇਥ [sātnay], ਸ਼ਾਂਤਨੇਵ [sātnav] *n* Shantnav, Bhishampitama, who was son of Shantnu. "subhe sāstrā saja manō sātnevā."—*cīdī 2*.

ਸ਼ਾਂਤਪਦ [ṣātpad] *n* a stage of salvation; liberation; emancipation; fourth and final stage of spiritual beatitude. 2 See *ਸ਼ਾਂਤਪੁਰ*.

ਸ਼ਾਂਤਪੁਰ [ṣātpur] *adj* who bestows peace.

ਸਤਾ [sata] *n* group of seven. 2 seven days; week. 3 a digit denoting number 7. "sata lukhyo gayo tis kal."—*GPS*.

ਸ਼ਾਂਤਾ [ṣāta] *n* daughter of king Dashrath, who was brought up by king Lompaad. She was married to sage Shringi.

**ਸਾਤਿ** [sati] *n* truth. 2 peace. 3 serenity; saintliness. "nanak milisāgi satī."—asa chāt *m* 5. "suhaganī satī bujhiahu."—jet *m* 5. 4 *Skt* सति *n* wealth, eminence. 5 comfort. 6 charity. "tasbi satī subhavsi."—var majh *m* 1. 'Charitable nature is a rosary.'

**ਸਾਤਿ** [sāti] *n* coolness 2 equanimity of mind. 3 rest. 4 peace, tranquillity. "sāti pai gurī satigurī pure."—bīra *m* 5. 5 See ਸਾਤਿ 7.

**ਸਾਤੁਰ** [satur] *adj* perplexed, afflicted. 2 *Skt* सतुर *adv* immediately. "sigh te satur en dārane."—cādi 1.

**ਸਾਏ** [sate] plural of ਸਾਹ. 2 truth. "harī nam harī sate."—gāu *m* 4.

**ਸਾਏ** [sate], **ਸਾਏ** [sātē] *n* seventh day of a lunar fortnight. "sate satī karī baca jānī."—gāu thirī kabir.

**ਸਾਤਕਿ** [satyaki] See ਸਾਤਕਿ.

**ਸਾਤਕਿ** [satvik] See ਸਾਤਕਿ.

**ਸਾਤਕਿ ਭਾਵ** [satvik bhav] in prosody, perversions of the mind, which remain stable in all poetic sentiments and do not get diffused or corrupted. e.g. shedding of tears in romance. See ਭਾਵ.

**ਸਾਥ** [sath] part with in company with. 2 *n* a tube used by a weaver for weaving. "cādu surājū dūi sath calai."—asa kabir 3 *Skt* साथ *S* a group of people travelling together; a caravan. "pārī pārī gadī ladiāhī pārī pārī bhārie sath."—var asa. "mūthre sei sath."—var gāu 2 *m* 5. 4 mridāg, a kind of two sided drum. See ਸਤਿ 3.

**ਸਾਥਈ** [sathai] *adj* who accompanies; companion. 2 *n* companionship. "tah rakhe namū sathai."—kalī *m* 4.

**ਸਾਥਰ** [sathar] *n* ਸ-ਫਿਰਾ lying down on the

<sup>1</sup>Some so-called Sikhs ask the ragis to recite this hymn during the marriage ceremony on the pattern of Hindu's custom of performing or worshipping "ਸਾਤਿ" by the maternal grand-parents of the bridegroom.

ground. "ham kau sathar un kau khat."—gādi kabir.

**ਸਾਥਿ** [sathi] *adv* along with, alongside, together with. "sathi nā calē binu bhān."—sukhmani. 2 *adj* See ਸਾਥੀ. 3 short form for ਸਾਥੀ. See ਨਾਲਿ ਕੁਟੰਬ. 4 conjunctive suffix. "nanaku tinke sāgi sathi."—sri *m* 1

**ਸਾਥੀ** [sathi], **ਸਾਥੀਅਤਾ** [sathiyā] *Skt* साथी *adj* having the same meaning or objective. 2 a companion, fellow traveller. "ote sathi manukh hē."—sri *m* 5. "ja sathi ūthī calā ta dhan khaku rali."—sri *m* 5. "sathiyā prabhu eku."—jet chāt *m* 5. 3 See ਨਾਲਿ ਕੁਟੰਬ.

**ਸਾਥੁ** [sathu] See ਸਾਥ.

**ਸਾਦ** [sad] *n* taste. "sad karī samdha trisna ghru."—mala *m* 1. "sad-hu vedhīa rogu."—var suhi *m* 3. 2 principle, doctrine. "pādit par-hī sad nā pav-hī."—majh 2 *m* 3. 3 *Skt* साद *n* destruction, devastation. 4 *P* سعيد happy, delighted. "khasam nā pae sad."—var asa. 'does not find the master pleased.' 5 See ਸਾਦ.

**ਸਾਦਕ** [sadak] See ਸਾਦਿਕ.

**ਸਾਦਗੀ** [sadgi] *P* سادگی *n* simplicity.

**ਸਾਦਤ** [sadat] *A* سادات plural of ਸਾਦਤ chiefs. 2 *A* ساد good fortune, good luck.

**ਸਾਦਤਮੰਦ** [sadatmād] *P* سادتمند *adj* fortunate, lucky.

**ਸਾਦਨ** [sadan] *Skt* *n* a paste prepared with oil, barley flour and turmeric to massage the bride. "bhān me basai tēn sadan malai subh."—NP. 2 *Skt* सादिन् *adj* an elephant-rider. 3 a horse-rider. 4 a chariot-rider. "raj nā bhag nā hukam nā sadan."—asa *m* 5. "raj mal sadan dārbar."—bher *m* 5. 5 *A* سادل a gatekeeper, janitor.

**ਸਾਦ ਮੁਰਾਦਾ** [sad murada] *adj* simple-minded, modest.

**ਸਾਦਰ** [sadar] *adj* with regards, with respect. "bēth-hī sadarsaddha dhārke."—GPS. 2 See ਸਾਦਿਕ.



**ਸਾਦਲ ਬਾਰ** [sādāl bar] a wild forest between the rivers Ravi and Chenab. The sage Sandil used to reside in this forest, hence the name 'śāḍily vaṇ'.

**ਸਾਦਰਾ** [sadra] *adj* simple, unassuming, not given to deceiving. 2 *n* taste.

**ਸਾਦਾ** [sada] *P* سادہ *adj* clean, clear. 2 unalloyed, pure. 3 foolish, illiterate. 4 *n* grandfather of Bhai Rup Chand, resident of the village Tuklani. 5 a devout Sikh of Guru Hargobind residing in Balakh. The author of Dabistan Mazahab writes that Sada moved from Balakh for Iraq to bring horses for his master. His son was very sick at that time. He was asked by his fellow-villagers not to leave his son at this stage but Sada preferred to serve his master. Sada had hardly covered the first stage of his journey when his son died, but he did not return home. He brought three horses of excellent quality for the Guru, which were ultimately snatched away from him by Khalil Khan, an officer of Shahjahan.

**ਸਾਦਾਬ** [sadab] *P* ساداب *adj* new, fresh. 2 lush green, verdant.

**ਸਾਦਾਬੀ** [sadabi] *P* سادابی *n* newness, freshness. 2 verdure.

**ਸਾਦਿ** [sadi] with taste. "tripatī nā ave bikhia sadi."—*ram m 5*. *adj* with origin. 3 *Skt n* wind, the air. 4 a warrior. 5 a chrioteer.

**ਸਾਦਿ** [sādi] *n* peace. "sukh sādi gharī aia."—*sor m 5*. 'peacefully.'

**ਸਾ ਦਿਹਾੜੀ** [sa dihaṛī] the same day. "tusī sa dihaṛī lāhōr jāna."—*JSBM*.

**ਸਾਦਿਕ** [sadiḱ] *A* صادق *adj* firm in faith, devoted. "pir pekābar salīḱ sadiḱ."—*asa m 1*. 2 true. 3 *n* name of Muhammad Jafer Imam, who was born in 83 Hijri and died in 148 Hijri.

**ਸਾਦਿਕ** [sadiḱ] *A* سادیک *likely* to commence, likely to be issued. 2 *A* سادیک *careless, carefree*.

**ਸਾਦੀ** [sadi] feminine of ਸਾਦਾ. 2 *P* سادی *eminent*

Persian poet, Sheikh Sadi, resident of Shiraz. He was born in 1175 AD and expired in 1292 AD. Many of the books written by him like Gulistan, Bostan, Pandnama, etc. are world-famous. 3 سادی happiness, bliss 4 marriage. 5 See ਸਾਦਿ.

**ਸਾਦੀਪਨਿ** [sādīpani] son of Sandipan. See ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ.

**ਸਾਦੁ** [sadu] *n* taste. 2 *Skt* सद् *adj* tasty, delicious. "sakat harīras sadu na janīa."—*sohila*. 'did not enjoy the supreme pleasure.'

**ਸਾਦੁਨ** [sadun] *Skt* सदन *n* the act of relishing; the act of enjoying. "jrhva sadun phiki rās bin."—*sar m 1*.

**ਸਾਦ੍ਰ** [sādr] *Skt* adj thick, dense. 2 soft, tender, delicate. 3 greasy. 4 charming. 5 *n* a forest.

**ਸਾਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼** [sadrīṣ], **ਸਾਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤ** [sadrīṣy] *Skt* सादृश्य *n* sense of looking similar; equality, similarity.

**ਸਾਧ** [sadh] *Skt* साध *vr* to complete; to conquer; to win laurels. 2 *n* perfection, excellence. "jau tuhi sadh pirām ki."—*s kabir*. 3 *Skt* साधु excellent. "jau jāpēt harī hovhi sadh."—*gau s m 5*. 4 a saint. "sadh uparī jāie kurbānu."—*sukhmani*. 5 short form for ਸਾਧਨ. "jap tōp sājām lakkh sadh sidhāvna."—*BG*

**ਸਾਧ** [sādh] *n* a hole made in a wall by thieves; house-breaking. "pritham sādḥ de dārāb curavē."—*cāritr 104*. 2 See ਸਾਧਨ.

**ਸਾਧਸਮਾਗ** [sadhsamag], **ਸਾਧਸਮਾਗਮ** [sadhsamagam] *n* a congregation of holymen. "prabhū aradhie milī sadhsamag."—*bīla m 5*.

**ਸਾਧ ਸਾਧ** [sadh sadh] See ਸਾਧੁ ਸਾਧੁ.

**ਸਾਧਸੰਗ** [sadhsōg], **ਸਾਧਸੰਗਤਿ** [sadhsōgati], **ਸਾਧਸੰਗਮ** [sadhsōgam] See ਸਾਧਸਮਾਗਮ "sadhsōgati upjē bisvas."—*gau thīti kabir*. "sadhsōgati kr āclī lavhu."—*jet m 5*. 2 Bhai Nand Lal describes Sikh religion as "sadhsōg". "hamcuna dār mēzhābe ī sadhsōg."—*jīdgī*.

**ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗਤ** [sadh sāgat] *n* by holy-congregation. "nanak prīti lagi tīn rām siu bheṭāt sadh



sāgat."—asa chāt m 5. 2 in the company of a saint (holymen).

ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗਿ [sadh sāgi] through the company of a saint. "sadh sāgi sabhu dukhu miṭaiā."—briā m 5. "sadh sāgi hui nirmala."—gau thiti m 5.

ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗੇਟ [sadh sāgeṭ] by remaining in the company of holymen. "sadh sāgeṭ tarṇā."—sahas m 5.

ਸਾਧਕ [sadhak] adj who practises what he preaches; a practitioner; performer of austerities, an accomplisher. 2 (one) who proves. 3 n According to an article written by Apsatamb, sadhak is denotative of ancestral angels.

ਸਾਧਕਾ [sadhka] v to practise, exercise. "kahū jogsadhi."—akal. 'be a practitioner of yog-exercises.' 2 to prove. 3 to improve, refine, reform. "dharotī kara sadhikā vicī dē kartā biu."—var asa. "karaj sāgle sadh-hu."—sor m 5. 4 to conquer. "sāgal dūt unī sadhe jiu."—majh m 5. 5 to bring under subjection, overpower. "harī āhōkariā marī nivāe mānmukh muṛ sadhīa."—var sri m 4. 6 to implement, put into practice. "na ham guṇ, na seva sadhi."—maru solhe m 3.

ਸਾਧਨ [sadhān] n resources. 2 means like fire, and grains, which are essential for making bread. 3 an effort, attempt, endeavour. 4 a tool, an implement. "karigar nīj sadhān sare."—GPS. 5 This term is often used for ਸਾਧੀ in Gurbani. "sadhān binau karē."—tukha barahmah. See ਸਾਧੀ.

ਸਾਧਨ [sādhān] See ਸੰਧਾਨ to pierce. "kal sar sādhiā."—gau kabir.

ਸਾਧਨਾ [sadhna] See ਸਾਧਣ and ਸਾਧਨ.

ਸਾਧਬੇਲਾ [sadhbelā] See ਬਨਬੇਲੀ.

ਸਾਧਰ [sadhar] adj ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ. with foundation, with support. "māne pārvare sadharu."—ppu. "dekhat dārsan mān sadhare."—sri m 5. "mohān lal ānup sarāb sadharia."—gau a m

5. "sābād ābhi sadhara."—asa chāt m 1. 2 'adhar' stands for 'alhai' in Sanskrit, which is used to keep water around the plant at the base. Hence ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ means 'with a base'. "suka mān sadhare."—sor m 5. 3 See ਸਾਧਰ ਸਾਧਰਨ [sadharaṇ] adj which provides a base, support. "pīr teḍā mān sadharaṇ."—var ram 2 m 5. 2 Skt same, equal. 3 general, not particular. 4 ordinary, insignificant. 5 common to all. 6 a blacksmith of Goindwal, who achieved the status of a Gurmukh, being a follower of Guru Amar Das. He made a wooden stair which could remain hidden in a well upto the water-level. Satisfied with his devotion, the Guru gave him the status of a preacher. 7 See ਸਾਧਰਨ 2.

ਸਾਧਰਨ ਧਰਮ [sadharaṇ dharam] n ethics, which is common to all; as for example, speaking the truth, loving people, doing good to others etc. 2 See ਉਪਦਾ.

ਸਾਧਰਨ [sadharaṇ] See ਸਾਧਰਨ. 2 a carpenter, resident of Mehitpur (district Jalandhar), who was a follower of Guru Angad Dev. He was a preacher. He served Guru Arjun Dev also.

ਸਾਧਰੁ [sadharu] See ਸਾਧਰ.

ਸਾਧਿ [sadhī] by practising, by devotion. See ਉਤਸਾਹ. 2 See ਸਾਧਰ. 3 v reform. "sadh sāgi milī dūt kūt sadhi."—gau m 5.

ਸਾਧਿਕ [sadhik] See ਸਾਧਕ, "sadhik sīdh sāgal kī piari."—sar m 5.

ਸਾਧਿਕਾ [sadhika] feminine of ਸਾਧਕ.

ਸਾਧੀ [sadhī] completed. "ābidīa sadhi."—sar pārmāṇḍ. 2 the saints. "cakhi sadhi dīṭhā."—var gau 2 m 5.

ਸਾਧੀਐ [sadhīe] See ਸਾਧਣ. 2 let us conquer. "bharamu moh bhāu sadhiē."—gau m 5.

ਸਾਧੂ [sadhu] adj one who does other's work; a benefactor, philanthropic. 2 superb, pious, virtuous. 3 winsome, beautiful. 4 of noble birth or lineage. 5 talented, intelligent. 6 n

Guru Nanak Dev. "utām sālōk sadhu ke vacan."—*sukhmani* 7 part well done, bravo. 8 *Skṛ* ਸਾਧੁ. See ਸਾਧੁ.

ਸਾਧੁ ਸਾਧੁ [sadhu sadhu] *Skṛ* See ਸਾਧੁ 7. praiseworthy. "sadhu sadhu mukh te kah-hi."—*bīṛā m* 5. 2 applause, accolade. 3 bravo, well done.

ਸਾਧੁਸੰਗ [sadhusāṅg], ਸਾਧੁਸੰਗਤਿ [sadhusāṅgati] *n* company of noble persons, exalted company. 2 Sikh religion. (Bhai Nand Lal has given this name to Sikh religion also). See ਸਾਧੁਸੰਗ 2. Such references appear in Gurbani too.

ਸਾਧੁਤਾ [sadhuta] *n* humility, virtue, goodness, excellence, ability.

ਸਾਧੁਬੇਲਾ [sadhubela] See ਬਲਬੇਲੀ.

ਸਾਧੁ [sadhu] See ਸਾਧੁ. "sadhu sāṅgi udharu bhae nikaṇia."—*m* 5 var mōla. 2 son-in-law of Guru Hargobind, husband of Bibi Biro. See ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ. 3 son of Sada and father of Bhai Roop Chand.

ਸਾਧੁ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [sadhu satiguru] a self-realizing and competent teacher. "sadhu satiguru je mile ta paie guṇnidhanu."—*sri m* 1.

ਸਾਧੁ ਸਾਧ [sadhu sadh] *adj* a superb saint. 2 a benevolent holyman. "sadhu sadh sērāni milī."—*kālī a m* 4.

ਸਾਧੁ ਸਿੰਘ [sadhu siṅh] See ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ. 2 Sadhu Singh, a saintly resident of Girdwarhi, was born in village Sarli (district Amritsar) in Sammat 1897. His father was Sobha Singh and mother was Devi. He became a disciple of Pandit Gulab Singh of Girdwarhi (district Hoshiarpur). He was a fine scholar of Hindi and Sanskrit and was a researcher in Gurbani. Sadhu Singh wrote many books including 'Gurusikhya Prabhakar' and 'Shrimukhvakya Sidhant Jyoti'. An example of his poetry is given below:

savrya

adī anadī agadh abadh

alekh abhekh arekh aname,

jo sabh rup pāre sabh se  
sabh me sāmrup nahi kachu vame,  
so guru nanak b das rup  
sudharī udharī karī vasudha me,  
tā pad māṅul pe karī āṅulī  
dād saman karū pāṇame.

kabīrī

aj jo ajadī praj praja kopraj karē  
praja to prajati nahī prajahi prajati var,  
harī hi jo harī hoī haran ahar prad  
herī hare harī ko so herīo nā jat pā,  
bhavī bhavabhav ko vibhattī jo bhavadī bhav  
bhavī bhav bhavī pun bhav ko prabhav kar,  
soī guru rup dharī tām jese hare harī  
hare bhavbādhān me badh kese ag har.  
Sant Sadhu Singh breathed his last in Sammat 1964 at Girdwarhi. 3 See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ.

ਸਾਧੁਖੰਡਲ [sadhukhṇḍal] *n* a congregation of Sadhus; sadhu community. See ਖੰਡਲ. "kamī keroḍhī nageru bahu bharia milī sadhukhṇḍal khāḍa he."—*sohrā*

ਸਾਧੁਚਰਨ [sadhucaran] See ਚਰਨ.

ਸਾਧੁਪਾਥ [sadhupath] *n* right path, religious path, true path. "satsāṅgati milī sadhupath."—*kan m* 4.

ਸਾਧੁ ਪੁਰਖ ਸਾਧਨ ਪਾਏ [sadhu purakh sadhjan pae]—*naṭ a m* 4. 'Philanthropists were found excellent.' See ਸਾਧੁ.

ਸਾਧਿ [sadhī] *Skṛ* *adj* accomplishable. 2 attainable. 3 conquerable. 4 *n* deities, who are twelve in number. These are sons of Dharamraj from the womb of Sadhya, daughter of Daksh. These deities used to perform spiritual and ascetic exercises, hence the name Sadhy. 5 a disciple; pupil, one reformed by a teacher; one who is disciplined by his master.

ਸਾਧੀ [sadhvi] *Skṛ* *adj* (feminine) bearing good moral character, having pious nature. 2 *n* faithful wife; virtuous wife. "sadhvi pāī kāl

bāhu kalu."—*NP*. 3 wife. 4 female sadhu, nun.  
ਸਾਨ [san], ਸਾਨ [sān] *adj* similar in appearance,  
alike. "hove apnū san."—*GPS*. 2 See ਸਾਨਿ, ਸਾਨੁ  
and ਸਾਨੁ. 3 See ਸਾਣ. 4 *P* ਜੁਟਿ *n* a honeycomb,  
beehive. 5 *A* praise, compliment. "suddhta  
ki san ho."—*akal*. 6 glory.

ਸਾਨੀ [sanī] See ਸਾਂਝੀ.

ਸਾਨਥ [sanath] *Skr* ਸਾਨਥ *adj* with unjust  
company, with a sin. 2 fruitlessly. "lāpīxodasi  
sāgī sanath."—*maru m 5*. 3 *Skr* ਸਾਨਿਧ *n*  
togetherness, nearness, proximity. "sāt sanath  
bhāe luṭa."—*sar m 5*

ਸਾਨੱਧ [sanaddh] See ਸੰਨੱਧ.

ਸਾਨਾ [sana] *adj* attained, alongwith. "pain l  
sāg sraṇ ke sane."—*krisan*

ਸਾਨਾ [sana] *P* سانه *n* a comb. 2 a toothed  
appliance, comb-like in shape, used for  
sorting out grass by the farmers. 3 shoulder.

ਸਾਨਿ [sanī] *n* house breaking. 2 in the breach.  
3 over the breach. 4 See ਸਾਨੀ.

ਸਾਨਿਹਾ [saniha] of a breach, of breaking. "jū  
taskaru dāri saniha."—*sar m 5*. 'as a thief in  
the house-breach.'

ਸਾਨਿਧ [sānidhy] *Skr n* the act of being close;  
nearness; a sense of being nearby. 2 a kind of  
liberation; reaching close to one's sacred deity.

ਸਾਨੀ [sani] *adj* achieved, acquired. 2 *A* ਜੇ  
second. 3 similar in appearance, alike,  
equivalent, similar.

ਸਾਨੁਕਾਪ [sanukāp] with (his/her) grace, with  
kindness.

ਸਾਨੁਕੁਲ [sanukul] favourable. See ਸਨੁਕੁਲ.

ਸਾਨੁਜ [sanuj] with the younger brother.

ਸਾਨੂੰ [sanū] to us; unequal.

ਸਾਨੇਹਾ [saneha] *n* a message conveyed with  
affection. "sajān desī videsiāre sanehe  
dedi."—*tukha chāt m 1*

ਸਾਨੱਦ [sanād] with bliss, blissfully.

ਸਾਨੁ [sanh] See ਸਾਝ and ਸਾਝ.

ਸਾਪ [sap] *n* a snake, serpent. 2 *Skr* a curse,

malediction, imprecation. 3 an abuse. 4 a vow,  
pledge, an oath.

ਸਾਪ [sāp] *n* a snake, serpent.

ਸਾਪਹੇਰਾ [sāp-hera] *n* one who charms away the  
snakes; a snake-charmer.

ਸਾਪਦ [saped] *adj* disastrous, afflicted with a  
calamity; distressed. 2 who curses.

ਸਾਪਨਿ [sapanī], ਸਾਪਨੀ [sapni] *n* female snake.  
"sa sapanī hoī jāg kau khai."—*gaur kabir*.  
2 illusion.

ਸਾਪਰਧ [sapraddh] criminal.

ਸਾਪੁ [sapu] a snake, serpent. "varmi mari sapu  
na marai."—*asa m 5*. 'one cannot achieve  
mental peace by torturing the body.'

ਸਾਪੁਰਸ [sapurās] *n* a virtuous person, saintly  
person, noble person "sighsapurās padmīni  
in ka zhe subhau. jyō jyō dukh garho pāre  
tyō tyō age pau."—*cārtr 297*.

ਸਾਪੁਰਸਾਈ [sapurāsai] *n* virtuousness, gentleness.  
2 See ਪੁਰਸਾਈ.

ਸਾਪੁਰਦਾਈ [sāpradai], ਸਾਪੁਰਦਾਯਿਕ [sāpradayik]  
sectarian. 2 one who draws inspiration from  
traditions. See ਸੰਪੁਰਦਾ.

ਸਾਫ [saph] *A* ساف *adj* clear. 2 pure.

ਸਾਫਾ [sapha] *P* ساف *a* turban, a piece of cloth  
used as a wrap for the head.

ਸਾਫੀ [saphi] See ਸੁੱਫੀ. "hīdu turak kou raphji  
imam saphi."—*akal*. See ਇਮਾਮ ਸਾਫੀ. 2 *n* a caste  
of Muslims residing to the north of Jalalabad.

3 *A* ਜੇ *adj* who gives relief from disease.

ਸਾਫੀ ਦਿਲ [saphi dil] *P* ساف دل *adj* clear-hearted.

ਸਾਬ [sāb] son of Krishan, born from the womb  
of Jambvati. He forcibly kidnapped the dau-  
ghter of Duryodhan and was chased by  
warriors like Karan etc. and was ultimately  
captured by them. Baldev came all the way  
from Dwarika to get him released. "sāb hoto  
ik kanh ko balak."—*krisan*. See ਦੁਰਯੋਧਾ.

ਸਾਬਕਾ [sabka] See ਸਾਬਿਕਾ.

ਸਾਬਣ [sabaṇ] See ਸਾਬੁਣ.

ਸਾਬਤ [sabat] *A* سبت *adj* complete, full.  
2 existing. 3 strong, firm, solid.

ਸਾਬਤਸੁਰਤਿ [sabatsuratī] *adj* whose form is one whole; no part of whose body is dismembered.  
“sabat suratī dastar sira.”—*maru solhe m 5*.  
‘Bearing a turban on the head is an indication of having a whole body.’

ਸਾਬਤਦਿਲ [sabatdil] *adj* one who is mentally stable.

ਸਾਬਤਿ [sabatī] See ਸਾਬਤ and ਸਾਬਤਦਿਲ. “jāka dil sabatī nahī ta kau kahā khudaī?”—*s kabir*.

ਸਾਬਦ [šabad] शाब्द *adj* related to a word. 2 *n* knowledge generated with the word.

ਸਾਬਦ ਗਿਆਨ [šabad gyan], ਸਾਬਦ ਬੋਧ [šabad bodh] *Skt* शाब्दज्ञान *n* knowledge acquired from the meaning of the word. Scholars have assumed four reasons for such a knowledge:

- (a) ambition, aspiration— need of one word for the other; collocation.
- (b) ability— the proper relationship among words; colligation.
- (c) euphony— a combination of words.
- (d) meaning— theory of sentence and pragmatics.

ਸਾਬਦਿਕ [šabadik] *Skt* शाब्दिक *a* grammarian who knows the correct form of a word, its etymology and grammar.

ਸਾਬਨ [saban] See ਸਾਬੁਣ.

ਸਾਬਰ [sabar] *A* صابر *adj* content, patient.

ਸਾਬਰ [šābar] See ਸਾਬਰ 2. 2 ਸ-ਅੰਬਰ with clothes, properly dressed.

ਸਾਬਰੀ [sabari] *adj* having patience, patient.  
“sabar šdarī sabri.”—*s farid*. 2 *n* tendency towards contentment.

ਸਾਬਲ [sabəl] *Dg* a spear, lance. 2 See ਸੰਬਲ.

ਸਾਬਸ [sabas], ਸਾਬਸਿ [sabasi] *P* سُبْحَ part short form for ਸਾਬਸਾਸ, which means ‘be happy’, ‘may you be blest’, ‘God bless you.’ “jis da dīta khavṇa tisu kahie sabasi.”—*var asa*. 2 *Skt* सप्तमी determined; hard, solid, strong. “nagaru

vuṭha sabasi.”—*prabha m 1*. 3 See ਸਾਬਸ.

ਸਾਬਹੀ [sabahi] *A* صبح *n* early morning, dawn, before sunrise or daybreak. “sabahi salah.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਸਾਬਿਕ [sabik] *A* سابق *adj* first, primary, former.

ਸਾਬਿਕਾ [sabika] *A* سابقة *primary, former*.

ਸਾਬਿਤ [sabit] content, contented, satisfied. See ਸਾਬਤ.

ਸਾਬੀ [sabi] *A* صابی. See ਸੁਬੀ.

ਸਾਬੀਸ [sabis] See ਸਾਬਸ. “dhōn dhōn guru sabis.”—*kan m 4 partal*. 2 ਸਰਬ-ਦੀਸ lord of all.

ਸਾਬੁਣਿ [sabunī] See ਸਾਬੁਨ.

ਸਾਬੁਨ [sabun] See ਸਾਬੁਨ.

ਸਾਬੁਨਿ [sabunī] with soap. “jru sabunī kapar upat hot.”—*ram a m 5*.

ਸਾਬੁਣ [sabun], ਸਾਬੁਨ [sabun] *A* صابون *G* सभेन *F* savon *E* soap. a material prepared with the combination of alkali and grease, and used to remove dirt from clothes and the body. “mut palitī kapar hoī. de sabun laie oh dhoī.”—*japu*.

Now most of the soaps are manufactured using the combination of many types of fragrances, medicines and dyes and have become utility items for daily use.

ਸਾਬੁਨਗਰ [sabunagar] a manufacturer of soap; soap maker. See ਸਬਨੀਗਰ.

ਸਾਬੁਰ [sabur] *A* صبور *adj* contented, one who is content. See ਨੇਸਾਬੁਰ.

ਸਾਬੁਰੀ [saburi] *n* contentment, tendency to be content.

ਸਾਬੋ ਕੀ ਤਲਵੰਡੀ [sabo ki talvāḍī] See ਭੱਲਾ, ਤਲਵੰਡੀ 2 and ਦਮਦਮ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸਾਬ [sabh] *pron* all. “purān bhāe manorath sabh.”—*ram m 5*.

ਸਾਬਣਾ [sābhṇa] *v* to take care, maintain, keep in custody.

ਸਾਬਰ [sābhar] a lake in Rajputana on the border of the states of Jodhpur and Jaipur which is 53 miles north-east of Ajmer. It is 20 miles

long and two to seven miles wide. Salt is made in abundance from its saline water, which is named as sābhar. This popular name is a distortion of śakābhri, as 'śakābhri durga' temple is situated nearby. 2 a kind of stag; an elk.

ਸਾਭਵੀ [sābhvi] *Skt* साम्भवी *adj* related with Shiv. 2 *n* the power of Shiv. 3 magical knowledge for the attainment of supernatural power. 4 śavar magical skill-created by Shiv. "kāhū sābhvi rasbhakha suracī."—*ajc*. See ਰਾਸਰਾਧਾ.

ਸਾਭਾ [sabha] *n* a shelter, refuge, asylum. 2 maintenance, custody. "kāhū ravīdas parāu teri sabha."—*gau*

ਸਾਭਿਪੁਯ [sabhīpray] purposely, having specific purpose.

ਸਾਭਿਮਨ [sabhiman] with pride.

ਸਾਭ੍ਰ [sabhr] with cloud (ਅਭ੍ਰ).

ਸਾਮ [sam] *Skt* साम् Samved. See ਵੇਦ. "sam kahe setāber suamī."—*var asa*. "samvedu rīgu jūjāru ātharbaṇu."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 conciliation, compromise, reconciliation. See ਨੀਤਿ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਅੰਗ shelter, refuge. "thakī ae prābhū ki sam."—*nājh barahmaha*. "hau aīa same tīhādīa."—*sri m 5 pepa 2*. 3 short form for ਸਾਮਾਮ. "sam des jāhī tahi kar gon."—*GV 10*. 4 *adj* black. "sam sughaṭṭā."—*gyan 5 A* ੯੯ Syria *n* a country of Asia, which is 400 miles long and 150 miles wide. The arid land of Arabia is to its south while to its west is the Mediterranean Sea. Damascus is its capital city. "jītyo rum āru sam."—*sonama*. 6 *P* ਸੰਓ evening. *Skt* ਸਾਯੰ. 7 *Skt* साम equality, equivalence.

ਸਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ [sam sīgh] See ਅਟਾਰੀ.

ਸਾਮਸਯਾ [samasya] See ਸਮਸਯਾ.

ਸਾਮਕੀ [samakhi] with a fly. "hochi māṭī bhāia mānu hochi, gurū samakhi khāia."—*vād m 1 ālahāṇia*, meaning 'there was no fun in purifying the materials.'

ਸਾਮਗ [samag] *adj* who recites Sam Ved. 2 who has attained refuge.

ਸਾਮਗਰੀ [samagri], ਸਾਮਗਿਰੀ [samagiri], ਸਾਮਗ੍ਰੀ [samagri] *Skt* सामग्री सम्-ਅਗ੍ਰ *n* completeness, perfection. 2 a cluster of reasons, modes of achieving of the objectives. "sac teri samagri."—*suhi m 5*. 3 goods, things.

ਸਾਮਜ [samaj] grown from the recitation of Sam Ved, an elephant. There is a story in the Purans that Brahma once recited Sam Ved and an elephant came into being.

ਸਾਮਣਾ [samṇa] *n* the front portion, a facade. 2 a comparison, encounter. 3 *v* to take care.

ਸਾਮਣੇ [samṇe] *adv* in front of, face to face. "jī gurū dekha samṇe."—*suhi a m 4*.

ਸਾਮਤ [samat] *A* سامت *n* adversity, misfortune.

ਸਾਮਤਾ [samta] See ਸਾਮਤਾ.

ਸਾਮਨਾ [samna], ਸਾਮਨੇ [samne] See ਸਾਮਣਾ and ਸਾਮਣੇ.

ਸਾਮਯਾਨਾ [samyana] *P* سايانا a canopy, baldachin.

ਸਾਮਰ [samar] *adj* dark complexioned; wheatish in complexion. 2 a warrior, fighter. "pujyo nārīd samrā."—*GV 10*.

ਸਾਮਰਤੱਖ [samertakkh] *Skt* समर्थ *adv* in front; visible; manifest.

ਸਾਮਰਥ [samarath], ਸਾਮਰਥਤਾ [samarathy] *Skt* सामर्थ्य *n* strength, force, power. 2 competence, capability.

ਸਾਮਲ [samal] See ਸਾਮਿਲ.

ਸਾਮਲਾ [samla] *adj* dark-complexioned, of wheatish complexion.

ਸਾਮਵੇਦ [samved] See ਵੇਦ.

ਸਾਮਾ [sama] *n* refuge, asylum. See ਸਾਮ. 2 short form for ਸਾਮਾਨ. "le le adhik yuddh ka sama."—*caritr 405*. 3 *pron* the very same, the same. See *E* same. 4 *adj* of equal weight.

ਸਾਮਾਜਿਕ [samajik] *adj* related to the society; social. 2 related to some class.

ਸਾਮਾਨ [saman] *P* सामان *n* material, goods.

2 equal, equivalent. "biapik ram sagal saman."—*gaur kabir thirti* 3 See ਸਾਮਾਨਤਾ.

ਸਾਮਾਨਤਾ [samanāṇi] See ਸਾਮਾਨਤਾ.

ਸਾਮਾਨਿ [samanī] with material. "sapat lok samanī puriale."—*mala namdev*. 2 See ਸਾਮਾਨਤਾ.

ਸਾਮਾਨਤਾ [samany] *Skt n* a sense of equivalence. See ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਠੇ. 2 symbols representing equivalence. e.g. in 'The face is shining like a moon' 'shining' is an equivalence symbol (quality). 3 abstractness within a specific class, e.g. humanity in a humanbeing, brahmanism in a brahman, trademanship in a person belonging to the trading class. 4 *adj* ordinary, common. 5 *n* a figure of expression showing similarity of meaning of objects, but not exactness like mixture, yet remaining distinctive.

Example:

set saj saj calī sāvre kī prītī kaj

cādnī mē radha mano cādnī si hvegai.

—*krīṣṇ*.

beṭha camkar di aṭari bhai sōt sīgh

baṇ varkhavē vzi jānē dāsmēḥ hē.<sup>1</sup>

ਸਾਮਾਨਤਾ [samanya] *Skt n* a harlot, who is common to all.

ਸਾਮਾਨਤਾ [samaraṇ] *v* to take care, look after, watch. 2 to remember, keep in mind. "nimakh nimakh samarc."—*sar m 5*.

ਸਾਮਿਖ [samikh] with meat, e.g.—ਸਾਮਿਖ ਸੁਆਦ.<sup>2</sup>

ਸਾਮਿਲ [samil] *A* ੴ *adj* included. 2 *Skt* ਸਾਮਿਲ pertaining to a desert tree called Jand; made of wood from this tree.

ਸਾਮੀ [sami] *pron* the very same, the same. See ਸਾਮਾ 3. 2 *adj* who has taken refugee; who has sought refuge. "sabh hve tēb samī."—*NP*

<sup>1</sup>The above quotations marked by generalisation are of this nature.

<sup>2</sup>The Hindu rite that permits the offering of meat to feast Brahmans for the salvation of a dead ancestor's soul. See *mānuṣmṛiti* ੮. 3. ੩ 268 to 271.

3 short form for ਅਸਾਮੀ.

ਸਾਮੀਤ [samit] *A* ੴ silent. 2 *A* ੴ class, category, alliterative.

ਸਾਮੀਪਤ [samipy] *Skt n* nearness, presence.

ਸਾਮੁਹੇ [samuhe] *adv* in front of, face to face.

ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰ [samudr] *adj* pertaining to the ocean. 2 *n* a voyager, sea-farer.

ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਕ [samudrak] *n* the study invented by sage Samudr, which helps us to know the auspicious or inauspicious effect of the signs marked on one's limbs. It is also pronounced as ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ. Palmistry. 2 Sea Salt.

ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਣੀ [samudraṇi] the earth that holds the ocean.—*sanama*.

ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ [samudrik] *adj* pertaining to the ocean; oceanic. 2 See ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰ 1.

ਸਾਮੈਤ [samēt] *Skt* ਸਾਮੈਤ *n* a ruler of territories adjoining the boundaries of one's country. See ਸਾਵੈਤ. 2 a chief of a district. 3 a divisional head. 4 a prince who pays tribute to a king. 5 a brave person. 6 See ਸਮੈਤ.

ਸਾਮਤ [samy] *Skt n* sameness, equality. "triguṇatmak kī samy avastha."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* ਸਾਮਤ peace of mind, mental stability.

ਸਾਮਤਾ [samyata] *n* equality, likeness.

ਸਾਮ੍ਰਾਜ [samraj], ਸਾਮ੍ਰਾਜਤ [samrajy] *Skt* ਸਾਮ੍ਰਾਜ *n* title of an emperor; the reign of the whole earth. 2 an empire, which includes many countries.

ਸਾਧ [say] See ਸਾਧਿ. 2 *Skt* evening, dusk, sunset. 3 an arrow, shaft.

ਸਾਧਸੂਤੀ [sayastgi] *P* ੴ ability, capability.

ਸਾਧਸੂ [sayasta] *P* ੴ able, capable.

ਸਾਧਰ [sayah] a shadow. See ਸਾਧਾ.

ਸਾਧਕ [sayak] *Skt n* an arrow, shaft. "sayak prahar."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* ਸਾਧਕ *adj* sleeping. *A* ੴ fond (of), an amateur.

ਸਾਧਣ [sayan] See. ਸਾਧਨਾਚਾਰਯ.

ਸਾਧਨਾਚਾਰਯ [sayanacaray] son of Sayen and disciple of Vishnu Sarvagya, who was a great



scholar of Sanskrit. He was born in the fourteenth century. He has written an exegesis (commentary) on Veds and many more other important works. He was a brother of Madhvacharya, a minister of Bukkaray, king of Vijaynagar. Sayen became a monk (sanyasi) in the last days of his life and became the chief priest of the Shringeri monastery and named it Vidyaranya. He is believed to have expired in 1387 AD.

ਸਾਯਤ [sayat] See ਸਾਇਤ. "yad khuda rakho har sayat."—NP. 'every moment, all the time.'

ਸਾਯਦ [sayad] P ساد part should be, ought to be. 2 perhaps. 3 probably.

ਸਾਯਬਾਨ [sayban] P سايبان n a canopy, baldachin.

ਸਾਯਰ [sayar] an ocean, sea. See ਸਾਇਰ 2 A سار total, all. 3 a stroller, wanderer. 4 a poet, versifier. See ਸਾਇਰ 4.

ਸਾਯਰੀ [sayri] P ساري n poetry.

ਸਾਯਲ [sayal] A سأل adj questioning. 2 flowing. 3 See ਕਰਸਾਯਲ.

ਸਾਯਾ [saya] P ساي n a shadow. 2 shelter, refuge, protection.

ਸਾਯਾ [sayā] P ساي adj able, capable. 2 proper, appropriate. 3 befitting, matching.

ਸਾਯੁਜ [sayujy] See ਸਾਯੁਜ.

ਸਾਯੁਧ [sayudh] adj equipped with arms; armed. "ab sayudh guru hovhi ap."—GPS.

ਸਾਯਕਾਲ [sayākal] n evening, sunset time.

ਸਾਰ [sar] n worth, value. "prem ki sar soi jāne."—maru a m 3. "jo jic ki sar nā jāne, tis siu kichu nā kahu jāne."—maru solhe m 4. 2 adv amount, evidence. "nāhi bādhān ghāṭān tilsar."—bavan. 3 n vigilance, preservation. "sada dāṭaku he sabbhā karda sar"—sri m 3. "je ko dūbe, phiri hove sar."—dhana m 1. 4 adj vigilant, cautious. 5 n news, information, welfare. "je hukam hove tā ghar di sar le avā."—JSBB. 6 sometimes used for the tree 'sal'. 7 Skt iron, steel. "asākh

sur muh bhakh sar."—japu "sar sō sar ki dhar bāji."—cāḍi 1. 8 water. 9 butter. 10 clouds. 11 force. 12 justice. "kāṛi upari hovāgi sar."—basāt m 1. 13 air. 14 the Creator; the transcendent One. 15 religious duty. 16 essence. 17 adj superb, excellent. "man mere sātigur sevā sar."—sri m 5. 18 a figurative expression of the comparative sort showing the meaning of good or bad things, so that one surpasses the other i.e. the second exceeds the first.

jāhi utotar hve adhikāi,

alākar so sar kōhai.—gārāb gāṇi

Example:

manas deh dūlabbh he jugāh jugāṭari ave vari,  
uttamjanam dūlabbh he ikvaki kōma vicari,  
deh arog dūlabbh he bhagāth mat pita hitkari,  
sadhūsāg dūlabbh he gurmukh sukhphāl  
bhagatī priari.—BG

"mīṣri te mādhu mādhur he mādhu te sudha mahan,

śri gurubāni sudha te niṣcay mīthī jan."

19 a matrik metre, also named as lālī pad. Its characteristics are four lines, each line having 28 matras with pauses at 16<sup>th</sup> and the subsequent 12<sup>th</sup> matra, the last two matras being guru.

Example:

thittī var na jogi jāne, rutti mahu na koi,  
ja karta sirṭhi kau saje, ape jāne soi,  
kivkari akha kiv salahī, kiu vāṛi kiv jāna,  
nanak akhāṇi sabbhko akhe, ik du ikk  
siāṇa.—japu<sup>1</sup>

(b) characteristics of varān vrītt 'sar' are four feet, each foot being Śl.

Example:

jap, tap, gyan, dhyan.

20 See ਸਰਦਾਰ. 21 P سار a camel, an ostrich. See ਸਰਬਤ. 22 master, lord.

<sup>1</sup>See, footnote of example of ਫਿਕਾਰ.

**ਸਾਰਸ** [sarās] *adj* related to an pond (tank). 2 *n* a water fowl (floricane) to be found on the banks of lakes, rivers; a bird having red eyes; *Ardia Sibirica*; a Siberian crane. 3 a lotus. “phul rāhe sar sarās sūdar.”—*kṛīṣṇ*. 4 the moon, which has nectar; the bearer of nectar. 5 one type of chappay metre. See **ਸਰਸੁਤ**.  
**ਸਰਸੁਤ** [sarsut] *Skt* **ਸਰਸੁਤ** *adj* 2 *n* a caste of the Brahmins. The story of this name goes as under:

When Parshuram exterminated the Kshatrias, their pregnant wives took shelter in the hermitages of sages on the bank of the river Sarasvati. Parshuram reached there while searching for them. The sages who gave shelter to these pregnant women of the Kshatri caste said that there was no Kshatri-woman in their hermitages and those women who resided there were all Brahmins. Parshuram then insisted that the sages must take unbaked bread-loaves made by them. The sages did so. The off-spring of these Kshatri-women were named as “Sarasvat”.

There is an ancient story. Once Dadhichi, a sage, was meditating. Indar sent a nymph ‘Alambusha’ to disrupt his meditation. On seeing such a charming fairy, the semen of the sage ejaculated into the river Sarasvati, from which Sarasvat was born. He became the chief of his clan. 2 a book on grammar, written by Anubhooti Swroop. “kāhū siddhika cādraka sarsutiya.”—*aje sūgh*.

**ਸਰਸੁਤੀ** [sarsuti] River Sarasvati. “im bed ucarat sarsuti.”—*akal*.

**ਸਰਸਵਤ** [sarsavat] See **ਸਰਸੁਤ**.

**ਸਰਸਵਤੀ** [sarasvati] See **ਸਰਸੁਤੀ**. 2 people living on the bank of river Sarasvati. “sarasvati hve cāl ikāthe.”—*cāritr* 52. 3 a poetic metre, variously named ruamāṇ, ruamāl, rualā, ruamāl and rual as mentioned in Dasam

Granth. Its characteristics are of four lines, each line structured as SLS, IIS, ISI, ISI, SII, S, I, with pauses after the 8<sup>th</sup> and the subsequent 9<sup>th</sup> characters.

Example:

des desan ki kriya, sikhvāt hē dijek,  
 ban ar kaman ki, bidhi det an anek...

—*ramay*.

**ਸਰਕ** [sarak] See **ਸਰਿਕਾ**.

**ਸਰ ਕੁਟਾਨ** [sar kuṭan] *n* extraction from the mountains, a river. 2 Ganga. 3 essence of the sustainer; power. “tuto sar kuṭan kärke suhayo.”—*cāritr* 1.

**ਸਰਕਾ** [sarkha] *adj* such. “te ghar mārhaṭ sarkhe.”—*s kabir*. 2 *Skt* truthful, veritable.

**ਸਰਗ** [sarag] knower of the essence. 2 Sarang rag. See **ਸਰੰਗ** 37.

**ਸਰੰਗ** [sarōg] See **ਸਰੰਗ** 37.

**ਸਰਗਪਾਨਾ** [saragpanā], **ਸਰਗਪਾਣੀ** [saragpanī], **ਸਰਗਪਾਨ** [saragpan] *Skt* **ਸਾਰङ्गपानि** *adj* in whose hand is the earth; the preserver of the world, who gives sustenance to everyone. “dhāvhi jā jāt harī saragpana.”—*var sri m* 4. 2 *Skt* **शार्ङ्गपानि** *n* Vishnu, the protector, who has in his hand a bow made of horns. “kul jān madhe milio saragpan re.”—*dhana trilocan*. ‘Sarangpani was born out of the lineage.’

**ਸਰਗੀਤ** [sargit], **ਸਰਗੀਤਾ** [sargita] See **ਸਪਤਸਲੋਕੀ ਗੀਤ**. “sargit lakh bhagvat.”—*BG*

**ਸਾਰਣ** [sarāṇ] *Skt* the act of spreading or extending. 2 a minister of Ravan. “cōtho ek sarāṇ sumōtr me praviṇ kāhyo.”—*hanu*. 3 butter. 4 See **ਸਾਰਣ**.

**ਸਾਰਣਾ** [sarṇa] *v* to complete, to make-do, to help. “kiccho bhi kharacu tumara sarāu.”—*suhi kabir*. “prabhu hamara sare suarath.”—*bher m* 5. 2 to prevail upon, administer. “ape ghaṭi ghaṭi sarṇa.”—*maru solhe m* 5. 3 to achieve, obtain. “sahajī sukh sarai.”—*sava m* 5. 4 to spread, extend. “ghaṭe ghaṭi sarṇa.”—*var guj*

2 *m* 5. 5 to describe, narrate. "sada guṇ sarai." –sava *m* 5. "aṭh pahīr guṇ sarde." –sri *m* 5. "āṭar ki gāṭi tūdh pahīr sarī." –anāḍdu 6 to put. "gian āṇ sarai." –anāḍdu 7 See ਸਾਰਧੁ.

ਸਾਰਧੁ [sarəṇu] *S* *v* to count. 2 to compare. 3 to examine. 4 to remember.

ਸਾਰਤ [sarət] *A* سارث *n* a hint, sign, signal. "dēt bujharat sarat." –gāu *m* 5.

ਸਾਰਥ [sarəṭh] *Skt* सार्थ *adj* wealthy, rich. 2 glossary, with meanings of words. "akhay bhagbhari subh tera. sarəṭh bhagbhari abhera." –GPS. 3 *n* an assembly of traders. 4 *adv* alongwith. 4 purposely.

ਸਾਰਥਕ [sarəṭhak] *Skt* सार्थक *adj* successful, useful. 2 meaningful.

ਸਾਰਥੀ [sarəṭhi], ਸਾਰਥੀ [sarṭhi] *n* a charioteer. "sarṭhi apan ko kəhikr." –krīṣaṇ

ਸਾਰਧ [sarəḍ] *Skt* *adj* related to winter; wintry. "sarəḍ cād sāpurān bādān." –GPS. 2 *n* a white lotus. 3 *Skt* Sharda, Sarasvatī. "narəḍ sarəḍ sevək tere." –maru solhe *m* 1. 4 Sharadvat, husband of Ahilya, also known as Gautam. "āṭri prāsər narəḍ sarəḍ vyaṣ te adī jīte muni bhae." –datta. 5 the stem of an Indian lute (Veena) – a string instrument possessed by Sarasvatī – the goddess of music. "mānu pavān dux tūba kari hē, jug jug sarəḍ sajl." –gāu kabir. 'Soul and mind are two gourds, the sensation produced by their union is the stem of veena.'

ਸਾਰਦਸਾਜ [sarəḍsaj] *n* veena, a musical instrument of Sarasvatī.

ਸਾਰਦਾ [sarəḍa] *adj* who provides knowledge. 2 *n* Sarasvatī. "sada sarəḍa sarəḍa sarəḍ cād māṇd." –GPS. 3 See ਸਰੀਏ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 34. 4 Kashmiri script.

ਸਾਰਦੂਲ [sarəḍul] *Skt* सार्दूल *n* a lion. "kīḍhō sīgh sō sarəḍulō ārūjhe." –VN. Here Singh means a tiger. "gāu kəu carə sarəḍul." –ram *m* 5. "The tyrant guards the poor." "pāchīn me hās

mrīgrājān me sarəḍul." –BGK. See ਸਿੰਘ. 2 Ravana's envoy. 3 *adj* superb, excellent. 4 principal, superior most. 5 See ਦੋਹਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 3. ਸਾਰਦੂਲ ਵਿਕੀਰਿਤ [sarəḍul vikīrit] a poetic metre comprising four lines, each line having, SSS, SS, SS, SS, SS, S, arrangement with pauses after the 12<sup>th</sup> and the subsequent 19<sup>th</sup> matras. It is also called saṭak.

Example:

hove na guṇīman gyan carā,  
bhavē nāhi citi ko,  
bhavē sakr sāmān rājprabhuta,  
kijē kəhā bitt ko?...

ਸਾਰਧ [sarəḍh] ਸ-ਅਧ half; with half. e.g. one and a half etc.

ਸਾਰਧਾਰ [sarəḍhar] *n* the sharp edge of a weapon. See ਸੂਮ ਮੁਕਤ.

ਸਾਰਨ [sarən] *n* refuge, shelter. "harī pərə tum sarān." –bīla *m* 5. 2 Saran, a minister of Ravan. See ਸਾਰਣ 2.

ਸਾਰਨਾ [sarəṇa] See ਸਾਰਣਾ. 2 express, present, request. "sukh dukh isū mān ki bīrīṭhā tumhī agt sarān." –ram ੨ *m* 5.

ਸਾਰਬ [sarəb] See ਸਾਰਬਭੋਮ and ਸਾਰਭ.

ਸਾਰਬਭੂਮ [sarəb bhum], ਸਾਰਬਭੋਮ [sarəb bhōm] *Skt* सार्वभौम *adj* who is the lord of the whole earth; who rules over a vast empire. "sarəb bhum sarən jīh pānā." –NP. "sarəb bhōm yathā nānāyāk." –GPS.

ਸਾਰਬਾਨ [sarəbān] *P* ساربان *n* a camel-owner; owner of an ostrich.

ਸਾਰਭੂਤ [sarəbhut] *adj* a gist, summary, abstract. conclusion. "sarəbhut sātī harī ko nām." –sukhmani 'the abstract of all holy scriptures, hymns and religions.'

ਸਾਰਮੋਰ [sarəmor] *adj* related to Sarmour. See ਸਰਮੋਰ. "nəgər pāvṭa bāhu bāsē sarəmor kē des." –carīṭr 71.

ਸਾਰਵ [sarəv] *Skt* सार्व *adj* related to all. 2 *Skt* सर्व having relation with Shiv, of Shiv.

**ਸਾਰਵਤੀ** [sarvati] a poetic metre with four lines, each line having three bhāgās, followed by a guru: Sll, Sll, Sll, 5 arrangement.

Example:

gyan vicar nahi jin ko,

kya updes karē tīn ko?...

**ਸਾਰਬਭੋਮ** [saravbham] See ਸਾਰਬਭੋਮ.

**ਸਾਰਵਾਨ** [sarvan] See ਸਾਰਵਾਨ. 2 a camel-keeper.

**ਸਾਰਾ** [sara] adj full, whole. 2 See ਸਾਰ. 3 brother-in-law, brother of one's wife. See ਸਾਰੇ.

**ਸਾਰਾਸਾਰ** [sarasar] ਸਾਰ and ਅਸਾਰ. "sarasar lokhate jabe."—NP.

**ਸਾਰਗੜ੍ਹੀ** [saragāhī] a border village in Kohat district situated about one and a half mile away from Fort Lockhart. There is a small fortress built there by the Indian government. In the battle fought here on 12<sup>th</sup> September 1897, twenty one Sikhs of 36 Sikh Battalion, encircled by thousands of Afridis, did not show cowardice, but fought bravely as becomes the duly baptised Sikhs. According to the version of Afridis, these Sikhs laid down their lives after killing about two hundred enemies and injuring hundreds of them. To commemorate their sacrifice, the government has built up memorials at fort Lockhart, Amritsar and Ferozepur.

**ਸਾਰਨ** [saran] adj under shelter. "dasdasro sātah ki saran."—sar m 5. 2 See ਸਰਨਰ. 3 n essence of food, extract of food.

**ਸਾਰਾਬ** [sarab] adj of wine, alcoholic. "rāge rāg sarab."—ramav. 'fully intoxicated.'

**ਸਾਰਿ** [sari] having spent. See ਸਾਰਣਾ. "sabhāpan ausar cale sari."—basāt kabir. 'Everyone departs after biding his time.' 2 Skt ਸਾਰਿ a chequered design for chess. chess board, on which chess is placed by placing pawns. "ape sari ap hi pasa."—savaye m 4 ke. 3 a pawn, a dice. 4 a tune of a musical note; a combination of a string and metal, fixed on the instrument to adjust the tune. It is also called sūdri.

**ਸਾਰਿਆ** [saria] See ਸਾਰਣਾ. 2 n maintenance, watchfulness, vigilance. "ja jēt sabbh vasi teri, sagal teri saria."—dhana chāt m 5.

**ਸਾਰਿਕ** [sarik], **ਸਾਰਿਕਾ** [sarika] Skt ਸਾਰਿਕਾ' n a myna. "cōc pasar rāhe sissu sarik jese."—cādi 1. "ih vatas sarika mukh pasar."—GPS. 2 a female go-between, intercessor.

**ਸਾਰਿੰਗ** [sarig] a species of pied cuckoo; a rain-bird. See ਸਾਰੰਗ 1. "kripa jalu dehi nanak sarig kau."—sohila. 'Give the rainbird life providing water, says Nanak.'

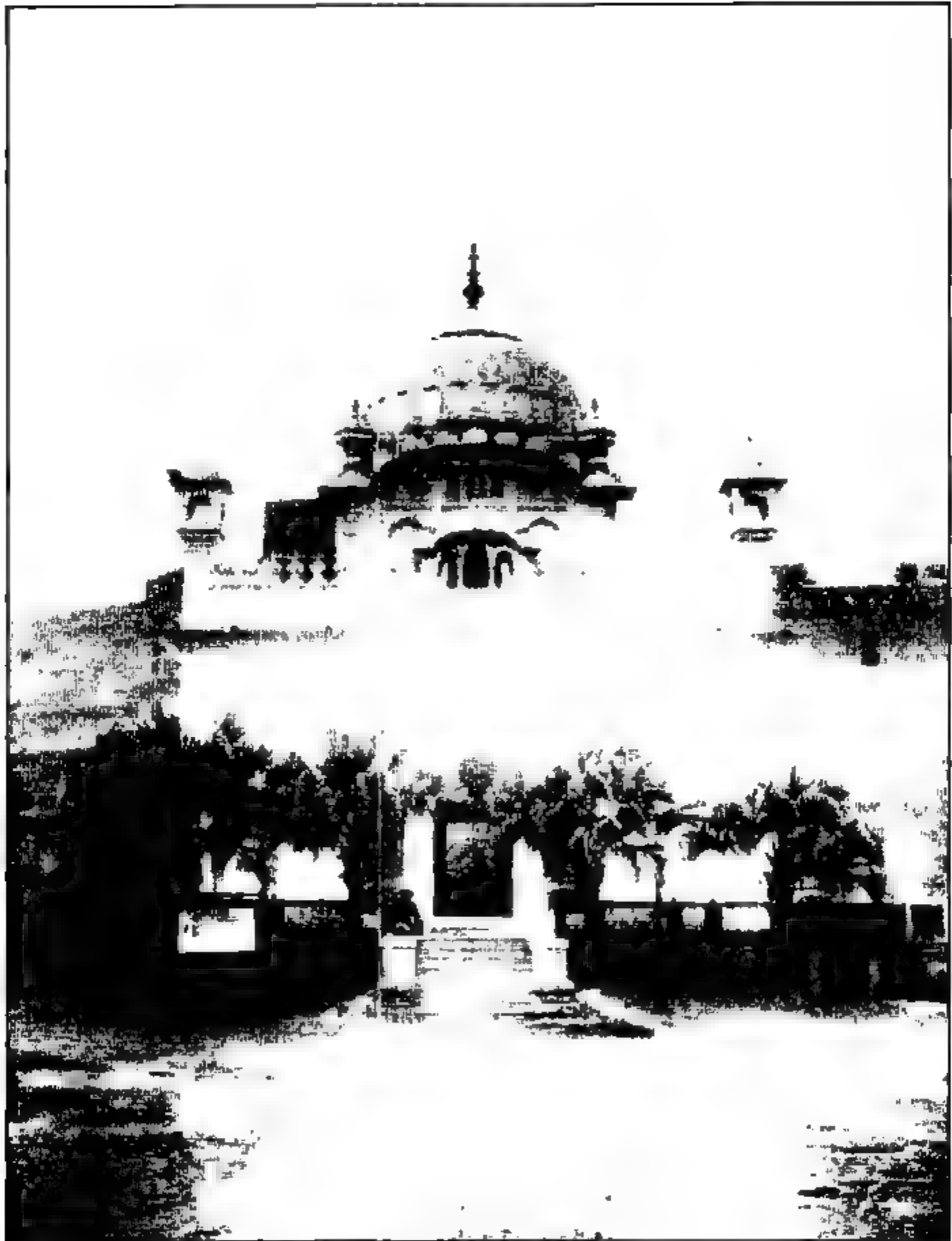
**ਸਾਰਿੰਗਦਰ** [sarigdar], **ਸਾਰਿੰਗਪਾਣੀ** [sarigpani], **ਸਾਰਿੰਗਪਟੀ** [sarigpani], **ਸਾਰਿੰਗਪਾਨੀ** [sarigpani] See ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣੀ. "sarigdar bhagvan bihula."—maru solhe m 5. "czru hoa dekhe sarigpani."—majh m 5. "natvat khele sarigpani."—gau kabir. "bhajlehi re man, sarigpani."—bher kabir. 2 See ਸਾਰੰਗ 8, 9 and 10.

**ਸਾਰਿੰਗਰਿ** [sarigari] n enemy of a bow, a sword. The sword can cut the bow. "seph sarohi satruari sarigari jīh nam."—sanama.

**ਸਾਰੀ** [sari] adj complete, whole. 2 abstract, gist. "nanak rhu mati sari jiu."—majh m 5. 3 stated. "guru pure eh gal sari."—sor m 5. 4 n information, news, inquiry. "apni itni kachu na sari."—sar m 5. 5 See ਸਾਰਿ. "karam dharam tum caupar sa-jhu satī kar-hu tum sari."—basāt m 5. "ape pasa ape sari."—maru solhe m 1. 6 game, play. "sari sirjanhar ki."—s kabir. 7 a sari — a lady's garment. "dare sari nūl ki."—caritr 136. "set dhare sari brikhbhanu ki kumari."—krisan. 8 sister-in-law, wife's sister. "nahi saural sas sasura saro sari."—BGK. "ramo lagat hutiguru sari."—GPS. "sariā sariā ai pikhyo."—GPS. 'All sisters-in-law came to see.' 9 a myna.

**ਸਾਰੀਰੀ** [sarithi] See ਸਾਰੀਰੀ. 2 the job or career of a charioteer. 3 success, achievement.

**ਸਾਰੀਰ** [sarir] Skt adj corporeal. 2 n animate, ਸਰੀਰਾ (ਸਰੀਰਿਕਾ) is also correct.



**SARAGARHI MEMORIAL — SRI AMRITSAR**



living being. 3 "Vedantsutar" written by Vyas. **ਸਰੀਰਿਕ** [saririk] *Skt* *adj* sufferings caused to the body, corporeal, physical. 2 *n* a commentary written by Shankracharay on Vyas's Vedantsutars.

**ਸਰੂ** [sarū] See **ਸਰ**.

**ਸਰੂਪਤ** [sarupy] *n* the sense of being similar, a stage in worship when the devotee acquires the appearance of the worshipped one.

**ਸਾਰੇ** [sare] plural of **ਸਰਾ**. 2 See **ਸਾਰਣਾ**, **ਸਰਨਾ** and **ਚਰਿ**.

**ਸਾਰੇ** [saro] See **ਸਰਾ**. 2 brother-in-law, wife's brother. "sasura ਤ ਸਰੋ ਸਰੀ."—*BGK*.

**ਸਾਰੰਗ** [sarāṅg] *Skt* **ਸਾਰੰਗ** *n* that which is piebald, a rain-bird. 2 an antelope whose upper portion is black while lower one is white. 3 a piebald horse. 4 an elephant. "sarāṅg jiu pāg dhare thimi thimi."—*vād m 1*. 5 a moth. 6 a peacock. 7 *adj* speckled. 8 *Skt* **ਸਾਰੰਗ**, made from an antler. 9 *n* a bow made from the parts of an antler.<sup>1</sup> 10 the bow of Lord Vishnu, in particular. 11 fresh ginger. 12. *Skt* **ਸਾਰੰਗ**,<sup>2</sup> a canopy. 13 a kind of an archaic musical (wind) instrument. 14 a swan. 15 a robe. 16 Kamdev. 17 hair. 18 gold. 19 an ornament; a piece of jewellery. 20 a lotus. 21 a conch-shell. 22 sandalwood. 23 camphor. 24 a flower. 25 a cuckoo. 26 a cloud. 27 a tiger. 28 night. 29 the earth. 30 light. 31 a lamp. "sarāṅg mahi pātāg parā nā dāre."—*gurusobha*. 32 the sky. 33 the moon. 34 the sun. 35 a frog. 36 a mountain. 37 a rag<sup>3</sup> which has five notes in the ascending scale and six in the descending order. Kafi Thaāt and the Nishad notes are pure and soft while all others are impure. The period for singing sarāṅg is noon-time. Vadi in sarāṅg is Rishabh and Sanvadi is the fifth. Dhaivat is barred in the ascending scale, while it is applied in weakened form in the descending scale.

<sup>1</sup>sarāṅg in archery is that bow, which is six and a half hands long and has three bends. It is meant for use by horse-riders and elephant-riders. See **ਸਰੂ**.

<sup>2</sup>Its root is the same as of a previous entry i.e. **ਸਰ** and **ਸਰੂ** both mean 'spotted.'

<sup>3</sup>ṛav-sarāv means that there are five notes in the ascending and six in descending order.

ascending— sa, re, ma, pa, na, sa.  
descending— sa, dha, ni, pa, ma, re, sa.

There are many types of this rag. The above mentioned note is pure sarāṅg. This rag occupies the twenty-sixth place in Guru Granth Sahib 38 a bee, honey-bee. 39 a snake. 40 an ocean. 41 Shiv. 42 a hand. 43 an implement for ploughing the fields; a plough. 44 collyrium. 45 a pigeon. 46 the Creator. 47 a teat. 48 a crow. 49 Krishan. 50 a sextain (six line stanza) — which has 45 long and 58 short matras i.e. a total of 103 matras. 51 water. 52 a day. 53 a star. 54 lightning. 55 a pied wagtail. 56 a pearl. 57 a woman/wife. 58 *adj* imbued with spiritual love. 59 beautiful. 60 joy-giving.

See in how many shades this word has been used by Bhai Santokh Singh in the following *saveya*:

- (a) sarāṅg pe kabī sarāṅg pe cārhi  
sarāṅg sotrūn ko balī sarāṅg,
- (b) sarāṅg jyō jag me kul sarāṅg  
sarāṅg gyan prakashan sarāṅg,
- (c) sarāṅg dasan ko priy sarāṅg  
sarāṅg doṣan ko sam sarāṅg,
- (d) sarāṅgpanī bhāyo nār sarāṅg  
sarāṅg śrī harigobīd sarāṅg.

Their meanings are:

(a) (He) rides sometimes on a sarāṅg (horse) and sometimes on a sarāṅg (elephant). The enemies of a sarāṅg (deer) are mighty sarāṅg (lion).

(b) The lineage in the world is sarāṅg



(bright) like a sarəṅg (the sun), the sarəṅg (fire) being used to light up the erudite sarəṅg (lamp-enlightenment).

(c) sarəṅg (clouds) are dear to sarəṅg (rain-birds), the humble ones; sarəṅg (snakes) are like killers to the guilty sarəṅg (frogs).

(d) sarəṅgpani (Vishnu) is (Nar) sarəṅg (Nar-Singh means the superior most of whole mankind); and the splendour of sarəṅg (passion) and sarəṅg (moon) is Guru Hargobind.

ਸਾਰੰਗਗੁਰੂ [sarəṅgagurū], ਸਾਰੰਗਗੁਰੂ [sarəṅgagurū] *n* that which is coupled in front of a sarəṅg (bow), an arrow-sānām.

ਸਾਰੰਗਧਰ [sarəṅgdhar] See ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ. (one) who controls the whole earth, the Creator. 2 Vishnu, the possessor of sarəṅg bow.

ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ [sarəṅgpani], ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣੀ [sarəṅgpani] See ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ. "sadh sṅgi mile sarəṅgpani." -*majh m* 5.

ਸਾਰੰਗਰੀ [sarəṅgari] *n* sword, the enemy of the bow.-sānām. See ਸਾਰੰਗਰੀ.

ਸਾਰੰਗਿਕ [sarəṅgik] a poetic metre, with four lines, each line organised as III, ISI, IIS.

Example:

gurujan seva kariye,  
hit kar sikhya dharie. ...

2 a bird catcher, who makes his living by catching or killing birds.

ਸਾਰੰਗੀ [sarəṅgi] *n* a musical instrument, which is played with a ramrod shaped like a bow. 2 a poetic metre, having four lines, each line having five māgāns, with the first pause after eight characters and the second after the next seven characters: SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS.

Example:

sevē jāko devi deva, puṛē sadhu sṅgi he,  
vyapyo sare eko svamī, bhase nharha rāgi he. ...  
3 a female deer; a hind. 4 *Skt* शारङ्गिन् Vishnu, who carries a sarəṅg (bow). 5 *adj* an archer, a

bow-keeper.


ਸਾਰੰ [sarv], ਸਾਰੰਭੋਮ [sarvabhōm] See ਸਾਰੰਭੋਮ and ਸਾਰੰਭੋਮ.

ਸਾਲ [sal] *adj* superb, superior most. "ko salu jvahe sali." -*var ram* 3. 'Which is superior of the two- camel-thorn (wild herb) or paddy?' 2 *Skt* शाल *n* a pine tree. (ਸਾਲ is also correct.) Its wood is very hard and straight. It is specially useful for making roofs. Its Latin name is Vatica Robusta. "hare hare sal khare." -*GPS*. 3 a species of fish; (ophiocephalus wrahl). 4 *suffix* denoting place, house, abode, temple. "prahlad paṭhae pānsal." -*bāsīt kabir*. "uce mādar sal rasoi." -*suhi ravidas*. ਚਮੇਟੀਸਾਲ, ਪੱਥਰਸਾਲ. 5 a hole bored in timber, perforation. See ਸਲ *vr* "dindyal verisal." -*akal*. See ਚੈਰੀਸਾਲ. 6 a sage named Shalihotar who by the order of Indar cut the wings of horses. It is said that, in the ancient times, the horses had wings which helped them fly in the sky just like birds. "sal munisar kate hute brjraj mano tih pākh banavat." -*krisan*. 'By striking them with the winged arrows, Krishan made the bodies of horses as if they again had the wings.' 7 short form for ਸਾਲਨਾ; a fairy, nymph. "upar giddh sal mādrahl tare surma juddh macahl." -*caritr* 52. 8 *P* سال a year. sāmāt (Bikramī year), sāvatsar. See ਵਰਸ. 9 *P* شال a shawl, coverlet of Pashmina (a fine variety of wool prepared from Ladhaki and Tibetan goats). "sir par sṅguru sal sṅjai." -*GPS*. 10 a beggar's blanket, rag.

ਸਾਲਸ [salas] See ਸਾਲਿਸ. 2 *Skt* सालस (ਸ-ਅਲਸ), *adj* weak. 3 lethargic, sluggish. "das karmen ke salsi kaya man aru bac." -*GPS*. See ਦਸਕੁਟ ਬੁਧਮਣ ਦੇ.

ਸਾਲਸਰਾਇ [salsarai], ਸਾਲਸਰਾਯ [salsaray] a jeweller of Bisambharpur (Bishanpur)<sup>1</sup> who was a follower of Guru Nanak Dev.

<sup>1</sup>It is the old headquarter of district Bankra in Bengal.

ਸਾਲਕ [salak], ਸਲਕੁ [salaku] *A*  *adj* (one) who follows the path shown by God. "pir pekamar salak sadak."—*sri a m I.* "salaku mitu na rahio koi."—*sava m I.* See ਸੁਧੀ.

ਸਾਲਗਰਾਮ [salagram] See ਸਾਲਗ੍ਰਾਮ.

ਸਾਲਗਿਰਾਹ [salgīrah] *ਵਰਗ੍ਰਾਹਿ*. a knot given to a rope after every year. In ancient times, when there was no tradition of writing, a rope, was kept in the name of each person and a knot was tied on his birth-day. The age of the person concerned was known from the number of knots in his rope; an anniversary; a birthday.

ਸਾਲਗਿਰਾਮੁ [salgīramu], ਸਲਗ੍ਰਾਮ [salgram] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਲਗ੍ਰਾਮ. *n* a village on the bank of the river Gandki. Its name is derived from the pine trees in the village. 2 a round stone, taken out of Gandki river flowing near the town Shalgram. The stone has the sign of a circle marked on it. The Hindus consider it to be the idol of Vishnu. "salgīramu hamare seva."—*asa m 3.* 'Shalgram, the idol of Vishnu, is worshipped in our religion. "salgram bip puj manavhu."—*basāt m I.* See ਤੁਲਸੀ.

ਸਾਲਣ [salan], ਸਲਣਾ [salna] *adj* *m* – ਲਵਣ. saltish, 'salty, saline. 2 *n* salted cooked vegetable. "bahu ras salne savardi."—*sava m 3.* See ਸਲਣ.

ਸਾਲਣਾ [salatta] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਲਾਣਪੁਤ੍ਰ. son of one's brother-in-law (son of wife's brother), children of the brother-in-law. "sahura sas sali salatta."—*BGK.*

ਸਾਲਣ [salan] See ਸਲਣ. 2 salted meat; meat obtained by slaughtering a bird or animal with a single stroke of a sharp weapon. "salan ras jīm banio roran khat banaī."—*VN 3 v* to pierce into, penetrate. "durjan dal salan."—*NP.*

ਸਲਪਤ੍ਰ [salpatr], ਸਲਪਤ੍ਰਾ [salpatra] a leaf of a pine tree. Guru Gobind Singh used to apply pine-tree leaf on the wounds of the injured Sikhs to provide early relief to them.

"hux ghayal anādpur avē....

"salpatr satiguru tis det,  
ik dve dīn me bāne suet."—*GPS.*

According to Ayurvedic system of medicine, 'sal' is shown curing the wounds. "उर्ध्वे ब्रणहरणैव स्लेष्म रक्त प्रकोप हत."—*salgram nighṣṭu bhuṣaṇ.* 2 In Sanskrit books, ਸਲਪਟ੍ਰੀ is also called by this name, that is ਸ਼ਾਲਪਤ੍ਰਾ. It is also known as sarivan and vidarigādh. Its Latin name is Desmodium Gangeticum. This is also a herb used for curing wounds.

ਸਲਬਾਹਨ [salbahən] See ਸਲਿਬਾਹਨ. "syalkoṭ ke des me salbahna rav."—*caritr 97.*

ਸਲਮਲੀ [salmali] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਲਮਲੀ *n* a silk-cotton tree. Its Latin name is Bombax Heptaphyllum. "salmali ko birach huto ik."—*GPS.* 2 According to Bhagwat, it is an island which has a huge silk-cotton tree. "salmali so dip suhava."—*NP.* See ਦੀਪ.

ਸਲ ਮੁਨਿਸੁਰ [sal munisvar] See ਸਲ 6.

ਸਲ ਰਸੋਈ [sal rasoi] *n* a kitchen. See ਸਲ 4. 2 a dish of rice.

ਸਲਾ [sala] *Skt* ਸ਼ਵਾਸ brother of one's wife, brother-in-law. The term ਸ਼ਵਾਸ is also appropriate for it. In Sanskrit language, ਸ਼ਵਾਸ is also in use for this word. 2 *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਲਾ, a house, home.

ਸਲਾਹ [salah] *n* praise, admiration, compliment, commendation. "bhi tu he salahna piare, bhi teri salah."—*sor a m I.* 2 See ਸਲਾਹ.

ਸਲਾਹਣਾ [salahna] See ਸਲਾਹਣਾ. praise. See ਸਲਾਹ. "binu sace hor salahna jas-hi janamu sabh khoi."—*vad a m 3.*

ਸਲਾਹਣਿ [salahani] (they) praise, commend. "hīdu salahi salahani."—*var asa.* 'The Hindus praise the praiseworthy.'

ਸਲਾਹਿ [salahi] by praising. "salahi sace māni satiguru."—*dhana chāt m I* 2 by praising or admiring. "eko japi eko salahi."—*sukhmani* 3 (they) praise. "salahi salahi."—*japu* 'The

admirers admire.'

ਸਲਾਹਿਹੁ [salahih-hehu], ਸਲਾਹਿਹੁ [salahihuh]  
imperative form of praise, admire. "bhi  
salahih-hehu saca sot."—*sor m 1*. "salahihuh  
bhagat-hu kar jor."—*var sri m 4*.

ਸਲਾਹੀ [salahi] *adj* praiseworthy. 2 *n* the  
Creator. "salahi sacu salah sacu."—*var gau 1*  
*m 4*, 3 a minister, advisor. 4 an admirer.  
5 See ਸਲਾਹੀ.

ਸਲਾਹੀ [salahi] *I* admire. "guru salahī apna."  
—*suhi m 3*.

ਸਲਾਮਤ ਬਾਗ [salamar bag] a garden with three  
terraces spread over eighty acres of land three  
miles north-east of Lahore, which was set up  
by emperor Shahjahan through his official Ali  
Mardan Khan in 1634. According to "Bad-  
shahnama" written by Mullah Abdul Hamid,  
the cost of this garden is estimated as rupees  
six lacs. Bernier writes that the expenses on  
this garden were about ten lac pounds. A  
channel from river Ravi was especially drawn  
from Madhopur Headworks to supply water to  
this garden under the guidance of Engineer  
Ali Mardan Khan at a cost of two lacs rupees.  
In earlier books, the name of this garden is  
also found to be "Farah Bakhsh". Shalamar  
is termed as a "house of bliss" by many  
writers. The word Shalamar is a combination  
of शाला (Sanskrit) which means 'home' and شاد  
(Turkish) which means 'bliss'. According to  
Mohammad Latif, Maharaja Ranjit Singh  
named this garden as **ਸ਼ਾਹਲਾਮਤ**, which means  
'garden of the beloved', as **ਸ਼ਾਹਲਾ** means 'the  
beloved'. If we call this garden as "ਮਰ ਸਲਾ",  
it will not be out of context because "mar  
sala" has the meaning of 'house of Cupid'  
i.e. 'house of the god of love'.

There is a big pond in the middle of the  
garden, with beautiful open houses on three  
sides of the pond, where people sit. In the

middle of the pond is a dais. The water  
flowing over the cascade of marble-stones  
looks very attractive. Inspired by the flow of  
water, Zebunnisa, daughter of Aurangzeb,  
composed the following poem

ایسے آئینہ گر آئینہ کیسے؟ جس پر جہیں گندہ اندو کیسی  
آجہدوں دیکھوں مالتا شب سر پہ رنگ عذوق سے کرتی  
which means:

O! falling spring water! for whom are you  
waiting?

In whose grief, you express displeasure by  
scowling?

What distress you had, for you had been  
crying by striking head against stones, as we  
had been doing?

The fountains of Shalamar are also very  
fascinating. The special get-together parties  
are organised by the rich and the famous as  
also other civil servants at this place now.

On the first terrace of the garden, there is  
a house built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh which  
has an underground vault. In its basement,  
stayed William Moorcroft in 1820 while  
going to Turkistan.

ਸਲਾਹ [salar] See ਸਲਾਹ

ਸਲਿ [sali] *Skr* सलि *n* paddy. 2 rice.

ਸਲਿਸ [salis] *ا* سلس *adj* third. 2 *n* an impartial  
arbitrator. "salis sihida siddhtai ko sidh-  
ida."—*gyan*.

ਸਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰ [salihotr] *Skr* *n* a horse. In a yag, the  
horses were fed paddy, hence the name  
ਸਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰ. 2 a sage, who has written a book on  
the characteristics, treatment etc. of horses.  
He chopped off the wings of horses on the  
persuasion of Indar. See ਸਲ 6. 3 a book  
written by Shalihotar, explaining the  
treatment of horses and other animals;  
salihotrvidya; veterinary science.

ਸਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ [salihotri] *adj* (one) who knows  
veterinary science; a veterinarian. 2 *n* a

veterinary doctor.

**ਸਾਲਿਕ** [salik] See ਸਾਲਕ and ਸੁਦੀ. "salik sadik choḍi dunia thar pae."—asa m l.

**ਸਾਲਿਕਾ** [salikā] plural of ਸਾਲਿਕ. See ਸਾਲਿਕ. 2 to saliks.

**ਸਾਲਿਗਰਾਮ** [saligram] See ਸਾਲਗ੍ਰਾਮ.

**ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ** [salivahan] *Skt* ਸ਼ਲਿਵਾਹਨ a majestic ruler from South India, who was the enemy of Vikramaditya. He introduced his own calendar year (ਸਕਾਬਦ-sakabad) in the year 78 AD. His capital was Pratishthan in the district of Aurangabad on the bank of river Godavri, which is now popularly known as Paithan. In ancient literature, it is also referred to as Brahmpuri. Shalivahan founded Shalivahankot (Sialkot) after conquering Punjab. He had sixteen sons including Baland, Rasalu, Puran, Sundar, Lekh etc. He died in the battle of Karur. He is named as Shatvahan in many books. See ਸਲਵਾਹਨ.

**ਸਾਲਿਮ** [salim] 1 *فعل* *adj* complete, whole, unbroken.

**ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ** [salivahan], **ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨਕੋਟ** [salivahankot] See ਸਲਿਵਾਹਨ.

**ਸਾਲੀ** [sali] *adj* penetrator, one who pierces a hole etc. "ari ur sali."—ramav. 2 *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਲੀ *n* wife's sister, sister-in-law. 3 paddy, rice. See ਸਲ 1 and ਸਲਿ.

**ਸਾਲੂ** [salu] See ਸਲ. 2 See ਸਲੂ.

**ਸਾਲੂ** [salu] *Skt* शालू *n* a red coloured garment. 2 a striped garment worn by women. 3 *Dg* a sarhi, cover.

**ਸਲੋਂ ਭਾਈ** [salo bhai] a devoted follower of Guru Ram Das, who worked hard during the construction of Sri Amritsar by the fifth Guru Arjan Dev. He was the chief police officer of Amritsar. His dharamsala (place of worship) built in Ramdaspur is very famous. Bhai Salo died in Sammat 1685. He was cremated personally by Guru Hargobind. The memorial

of this holy man is near the Dharamsala.

**ਸਲੋਕ** [saloky] *n* a concept acceptable to the worshippers, meaning that understanding of attainment is identical with the worshipped deity.

**ਸਲੋਣਾ** [salona] See ਸਲਣਾ. saltish, saline. "sabhi ras mithe mōnie sunie salone."—sri m l.

**ਸਲੋਤਰੀ** [salotari] See ਸਲਿਓਤਰ and ਸਲਿਓਤਰੀ.

**ਸਲੋਕਾਰ** [salākar] with ornaments. 2 with a figurative expression, with literary embellishment.

**ਸਲ੍ਹ** [salv] the ruler of Sobh, whom Amba, the daughter of king of Kashi, wished to marry. When Bhisham brought Amba after conquering her in the battle, she told Bhisham about her desire. Bhisham sent Amba to Shalv, but the later did not accept her. See ਸਿਖੰਡੀ.

Shalv was a friend of Shishupal. When Krishan killed Shishupal, Shalv set out to attack Krishan and was ultimately killed by him in the battle.

**ਸਵ** [sav] *Skt* सव *n* a child. "ranin rav savanin sav."—paras. 2 *adj* ਸਵ related to a corpse; pertaining to the dead body; of the dead. 3 *n* a crematorium, cremation ground.

**ਸਾਵਕ** [savak], **ਸਾਵਕਾ** [savka] *Skt* सवक a child. "bapusavka karē larai."—asa kabir. 'The father quarrels with his children.' See ਸਾਸੁ ਵੀ ਦੁਖੀ.

**ਸਾਵਗ** [savag], **ਸਾਵਗੀ** [savgi] a raisin of green colour; dried grapes. "bahu savag gari badamā."—GPS. "dadhī mōhi adhik savgi pai."—GPS.

**ਸਾਵਜ** [savaj] *Pkt* *n* a wild elephant. *Skt* सामज See ਸਾਮਜ. "je bhav savaj karhi atōka. nam kehri tak-hi su āka."—NP. 2 a cloud saturated with water. "su chabi savaj tartakriti."—paras.

**ਸਾਵਜੀ** [savaji] *n* an elephant-army; the army of elephants.—sānama.

**ਸਾਵਜਾ** [savja] *Skt* *adj* (one) who gives birth to children. See ਸਾਵ.

ਸਾਵਣ [savan] *Skt* श्रावण *n* the month which has the full moon night of Savan; the fifth month of Sammat; Saun.

ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ [savan mall] Baba Saun (or savan) Mal was a nephew of Guru Amar Das. He was sent to Haripur to bring forest timber for the construction in Goindwal of the gurdwara (holy shrine) and residential accommodation for the congregation. He preached the Guru's teachings there and persuaded the ruler of Haripur to become the Guru's devotee. The Raja of Haripur, alongwith his family became a devotee of the Guru. The Guru appointed him a preacher and assigned him the authority to preach Sikhism.

bhrata ko ik aut hulo savan mal namu,  
nikaṭ hakaryo tahī ko bole sukh dhamu,  
raṭ haripur ko jehā tahī gāman karije,  
diragh daru samuh jo nī puri anije.

—GPS.

2 See ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ 2.

ਸਾਵਣੀ [savanī], ਸਾਵਣੀ [savnī] *n* autumn harvest; kharif crop sown in summer and harvested in autumn or early winter. "savnī sacunau."—*var mala m 1*. 2 full moon night of the month of Saun. 3 during the month of Saun. "nanak savanī je vase."—*var mala m 1*. 'if it rains in Saun.'

ਸਾਵਣੁ [savanu] See ਸਾਵਣ. "savanu aza he sakhi."—*var mala m 2*. 2 autumn harvest; a crop sown in summer and harvested in autumn or early winter; kharif. "savanu rati aharu dihu."—*var ram 1 m 1*. See ਅਰਾਤੁ.

ਸਾਵਤ [savat], ਸਾਵਤ [sāvat] *Dg* a warrior. See ਸਾਮੰਤ.

ਸਾਵਤਸਰਿਕ [sāvatsarik] *Skt* सावत्सरिक *adj* annual, related to the year. 2 *n* an astrologer; he who foretells the reward in life

ਸਾਵਧਾਨ [savdhan] *Skt* adj one having concentration of mind; alert. "apne prabhu

su hohu savdhan."—*gau m 5*. 2 active, conscious. "savdhan ekagar cit."—*sukhmani*.

ਸਾਵਲ [savan] See ਸਾਵਣ. 2 See ਸਾਵੇਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 18.

ਸਾਵਲ ਮੱਲ [savan mall] See ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ. 2 Divan Savan Mall, father of Mool Raj, appointed the subedar of Multan by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1821, was a very just ruler. Once he heavily penalized his own son for committing some crime. He was killed by some criminal in 1844.

ਸਾਵਯਵ [savyav] with components.

ਸਾਵਰ [savar] *Skt* a treatise on magic told by Shiv. 2 sin; crime.

ਸਾਵਰਤ [savrat] *Skt* सवितृ *n* a slaughter-house; a place of carnage. "kī savrat purā."—*parā*. 2 *adj* having reverberations.

ਸਾਵਰਤ [sāvat] *Skt* सावर्त *n* the lord of clouds; the deity who has a series of clouds under his control.

ਸਾਵਰਾ [savra], ਸਾਵਲ [saval] *Skt* सज्जमल *adj* dark-complexioned. "saval sōdar rup banavhī."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 charming.

ਸਾਵਲਸਾਹ [savalṣah] the idol of a money lender assumed by Vishnu to liquidate the debt of his devotee Narsi, according to a belief of the Vaishnavites. See ਨਰਸੀ and ਭਗਤਮਲ.

ਸਾਵਲਸਾਹੀ [savalṣahī], ਸਾਵਲ ਸਿੰਘ [saval sīgh], ਸਾਵਲਪੰਥੀ [savalpāthī] people following the teachings of the gursikh devotee Savel Singh. Most of them reside in Dera Ismail Khan, Muzaffargarh and Multan. The people belonging to this sect are both of shorn and unshorn hair.

ਸਾਵਲਾ [savla], ਸਾਵਲਾ [sāvla], ਸਾਵਲੀਓ [savlio], ਸਾਵਲੀਆ [savlia] dark. See ਸਾਵਲ. "jānu dāse bhujāgām savle."—*cāḍī 3*. "tu dhānu keso savlio."—*mali namdev*.

ਸਾਵਾ [sava] *adj* green. 2 *Skt* सज्ज a blend of black and yellow; yellowish black; blackish yellow.

ਸਾਵਾ [sāvā] the same. 2 equal, comparable.



3 See ਸਾਧ.

ਸਾਵਾਣੀ [savanī], ਸਾਵਾਣੀ [savanī] wife; a woman brought home by marrying her. "tū savanī hē ki surta?."—BGK. See ਸੁਰੀਤਾ.

ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰ [savitr] Skt the sun. 2 Shiv. 3 adj pertaining to the Sun dynasty.

ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰਕਾ [savitraka], ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ [savitrī] Skt ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ *n* Gayatri, the holy mantr of the Hindus. 2 daughter of Brahma. 3 wife of Brahma, according to some Purans. "ki savitraka che."—datt 4 daughter of king Ashvpati of Madar country and wife of Satyavan. A sage told her that Satyavan would die within a year, yet she got married to him. When her husband died within one year of their marriage, she propitiated Dharamraj, the god of death, with her fidelity to her husband and got Satyavan back from the other world. 5 river Sarasvati. 6 river Yamuna. 7 a woman whose husband is alive.

ਸਾਵੀ [savi] adj green, greenish. See ਸਾਵਾ. 2 of the correct amount or weight. "ghīna savi toli."—sava *m* 5. 'by equal weight.' 3 flowing; that which flows; a flowing river. "ravi savi adi kahu ayudh es bakhan."—sanama. By prefixing 'ayudh es' to 'ravi' or 'saravi,' we have the word for 'gallows'; the lord of the river Ravi is Varun and his weapon is pas (gallows).

ਸਾਵੀ ਏਸ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [savi es astrā]—sanama. ਭਾਸੀ, the weapon of Varun, Lord of the river.

ਸਾਵੰਤ [savānt] See ਸਾਮੰਤ. "tapt tej savānt jvalā samānt."—janmejey

ਸਾਝਾ [sāṛa] *n* a burning sensation, an inflammation. 2 jealousy, envy. 3 a material added to water for decomposition as grape's essence is added to prepare vinegar. 4 adj short form for ਅਸਾਝਾ in pahārī Punjabi. 5 See ਸਤਵੰਤਸਾਝਾ.

ਸਾੜੀ [sārī] See ਸਾੜਨਾ. 2 See ਸਾੜੀ. 3 short form for ਅਸਾੜੀ (ਅਸਾਝੀ).

ਸਾੜਸਤੀ [sāṛhsatī] See ਸਾੜਸਤੀ.

ਸਾੜੀ [sārhi] a sarhi, lady's garment. See ਸਾਟੀ. ਸਿ [si] *pron* that. "kavanī si ruti mahu kavanu."—japu 2 therefore. "hās si hāsa, bāg si bāga."—asa chāt *m* 1. 3 *P* *n* three. 4 adj third. "jis ride si locan nahi."—var mala *m* 1. 'who does not have the third eye (erudition)' "mādal bed si bajno."—var maru *m* 1. 'Teaching of the three Veds is imparted with full vigour.' Initially there were only three Veds. See ਵੇਦ. 5 Skt *si* peace. 6 pleasure. 7 patience. 8 Shiv.

ਸਿਉ [siu] part with. "esi priti gobid siu lagi."—gāu *m* 5 2 together with, alongwith. "mun ki capal siu jugatī man rakhie."—maru *m* 1. 'Control with skill the mind which is fickle like a fish.' 3 from, with, against. "ke siu kārī pukar?."—dhana *m* 1. "laju ghārī siu tuṭī pāri."—gāu kabir. "pita prahlad siu gurāṭ uṭhai."—bher *m* 3. 'The father picked up the mace to hit Prahlād. 4 *n* Shiv. See ਮੰਝਿਤ. 5 Skt *si* *pron* "kārī siu icha carah."—saveye *m* 2 *ke*. 'They control their senses according to their own desire.' meaning that they are not the slaves of their senses.'

ਸਿਉਇਚਾ [siuicha] Skt ਸ੍ਵੇਚਾ one's own desire, self-desire. See ਸਿਉ 5.

ਸਿਉਕ [siuk], ਸਿਉਕ [siūk] *n* white ants; a termite; a white ant with red mouth, which lives in mounds made from the soil. It does lot of damage by eating wood, clothes, paper etc. The white ant flees when countered with sulphur, asafoetida, coal-tar, kerosene-oil etc.

ਸਿਉਟਾ [siuṭa] Skt ਸੀਨ *n* the act of sewing; stitching of clothes with thread and needle.

ਸਿਉਤਾ [siuta] Skt ਸਤ੍ਰਤ adj sewn, stitched. joined with thread and needle.

ਸਿਉਨਾ [siuna] See ਸਿਉਟਾ. 2 gold.

ਸਿਉਨੀ [siuni] a caste of the Khatri.

ਸਿਉਰਠ [siuraṭ] See ਸਿਮਰਠ.



**ਸਿਉਰਾਸੀ** [siurasi] a village, also called Sivراسي. Now it is popularly called ਸਰਾਵ or ਸਰਾਵਾਂ. This village falls under police station Kotkapura in the princely state of Faridkot. 'Gurusar'<sup>1</sup> the place visited by the tenth master, Guru Gobind Singh is located between it and Behbal. See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਨੰ. 4. "bahrbaal te siurasi namu. kare bilokan jab e gramu."—GPS. A devout Sikh, Heta, resident of the village served the Guru with full devotion. The Guru presented him a sword which is still preserved by his descendants in the village "Golewala"<sup>2</sup> See ਸਰਾਵ and ਬਹਿਬਲ.

**ਸਿਅਹ** [siah] See ਸੀਅਹ.

**ਸਿਅਰਾਨਾ** [siarana] get cooled. See ਸੀਅਰਾਨਾ.

**ਸਿਆ** [sia] past tense of ਹੋਣ. was. 2 See ਸੀਅ.

**ਸਿਆਉ** [siau] Skt स्या P سیا adj black. "mile hir cirā kite siau karnā."—gyan. 'horses with black-cars.'

**ਸਿਆਸਤ** [siasat] A سياست the act of supervising. 2 governing. Skt सासन.

**ਸਿਆਹ** [siah] black. See ਸਿਆਉ. "siahaū hoā set."—majh barahmaha. 'from youth got into old age.'

**ਸਿਆਹਗੋਸ਼** [siahgosh] P سیا گوش n a carnivorous quadruped having black ears. Its face is like that of a cat and body is as that of a dog. It is kept for hunting. It pounces quickly upon animals like a hare, deer, etc. Its zoological name is Felis Caracal.

**ਸਿਆਹਪੋਸ਼** [siahpōsh] See ਸਰਾਪੋਸ਼ and ਕਾਲੀਪੋਸ਼.

**ਸਿਆਹਰ** [siahar] a village under police station Delhon in tehsil and district Ludhiana, which is situated at a distance of four miles north-east of Ahmedgarh railway station. There is in this village a gurdwara in memory of Guru

<sup>1</sup>The village derives its name Gurusar, after the word Gurdwara.

<sup>2</sup>Golewala is a railway station on Lahore—Ferozepur—Bhatinda railway line.

Hargobind about half a mile west of this village. When the Guru was on his way from Rarha (rara) to Jagerha, his horse fell ill near this village. The Guru halted here, and the horse died at this place, and was buried with a shawl covering it. There is a shrine raised over the burial place near the gurdwara.

In the beginning, it was a very ordinary shrine, but now the present priest Bhai Tehil Singh has since Sammat 1975 got constructed a beautiful place of worship. The recitation of Guru Granth Sahib is done here daily.

**ਸਿਅਹੀ** [siahi] P سیا n blackness, soot. 2 ink.

3 mental dirt, wickedness of mind. See ਕਦਾ 2.

**ਸਿਅਹੀ ਟਿੱਬੀ** [siahi tibi] a place near Anandpur Sahib, where the Guru pierced to death two Muslims with his arrows. Instigated by the hill-rulers, they were trying to blow up the Guru with cannon shots while he was holding a holy congregation there.

**ਸਿਅਹੀ ਦੀ ਬਿਧਿ** [siahi di biddhi] A script-writer has written down the method of making ink on the last page of Bhai Banno's manuscript of Sri Guru Granth Sahib. While preparing fresh manuscripts the ink-making formula was blindly copied word for word by the ignorant script-writers. So much so some foolish scholars insist on reciting this portion dealing with the method of preparing ink. The formula for ink production is as under:

"soot weighing 1 sirsahi, bolu<sup>3</sup> sarsahi 2, arabic gum 2 sarsahi, amethyst (purple or violet quartz) one ratti, gold one ratti, bijesar water<sup>4</sup>, copper-utensil, wood of magosa tree

<sup>3</sup>bolu is a medicine named Myrrha in English and mur in Persian. According to Ayurvedic system its effect is assumed to be warm. It cures abdominal diseases. It is also called maszvardhan in Sanskrit.

<sup>4</sup>bhōgra. Its Bengali name is maszraj.

(Azadirachta indica), soot of a burning earthen lamp collected at a distance from the flame.<sup>1</sup> grinding of all these contents is to go on for twenty days."

The ancient writers used to prepare ink by this method. Addanshahi Sikhs were engaged in its trade particularly, hence this ink was popularly known as "addāṇṣahi srahi."

**ਸਿਆਹੁ** [siahu] See **ਸਿਆਹ**. "tānu siahu hor bādān jār kumār."—*var guj 1 m 3*.

**ਸਿਆਣ** [sian] *n* recognition, knowledge, identification.

**ਸਿਆਣਨਾ** [sianā] *v* to recognise, have knowledge of.

**ਸਿਆਣਪ** [sianap] *n* wisdom, intelligence, cleverness. "sahas sianap karī rāhe manī korī rāgu nā hor."—*sri m 4*. 2 experimentation. 3 miserliness, niggardliness.

**ਸਿਆਣਾ** [siana] *adj* wise, prudent. See **1** **سَيَّاح**. far-sighted, sagacious. 2 clever. 3 miserly, niggardly. 4 *n* a village under police station and tehsil Pehowa, district Karnal, which is situated ten kos west of Pehowa. The tenth Guru Gobind Singh had held at this place a meeting with saint Shahbhikh of Thaska.<sup>2</sup> The heavy pointed heads of the arrows of the tenth Master kept in gurdwara are worth-seeing. Guru Teg Bahadur had earlier sanctified this place with his gracious presence.

**ਸਿਆਣਾ ਸੈਯਦਾ** [siana saydā] a village in tehsil Goochla district Karnal. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh in this village.

**ਸਿਆਣੂ** [siaṇu] *adj* an acquaintance, a familiar  
<sup>1</sup>the earthen lid over the lamp to collect soot is not to be scrubbed, only the dust particles are to be removed gently.

<sup>2</sup> Many authors have referred to the name of the saint as Bhikhanshah. See **ਬਾਖੀਖ** and **ਬਖ਼ਤ**

person.

**ਸਿਆਣਾ** [siana] *adj* acquainted, known, recognised.

**ਸਿਆਣ** [sian] See **ਸਿਆਣ**. 2 wisdom, intelligence. "rānī tājī sian."—*caritr 50*.

**ਸਿਆਣਪ** [sianap] See **ਸਿਆਣਪ**. "sianap kahu kamī nā at."—*guj m 5*. "ianap te sēbh bhāl sianap."—*brla m 5*.

**ਸਿਆਣਾ** [siana] See **ਸਿਆਣ**.

**ਸਿਆਪ** [siapa] lamentation over the dead body, *n* a funeral custom with women beating their breasts, cheeks and thighs and wailing through funeral songs.

**ਸਿਆਮ** [siam] Many have used this term for Assam. See **ਆਸਾਮ**. 2 **ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਸਿਆਮ** *adj* black. 3 *n* dark complexioned Krishan. "gokul madhe siam go."—*toḍī namdev*. See **ਸਿਆਮ**. 4 **ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਸਿਆਮ** Lachhmi, the goddess of wealth. "siam palotē par jīh."—*krisān*. 5 **ਪ੍ਰ** **ਸ਼੍ਰੀ** evening, sunset, dusk. See **ਸਮ**. 6 **ਆ** Syria. See **ਸਮ**.

**ਸਿਆਮਸੁੰਦਰ** [siamsūdar] *n* one who adds splendour to nature, the Creator. "siamsūdar tājī nīd kiū at?"—*suhī m 5*.

**ਸਿਆਮਣੀ** [siamṇī] *n* evening. "subha siamṇī."—*cāḍī 2*. 'suggesting dusk and dawn.' 2 (woman) black complexioned, black. 3 pertaining to Krishan.

**ਸਿਆਮਧੋਰੀ** [siamṇodharī] on the side of the Lord. "tājī t siamṇodharī bhājī t prāṇ le bhājī."—*ramav*. 2 to the kind act of serving one's master. 3 (one) who is dark-complexioned.

**ਸਿਆਮਲ** [siamal] **ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਸਿਆਮਲ** *adj* dark-complexioned, wheatish. 2 beautiful, handsome, attractive. "siamlā madhur manukhyā ridyā bhūmī verāṇah."—*sahas m 5*. 'a person who is handsome and soft-spoken, but nurtures a feeling of enmity in his heart.'

**ਸਿਆਮਾ** [siana] **ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਸਿਆਮਾ** a young woman. 2 Kali; Durga, the goddess of power. "īk rajāt nam siama apar."—*dāt 3* a black cow. 4 gum

of a certain pine tree such as *Arnyris comphora* used in incense or balm. 5 musk. 6 piper longum – a piperaceous plant; its fruit is used in medicine. 7 Indian rose wood tree; *Dalbergia Sissoo*. 8 black pepper. 9 Yamuna river. 10 night.

**ਸਿਆਮੀ** [siami] See **ਸਿਆਮ**. See **ਸੁਆਮੀ**.

**ਸਿਆਰ** [siar] *Skt* **ਸ੍ਰਗਲ** a jackal. 2 *Skt* **ਸਿੰਹਾਰਿ** the enemy of a lion. “jab hi siar sīgh kau khar.” – *bhar kabir*. Here *sīgh* stands for ego and *siar* means self-realisation.

**ਸਿਆਰੀ** [siari] *n* a she-jackal. 2 the vowel representing the letter ਈ, short vowel [ɪ]. When hooked to the consonants, it gives the sound of (ɪ) and is represented by (f). In Gurbani this vowel (f) is relational at some places while it is adverbial at other places. Sometimes it expresses the meaning of several inflexions (paradigms).

Many scholars, who have no knowledge of phonetic rules governing the vowels misinterpret the meanings of words involving (f). In this Mahan Kosh, the meanings of words having (f) have been given at proper places.<sup>1</sup> See **ਸਹਿਸ**, **ਕਹਿ**, **ਸਹਿ**, **ਭਨਿ ਮਨਿ** etc.

**ਸਿਆਲ** [sial] *Skt* a jackal. “kadh der sial bapure kau.” – *maru m 5*. Here ‘jackal’ stands for laziness. 2 a sub-caste of Khatris. 3 a sub-caste of Muslims, found in Jhang. 4 *Skt* winter season. 5 See **ਸਰਲ**.

**ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ** [sialkot] a town in north-east of Punjab. It is a British cantonment. It is said to have been founded by Shalivan. See **ਸਲਿਵਾਨ**. Some writers have called him Shakal. Many suppose it to have been founded by king Salv and hence name it as

<sup>1</sup>My friend Sardar Teja Singh MA, Professor. Khalsa College Amritsar has written a booklet “ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਨੁ” on the grammar of Gurbani. The readers are advised to read it.

salvkot.

There are two places of worship here relating to Guru Nanak Dev—

(i) **Ber Sahib** : Guru Ji took rest for a while under this jujubi tree. Now there is a very grand gurdwara built at this place. See **ਬੇਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ**.

(ii) **Bawli Sahib**. This sacred place is in the house of Moola. See **ਮੂਲਾ**.

In days gone by, good quality paper was manufactured in Sialkot, which was popularly known as Sialkoti paper. This was considered next to Kashmiri paper in quality. Many available sacred books are found written on Sialkoti paper. At least sixty out of one hundred manuscripts of Guru Granth Sahib are found to have been written on Sialkoti paper.

**ਸਿਆਲੀ** [siali] *n* a she jackal. 2 a cotton-wool cloth worn in winter-season; a padded mattress; a quilt. 3 *adj* pertaining to the winter season. See **ਖੁੰਮਰ ਆਰਿ**.

**ਸਿਆਰ** [siar] a furrow ploughed out with the pin of a plough. *Skt* **ਸੀਲਾ**. See **ਸੀਆਰ**.

**ਸਿਏਸ** [sies] See **ਸੀਏਸ**.

**ਸਿਸ** [sis] *Skt* **ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ੁ** *n* a child, infant, kid, offspring. “trh sis sita.” – *ramav*. whose offspring is Sita. 2 *S* head. *Skt* **ਸੀਰ** “bir karoran ke sis tor.” – *caritr 195*. 3 a neck. 4 *Skt* **ਸ਼ਿष्य** a pupil, disciple. 5 *Skt* **ਸ਼ਿਥ** *vr* to leave residue, keep behind, separate, be in excess.

**ਸਿਸਟ** [sisat] See **ਸਿਸਟਿ** and **ਸਿਸੁ**.

**ਸਿਸਟਿ** [sisatɪ] *Skt* **ਸ੍ਰਸ਼ਟਿ** *n* creation. 2 cosmos, universe, mankind, human race, world. “sisatɪ upai sabh tudhu ape.” – *var sri m 4*.

**ਸਿਸਟਿਕਾ** [sisatɪka] *n* from which the universe is created; an illusion, nature.

**ਸਿਸਟਿਦਾਰ** [sisatɪdhar] *adj* the basis of creation. 2 the creator of the universe, who supports whole of the world. “sisatɪdhar harɪ tum

kripal."-kan m 4 partal.

ਸਿਸਤ [sisat] *P* **سِسْت** *n* a sitting, a session.  
2 the act of aiming at. 3 aiming at.

ਸਿਸਨ [sisan], ਸਿਸਨੁ [sisanu] *Skt* **सिस्न** *n* a penis; reproductive organ (s), genitalia "sisan kate te pir visala."-NP.

ਸਿਸਪਾ [sispa] *Skt* **सिस्प** *n* Indian rosewood tree  
*P* **شيم** *L* Dalbergia Sisoo. Its wood is very heavy and smooth. It is mostly used in buildings and furniture making.

ਸਿਸਪਾਲ [sispal] See ਸਿਸੁਪਾਲ.

ਸਿਸਰ [sisar] See ਸਿਸਿਰ.

ਸਿਸਿ [sisi] on the head, overhead. "jis sisi na hovi lekh."-sri a m 1.

ਸਿਸਿਰ [sisir], ਸਿਸੀਅਰ [sisiar], ਸਿਸੀਅਰੁ [sisiaru]  
*Skt* **सिसिर** *n* weather in the months of Magh-Phagun. 2 snow, ice. 3 adj cool, cold, chilly. "ruti sisar sital harī pragte māghar pohi jiu."-ram m 5 ruti. See ਭਿਰਕੁ ਸਫਰ.

ਸਿਸੁ [sisu] *Skt* **सिसु** *n* a child. 2 *S* a neck. 3 a head. "dei sisu utari."-var maru 2 m 5. 4 a pupil, disciple.

ਸਿਸੁਪਾਲ [sisupal] *Skt* **सिशुपाल** son of Damgosh, the ruler of Chanderi. He was born to Shrutdeva, sister of Vasudev. Thus he was a cousin brother of Krishan. According to Mahabharat, Shishupal was born having three eyes and four hands. His parents desired to abandon him, but then there was a forecast that this child would become a very eminent person and he should be brought-up to become so. Thus he was named 'Shishupal'.

He was a staunch enemy of Krishan because Rukmani was engaged to get married to him, but Krishan forcibly took her away. Shishupal insulted Krishan in the presence of all those attending the Yajna performed by Yudhishtar. Thus Krishan killed him out of revenge. According to Vishnu Puran, Shishupal was

Hiranyakashipu in his previous birth and he was the ten-headed Ravan during his second birth. "he sisupal cāderi me bir."-krzan. The famous poet Magh has provided a beautiful poetic description named, "sisupaivad".

ਸਿਸੁਮਾਰ [sisumar] *Skt* *n* According to Vishnu Puran, there are seven stars having fish-like shape. Vishnu is in the middle of the fish while Dhruv is towards the tail. 2 a crocodile; an alligator.

ਸਿਸੋਦ੍ਰਿਯ [sisodriya] See ਉਦਯੁਗ and ਗੋਲੇਂਡ.

ਸਿਸੂ [sisat] *Skt* *adj* calm, quiet, patient, forbearing. 2 obedient to the Guru and the holy scripture. 3 wise, intelligent. 4 noble.

ਸਿਸੂਚਾਰ [sisucar] *Skt* *n* manners of civilised people; decency; the conduct of good moral people. 2 hospitality, respectful reception.

ਸਿਸੂ [sisan] See ਸਿਸਨ.

ਸਿਸਰ [sisy] *Skt* *adj* capable of education; who can be advised. 2 *n* a pupil, disciple. See ਸਿਖ and ਸਿੱਖ.

ਸਿਹ [sih] See ਸਿ 3.

ਸਿੰਹ [sih] *Skt* *n* a violent animal. 2 a lion. 3 a zodiac sign, Leo. 4 See ਸਚਦੁਲ and ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਿੰਹਕਾ [sihka] See ਸਿੰਹਿਕਾ.

ਸਿਹਜ [sihaj], ਸਿਹਜਾ [sihja], ਸਿਹਜਾਇ [sihjai]  
*Skt* **सिह** *n* that on which one sleeps, a bed. See ਸੀ *vr*. "jau gurdev sihaj niksa."-bher namdev. There is a tale in Bhagatmal that the emperor Mohammad Tuglak presented a cot to Namdev. Namdev threw it in the river. The emperor felt insulted and demanded his cot back. The cot was pulled out of the river. By the grace of God it was totally dry, and was returned to the emperor. "sihja, dharati bartan kau pani."-prabha m 5. "koṭi jā jakī sihjai."-bher a m 5.

ਸਿਹਜਸਈ [sihjasni], ਸਿਹਜਸਈ [sihjasni] *adj* (one) who sleeps on bed, bed-ridden, confined to bed, "nave ka sihjasni."-var majh m 1.

**ਸਿਹਤ** [sihət] *A* **سَهِت** *Skt* ਸੁਖਾਧ health, healthiness. 2 absence of error; correctness, accuracy.

**ਸਿਹਤੁੰਡ** [sihtūd] See ਸੈਹੁੰਡ.

**ਸਿਹਮ** [sihamu] See ਸਹਮ.

**ਸਿਹਰ** [sihar] *A* **سحر** *n* magic. 2 illusion. "ihu ju dunia siharu mela dastgiri nahi."—*tlāg kabir*.

**ਸਿਹਰਫੀ** [siharphi] *P* **سحر في** *n* Arabic alphabet comprising thirty letters. "bahuro siharphi ju sabh hi padhai he."—*NP*. 2 an explicatory poem written on the basis of thirty letters e.g. "alaph ala ko yad kar gaphlat mano visar." etc.—*JSBB*.

**ਸਿਹਰਾ** [sihara] See ਸੇਹਰਾ.

**ਸਿਹਰੀ** [sihri] *adj* (one) who exercises charm; a hypnotist.

**ਸਿਹਰੂ** [siharu] See ਸਿਹਰ.

**ਸਿਹਲ** [sihal], **ਸਿਹਲਦੀਪ** [sihaldvip] *Skt* *n* an island where live many tigers; Ceylon. See ਸਿਹਲਦੀਪ.

**ਸਿਹਨਾ** [sihana] *v* to shrink, hesitate. 2 to crave, want. 3 to fear. "sur sihāhi kim kar hē dharan."—*GPS*.

**ਸਿਹਾਬ** [sihab] *A* **سحاب** *n* a companion; an associate. 2 plural of ਸਹਿਬ. 3 See ਸਹਾਬ.

**ਸਿਹਾਮ** [siham] *P* **سهم** Plural of ਸਹਮ. parts, portions. 2 an arrow, a shaft.

**ਸਿਹਿਕਾ** [sihika] *n* daughter of Daksh, wife of Kashyap and mother of Rahu. According to the view expressed by several authors, she was the wife of Viprachitti. She was believed to possess the power to drag creatures flying in the sky by catching hold of their shadows. Hence her name "chayagrahīṇī". When Hanuman was going across the ocean to Ceylon, she dragged him and swallowed him but he tore apart her abdomen to come out and this put an end to Sinhika.

2 See ਸੈਭਨ 4.

**ਸਿਹਿਦਾ** [sihida] a rectifier. See ਸਾਲਿਸ.

**ਸਿਹੀ** [sihi] a tigress.

**ਸਿਕ** [sik] *n* a desire; a wish; an inclination. 2 उत्सुकता. curiosity; a strong craving; love. "je tau piria di sik."—*s farid*.

**ਸਿਕਸਤ** [siksat], **ਸਿਕਸਤੁ** [sikast] *P* **سکست** *n* a defeat; downfall. "cah sikast khar ab sra."—*GPS*. 2 *adj* broken; broke.

**ਸਿਕਸਤਾਹ** [sikastah] *P* **سکستاه** *adj* dilapidated. See *Skt* षस्त. 2 *n* inscription made in haste with incomplete vowel signs and unclear letter-forms.

**ਸਿਕਸਤਾਨ** [sikastan] *P* **سکستان** *v* to break, smash. *Skt* षस्तन. *v* to kill, break into fragments.

**ਸਿਕਤਾ** [sikta] *Skt* *n* granulated sand. 2 sugar.

**ਸਿਕਦਾਰ** [sikdar] *P* **سکدار** *adj* one who issues coins; a king. 2 a chief; ruler. "sagel srisati ke pāc sikdar."—*g3d m 5*. "sikdarhu nah patiaia."—*sor m 5*.

**ਸਿਕਦਾਰੀ** [sikdari] *n* rule, chiefdom. "jisu sikdari tis-hi khua."—*ram a m 1*.

**ਸਿਕਦਾਰੂ** [sikdaru] See ਸਿਕਦਾਰ. "kur hoā sikdaru."—*var asa*.

**ਸਿਕਨ** [sikan] *P* **سکن** *n* a ruffle; a fold. 2 *adj* (he) who breaks. In this sense it occurs at the end of a word e.g. "man butākan."—*japhar*. 'I am breaker of images.'

**ਸਿਕਮ** [sikam] *P* **سکم** *n* an abdomen, a belly. 2 See ਸਿਕਿਮ.

**ਸਿਕਰਾ** [sikra] *P* **سکر** a hawk; a bird of prey smaller than a baṣa. It is a female and its male is called cacak or cipak. It is native to Punjab and lays eggs here only. It builds its nest on the trees. It is used for hunting small birds and is released from the fist to chase them.

**ਸਿਕਰੀਨ** [sikrin] See ਰਿਖੜ 2.

**ਸਿਕਲ** [sikal] *A* **سکل** *n* the process of cleansing; polishing of weapons by removing rust.

**ਸਿਕਲਕਾਰ** [sikalgār], **ਸਿਕਲੀਕਾਰ** [sikligār] *P* **سکلر** one who clean the surfaces, removes rust.



ukab



gkka



siana



kuhi or shahin



kural

## BIRDS OF PREY





carag



dheddi



turmali



bahiri



baga

## BIRDS OF PREY



baz



baz dhoka topi vala



muskhori



lagar

## BIRDS OF PREY

**ਸਿਕਾ** [sika] See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

**ਸਿਕਾਨਾ** [sikana] v to feel curious; crave. "rahi sikavat heran karān."—GPS.

**ਸਿਕਾਬਤ** [sikayat] A سىكايه n a complaint; a protest.

**ਸਿਕਾਰ** [sikaṛ] P سىكار n a hunt. "sāt sāgī le cārio sikaṛ."—bhr m 5. Skt शिक्रीडा, the act of playing along with dogs.

**ਸਿਕਾਰ ਘਾਟ** [sikaṛ ghaṭ] See ਅਧਿਕਲਨਗਰ.

**ਸਿਕਾਰਪੁਰ** [sikarpur] a town of Sindh situated in district Sakkar. It is a famous centre of trade. To this place belonged Bhai Gurdas, a recluse blessed with great power, whose place of worship is well-known. Even now the people here are very devoted to Sikhism. Bhai Gurdas has also written expositions of Guru Granth Sahib.

**ਸਿਕਾਰੀ** [sikari] adj a hunter. 2 xa dissolute, profligate.

**ਸਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ** [sikari pāchi] birds of prey. 2 birds trained to prey upon other creatures. Birds which are specially kept to hunt other birds are baz, jūr-ra, baṣa, baṣin, šikra, cipak, besra and dhuti (or tudhi), and have rosy eyes i.e. have pale eyes with a rosy tinge. cārag, cārgela, laḡar, jhagar, turmat, turmata, bahri, bahribacca, kuhi, kohila, chirkul, dhedi, ukab, kural, have black eyes. Compared with the black-eyed, those with rosy-eyes are more loyal.

The females of these birds of prey are called like the males.<sup>1</sup> The males of the birds of prey are shorter in size than the females, as against the males of other birds which are of larger size. These birds of prey live on meat alone and bring up their young ones also on meat. When their young ones are too young, they throw up half-digested meat from their stomachs to feed them.

<sup>1</sup>In English there is no distinction of verb on the basis of gender. (Editor)

In one of saṁvayas in Dasam Granth the names of some birds of prey are thus mentioned:

besre ar kuhi bahri aru

baṣ jure bahute sāg line,

baṣe ghane lagra cāge

šikren ke pheṭ bhali bīdhi kine,

dhuti ukab baṣinān ko sāj

kāṭh jagolān dval nāvīne,

jāk-hu her cālavāt bhe tin

pāchin te ik jan na dine.

—krīaṇ 2090.

In this dictionary the account of these birds figures alphabetically.

**ਸਿਕਾਲਤ** [sikalat] A سىكالت the act of cleaning, and shining the weapons after removing the rust. 2 a polisher's job.

**ਸਿਕਾਵਤ** [sikavat] See ਸਿਕਾਵਤ and ਸਿਕਾਨਾ.

**ਸਿਕਿਮ** [sikim] A state towards the east of the Himalayas, Tibet is to its north east, Bhutan to its south-east, Darjeeling to its south and Nepal to its west. Its area is 2,818 square miles and its ruling dynasty believes in Buddhism.

**ਸਿਕੋਹ** [sikoh] P سىكوه n fear, fright. 2 See ਸੁਕੋਹ.

**ਸਿਕੋਰਨ** [sikorān] v to squeeze, twist. "nak sikaṛ-hi narāk bhī."—GPS. 'Even hell turns up the nose.'

**ਸਿਕੜਾ** [sikṛā] P سىكار n a pinch; the act of pinching. 2 to twist, wind.

**ਸਿਕੜੀ** [sikṛī] A سىكارى a potable liquid prepared by mixing vinegar and honey. 2 a potable drink prepared by adding sugar to lemon juice.

**ਸਿਕੜਾ** [sikṛā] P سىكار n an implement in which a book-binder presses the books for their setting. 2 a machine, used during the Mughal rule to torture criminals.

**ਸਿਕਾਦਰ** [sikādar] سىكارى E Alexander. There have been many Alexanders but the following are famous: One was the son of Phillipos<sup>2</sup> and

<sup>2</sup>Philippos or Philip.

was the king of Greece who after defeating the king of Persia invaded India. He defeated King Puru of the Punjab on the bank of Jehlum in the year 327 BC. Having come up to the river Beas, he turned back to his kingdom and died in the year 323 BC. "phelkus patšah ke sur sikādar put."—*carrtr* 217. See अशोक.

(2) The second Alexander was the son of Antiochus, the king of Syria.

(3) The third Alexander was the son of Simon, a resident of Syrinia. He was a supreme devotee of Christ.

(4) The fourth Sikandar was a king of the Lodi dynasty and son of Behlol Khan Lodi. Having ascended to the throne of Delhi in the year 1489, he tormented the Hindus very much and died at Agra on the 17<sup>th</sup> of February 1517. It was during his reign that the first European ship landed on the Indian coast.

सिकंदरशाह लोदी [sikādaršah lodi] See सिखंदर 4.

सिकंदर साहिब [sikādar sahib] See सखिल.

सिकंदर बिराहिम [sikādar birahim] See पुली (d)

सिकंदरी बूजा [sikādrī bhuja] *n* pillars of the size of arms that Alexander got built in the ocean to guard ships from hitting against the rocks; the light houses of yore.

सिकंद [sikādh] See सखीप.

सिकान [sikān] See सिकल.

सिक्करी [sikkri] dandruff.

सिक्का [sikka] *P* *ṣ*, *n* a state currency. Affixing the seal on silver or gold etc. is the sign of a sovereign government. The Sikh rulers also issued their respective coins from time to time which may be described as under:

(a) In the year 1765 AD the Khalsa Panth issued a coin, which Maharaja Ranjit Singh also retained during his rule and thus lent glory to the mint at Amritsar. The inscription on this coin was:

deg tego fətoḥ nusrət bedrāg,

yaftaz nanak guru gobīd sīgh.

(b) the currency of the Patiala State: The rupee and mohar coins were known as Rajeshahi. This rupee comprised pure silver and weighed 11¼ masas while the mohar weighed 10¼ masas. Both bore the inscription:

hukam šud az kadre be cū bə aḥmad badšah,  
sikkah zan bar simo zar az oje mahl ta bəmah.

(c) The currency of Jind— the rupee of the Jind state, known as "jīdia", weighs 11¼ masas and wore the same inscription as on the Rajeshahi rupee of Patiala.

(d) The currency of Nabha: The rupee and mohar of the Nabha state are known as "nabhesahi". The rupee of Nabha weighed 11¼ masas and the mohar 9¼ masas, and the metal used for both was highly pure. The inscription on them read:

deg tego fətoḥ nusrət bedrāg,  
yaftaz nanak guru gobīd sīgh.

(e) The currency of the Kapurthala state— Now this currency is not available. But in earlier times the one issued by Sardar Jassa Singh Bahadur wore the following inscription:

sikkah zad dar jāhā bəfəzle əkal,  
mulək aḥmad gərīft jassa kəlal.<sup>1</sup>

2 a metal. *Skt* सीस. lead; abundantly used for making mortars, bullets, small shots etc.

सिख [siks] *Skt* शिक्ष् *vr* to read, practise, learn.

सिक्ख [siksək] *Skt* adj who educates. 2 *n* a mentor. 3 a teacher.

सिक्खा [siksə] *Skt* *n* an advice, a precept. 2 a counsel. 3 a part of the Veds in which the number, correct tonal pronunciation and exact recitation of their mantars are explained.

सिखित [siksīt] *adj* trained; (one) who has adopted Sikh religion; educated.

<sup>1</sup>See the *Rajas of the Punjab* by L. H. Griffin pp. 285-87, 460-61, 466.

**ਸਿਖ** [sikh] *Skt* शिष्य *n* a disciple. student. 2 the follower of Guru Nanak Dev who has embraced the Sikh religion of this paragon of truth, and professes Guru Granth Sahib as his scripture and regards the ten Gurus as identical. "guru satigur ka jo sikh akhae ... jo sas giras dhiae mera hari hari so gursikh guru manī bhavē."—*var gau 1 m 4*. "ap chadī sada rahe parne gur bin avaru na jaye kor. kahe nanak sun-hu sāt-hu, so sikh sanmukh hoī."—*anād*. See **ਸਿੱਖ**. 3 a counsel, an instruction "je ik gur ki sikh suni."—*japu*. "guru tuṭha sikh deve mere bhai."—*asa m 4*.

4 the top. "mūd muḍai jeta sikh bādhi."—*maru a m 1*.

**ਸਿਖਸਭਾ** [sikhṣabha] *n* an organisation of the followers of Guru Nanak; a congregation of the hermits. "sikhṣabha dikhia ka bhau."—*asa m 1*. See **ਸਿੱਖ ਸਭਾ**.

**ਸਿਖਣਾ** [sikhṇa] *v* to learn.

**ਸਿਖਣੀ** [sikhṇi] a woman who adopts Sikhism.

**ਸਿਖਧਰਮ** [sikh dharam] See **ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ**.

**ਸਿਖਣੀ** [sikhni] See **ਸਿਖਣੀ**.

**ਸਿਖਮਤ** [sikhmat], **ਸਿਖਮਤਿ** [sikhmatī] *n* teaching, precept, advice, instruction. "sikhmatī sabh budhi tumari."—*bila m 1*.

**ਸਿਖਰ** [sikhār] *Skt* शिखर *n* the top of a hill. 2 a spire of a temple. 3 the white horse (of god Indar), with tall ears. "sikhār sunagar nedi ce nathē."—*dhana trilocan*. 4 heavenly door; the tenth opening. "amritumulusikhār liv tarē."—*bila thiti m 1*.

**ਸਿਖਰਿ** [sikhārī], **ਸਿਖਰੀ** [sikhri] *Skt* शिखरिन् *adj* with a top. 2 *n* a mountain. 3 a tree.

**ਸਿਖਲਾ** [sikhla] *Skt* शिखला *n* a chain; a sequence of metal-links. "jo jagkan sikhla sēg."—*NP*. with crooked chains.

**ਸਿਖਲਾਨਾ** [sikhlaṇa] *v* to teach.

**ਸਿਖਵਨ** [sikhvan] *n* teaching, precept, advice. "sikhvan kalu devat bhuri."—*NP*.

**ਸਿਖਵੰਤਾ** [sikhvāta] *adj* educated; (one) who has imbibed the precept. 2 who preaches. "sunī sikhvāte ī nanak binvā."—*guj a m 1*.

**ਸਿਖਰਾ** [sikhra] *adj* (one) who has received the precept; the suffix ਰਾ implying "ਦਾਨ" (a bearer). Many people hold that it is derogatory but this rule is not applicable everywhere. 2 *n* one adopting Sikhism of Guru Nanak Dev. "jo diāe gursikhra tisu nivi nivi lagau pai jū."—*suhi m 4 guṇvāti*.

**ਸਿਖਾ** [sikha] *Skt* शिखा *n* a top; a tuft of hair. 2 the peak of a hill. 3 a flame of fire. 4 an advice, precept. "sikha kōnī cāraia."—*varasa*. 5 plural of **ਸਿੱਖ**. the Sikhs. "maragi pāthi cōle gur satigur sāgi sikhā."—*tukha chāt m 4*.

**ਸਿਖਾਉਣਾ** [sikhauṇa], **ਸਿਖਾਰਨਾ** [sikhārēn], **ਸਿਖਾਲਨਾ** [sikhālana] *v* to train, advise, teach. "sagāl praja ko dharam sikhārēn."—*mānura*.

**ਸਿਖੀ** [sikhi] See **ਸਿਖੀ**. 2 (by) the Sikh. "sikhi sāguru dhiaia."—*gōd a m 5*. 3 after learning.

**ਸਿਖਿਆ** [sikhia] See **ਸਿਖਾ**. 2 by means of teaching, through instruction. "sac sikhia kaṭi pām ki phasae."—*dhana chāt m 5*.

**ਸਿਖਿਤ** [sikhī] See **ਸਿਖਿਤ**.

**ਸਿਖਿਨੀ** [sikhini] See **ਸਿਖਣੀ**. 2 *Skt* शिखिनी *n* a peahen.

**ਸਿਖਿਬਾਹਨ** [sikhībahān], **ਸਿਖਿਵਾਹਨ** [sikhivahān] *Skt n* whose vehicle is a peacock; Shiv's son Kharanan; Kartikey. "siv sikhī-bahān gān sāhit ae rān ris dhar."—*krīṣṇ*.

**ਸਿਖੀ** [sikhi] (by) the Sikhs. "sikhi sikhia gurvīcārī."—*var asa*. "sikhi ate sāgti parbrahamu karī nāmāskariā."—*ram var 3*. 2 See **ਸਿੱਖੀ**. 3 *Skt* शिखिन् *adj* who keeps a tuft. 4 *n* a peacock. 5 a cock. 6 a tree. 7 fire. 8 a hull. 9 a comet. 10 a horse. 11 a lamp. 12 an arrow, shaft. 13 Indar.

**ਸਿਖੀ ਬਾਹਨ** [sikhi bahān] See **ਸਿਖਿਬਾਹਨ**.

**ਸਿਖੜਾ** [sikhṛā] *Skt* शिखण्ड *n* a tuft of hair. 2 the tail of the peacock. 3 the top of a tree or a



creeper.

**ਸਿਖਾਦਾਨਾਹ** [sikhāḍāṇah] *Skt* शिखरिन् *n* a hill. "dip  
loa sikhāḍāṇah"—gatha. 2 ਸਿ (three) ਖੰਡ  
(region) worlds. Three regions of the cosmos:  
hell, earth and heaven.

**ਸਿਖੰਡੀ** [sikhāḍī], **ਸਿਖੰਡੀ** [sikhāḍī] *Skt* शिखण्डिन्  
*adj* who has a tuft. 2 *n* a peacock. 3 a feathered  
arrow. 4 a cock. 5 a creeper, climber. "ghaṭṣṭ  
basudha giri taru sikhāḍī."—sahas m 5.  
6 Amba, the daughter of the king of Kashi  
whom Bhishampitama conquered and brought  
for his brother Vichitarveeray. But Amba did  
not like to marry him, because she had fancied  
Salv as her husband. See ਅੰਬਾ.

Amba led a miserable life without a  
husband. To avenge herself on Bhisham, she  
was reborn as the daughter of Rana Drupad.  
Through the grace of a yaksh she was  
transformed into a male form, and was named  
Shikhandi. In the battle of Kurukshetar when  
Bhisham came forward to encounter Arjun,  
Shikhandi stood in front of the latter. Taking  
him to be his sister-in-law, Bhisham did not  
attack him. Meanwhile Arjun riddled  
Bhisham with arrows. The arrow that  
ultimately felled him in the battle-field was  
shot by Shikhandi.

**ਸਿੱਖ** [sikkh] ਸਿੱਖ. See ਸਿਖ. 2 a disciple of the  
Guru, a follower of Sikhism. See ਸਿੱਖ ਪਥਮ.  
"sati sātikh daya dharam nam dan isan  
diraya. gurusikh le gurusikkh sadaya."—BG  
"gur updes parves rid 3tar he, sabad surati  
soi sikkh jag janit."—BGK.

jese patibrata parpurkhe na dekhyo cahe  
pura patibrata ko pati hi me dhyan he,  
sar sarita samudr catrik na cahe kahū  
as ghanbūd priy priy gungan he,  
dinkar or bhur cahat nahū cakor  
man bac kram himkar priy pran he,  
te se gurusikkh an dev sev rahit, pe—

sahij subhav na avagya abhiman he.—BGK  
**ਸਿੱਖਪਥ** [sikkhdharam] Religion is the path  
that great personages have chalked out to  
show the way for realising the purpose of  
human life.<sup>1</sup> Of several paths shown by  
religion, the main path is the one that the ten  
masters from Guru Nanak Dev to Guru  
Gobind Singh have shown. It is known as  
sikkhdharam, and the basic rules of this  
religion are as under :

The chief purpose of religion is not to land  
in heaven, but attain oneness with the  
Supreme Creator through constant  
concentration on Him, without which the  
cycle of life and death does not terminate.

The form of the Creator is : "ik okar  
satinamu, karta purakhu, nirbhau, nirveru,  
akal murati, ajuni sabhā, gurprasadi." i.e.,  
God is the matchless one, ever indestructible,  
creator of all inhering His creation.<sup>2</sup> Unlike  
the gods He fears none, nor does He frighten  
His foes and is ever blissful. He is immune to  
birth and death, creates all and is created by  
none. Through the grace of that Supreme  
Light everything is attainable.

To be one with the Creator one needs a  
guide embodied by the ten Gurus whose  
complete being is vested in Guru Granth  
Sahib.<sup>3</sup>

The votaries of Satguru who expound the

<sup>1</sup>That is why dharam or religion has been named pāth.

<sup>2</sup>Ihu jagu sace ki he kothri sace ka vici varu."—var asa.

<sup>3</sup>"braham bide so satigur kahit. harit harit katha  
sunavt."—male m 4

"satipurakhu jinx janis satigur tis ka nau.

tis ke sāgi sikh udhre nanak harigun gau."—aukhamāi.

"dhanu dhanu harit giani satiguru hamara jini veri  
mitr ham kau sabh sandrisati dikhai."—m 4 var vad.

"satigur nirveru putr satru samane augan, kate kate sudh  
deha."—ram var 2 m 5



meaning of the Shabad and unravel the hidden secrets of religion are venerable and beneficent persons in whose company we are expected to elevate our character.<sup>1</sup> Character is of two types:

(a) Personal.

(b) Communitarian (pāthik)

Following are the salient precepts for elevating personal character:

(1) to remember the Creator by concentrating on Him.<sup>2</sup>

(2) to regularly recite Gurbani for understanding its precepts.<sup>3</sup>

(3) to perform selfless service with devotion, renouncing all distinction of castes and creeds and taking the whole of humankind as brethren.<sup>4</sup>

(4) to live on honest earning while leading a homely life.<sup>5</sup>

(5) to follow Gurmat and abjure untouchability, magic, idol worship and intricacies of

"apx taer kul sagle tart gurmukh janam savarnā."—*majh* 5

"maha pavitr sadhu ka sēg. jisu bhaṭet lagx prabh rāg."—*asa* m 5

"dukh bhukh nahx vīapai je sukhdata manx hor.

kix hi kāmz na chixē jē hixde saca sox."—*srī* m 5

"aetigur ki jē no matx ave so aetigur mahx seṁṁṁ.

iḥu bani jo jāhu jāne tisu bīarx rāve hāzinama."—*bīle* m 3

"baṭi bīrlau bicarx je ko gurmukh hor."—*oākar*.

"tū sājha seḥzbu bapu hamara."—*majh* m 5

"eku pīta ekas ke ham barik."—*sar* m 5.

"jeh adavahx jugatx na jay-hi chāḍx bah-hi ghar bar."—*varasa*.

"nanak aetigur bheṭe puri hove jugatx.

haṁāḍiā khelāḍiā penāḍiā khavāḍiā vīce hove mukatx."—m 5 varguf 2.

"ghalx khar kichu hāh-hu der nanak rah pachaṁ-hi ser" m 1 varsar.

other creeds drawing on ignorance.<sup>6</sup>

(b) To forge collective character as a Gursikh it is essential that:

(1) in the conduct of Sikh Dharam, one should be firm in acting upon rules of the organisation.

(2) one should render the panth (community) physical, mental and financial help by taking it as the incarnation of the Guru.

(3) one should preach Gurmat in the world.

(4) one should love every follower of Guru Nanak and regard him as integral to the Sikh Dharam whatever form and dress he assumes; One must always wish for the well-being of all.

(5) one should maintain the sanctity of gurdwaras and places of worship as per the directions of Satgurus.<sup>7</sup>

ਸਿੱਖ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ [sikkh rayastā], ਸਿੱਖ ਰਿਆਸਤ [sikkh riastā] See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ, ਬਲਸੀਆ, ਜੀਏ, ਨਾਭਾ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ, ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ and ਫੂਲ ਬੰਬ.

ਸਿੱਖੀ [sikkhi] n the process of adopting

"matu saca akharu bhulijāx cāuke bhixx na koṛ."—m 3 var maru 1

"soi kucil kudratx nahi jāne."—*bher* m 5 "tātū mātū pakṣāḍū na jāe ram rīde manx manx."—*būhī chāt* m 1.

"nav-hi dhovēx puj-hi acā. bīnu hāx rate melo mela."

—*ram* a m 1 "pujx sīle tīrath bēvase. bharmat dōlet bhāe udasa."—*dhana* a m 1 "bīn kartar na kīrtan manō. adx ajonx āc abīnāl tīh parmesur jono."—*paṁsāhī* 10 hajare.

"one badhī sacu dharameāl hē. gursikha lāḥḍa bhaṭikē.

per dhova pakha pherda tisu nīvī nīvī laga pax jū."—*srī* m 5.

"dharameāl hē manser hūs gursikx vahu. ratan pedarōḥ gursabad kar kīrtan khahu."—*BG* "bahar ki aganx buḥat jā saritakē, nau mē j ag lagx kēkēc buḥatx?

bahar se bhag oī lījāt koī gāḥ, gāḥ mē j hū līx kaho kat jāic? coran ke tras jāx saran gahe nāḥd, mare mahipatx jū kēkēc bacāic? mayā ḍar ḍarpot har gurudvare jāve,

tahā j bīape mayā kahā ṭhāḥīraic?"—*BGK*.

Sikhism. 2 the path of Guru Nanak Dev. "gurusikkhi da likkhna lakkh na citragupat likh jānē."—BG "bin sikkhi tarbo kahā jagsagar bhara."—GPS. See ਸਿੱਖਿਅਨ.

ਸਿੱਖੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਤਾ [sikkhi da nata] feeling of affinity with the Sikh Religion; sense of fraternity among the Sikhs.

nahī dadsar pita pitama parpitama  
sujan kutāb sut bādhav na bhrata he,  
nahī nansar mata pārmata briddh mata  
mamu mami masi mōsa bībīdh vīkhyata he,  
nahī sasurar sas sasura o saro sari  
nahī birtisar o jacak nā data he,  
asēn basēn dhēn dham kahū me nā dekhyo  
jeso gurusikkh sadhsēgati ko nata he.

—BGK.

ਸਿਖਾ [sikhya] See ਸਿੱਖਾ. "sikhya sāt namu bhaju nanak."—savēye m 5.

ਸਿੱਕ [sig] Skt शृङ्ग *n* the peak of a hill; a mound. 2 the horn of an animal etc.

ਸਿੱਕਰਾ [sigrah] A شکر & P شکر Skt शिङ्करा. vermilion.

ਸਿੱਕਾ [sigrā], ਸਿੱਕਰੀ [sigri], ਸਿੱਕਰੇ [sigre] all; everything. See ਸਕਾਰਾ. "jin sigri yeh srīstī upai."—cobis "kāp samudra the sigre."—cādi 1.

ਸਿੱਕਲਦੀਪ [sigaldip], ਸਿੱਕਲਦੀਪ [sigladip] See ਸਿੱਕਲ. "manhu sigaldip ki narī gare me tābor ki pīknavini."—cādi 1.

ਸਿੱਕਾ [sigrā] *n* a short and stout horn of a ram etc., that in olden times the fighters used to fill with gun powder in and tie to their belt.

ਸਿੱਕਾ [sigaf] P شقاف *n* a breach, a clink, a fissure, a hole, an outlet in a channel.

ਸਿੱਕਾਰ [sigar] Skt शृङ्गार *n* paraphernalia for enhancing beauty. 2 an ornament. 3 according to prosody, the first sentiment that inspires lust. See ਰਸ.

ਸਿੱਕਾਰਣਾ [sīgarṇa], ਸਿੱਕਾਰਣਾ [sīgarṇa] *v* to adorn, beautify, enhance. "jo dhan kāt sigari pū."—majh m 5.

ਸਿੱਕਾਰੂ [sīgaru] a Sikh of Guru Arjan Dev who remained in attendance of the sixth Guru and participated in battles to defend the faith. A mendicant had given him a prescription for medication which at Amritsar the Satguru directed him to throw away. The Guru revealed to him the true medicine and elevated him to the supreme position. 2 *adj* adorning.

ਸਿੱਕਲ [sigal] See Skt शिकल P شلال E a jackal. 2 son of Vasudev and ruler of Pundar state, better known as Paundrak. See ਪੰਡਰੀਕ and ਪੈਂਡਕ. "dūt sigal pāthyō harī kau."—krīṣṇ.

ਸਿੱਕੀ [sigi] *adj* one with horns. 2 made of horn. 3 *n* a trumpet; a horn. "sīgi anhat bari."—gāu m 5.

ਸਿੱਕੀਅਰਿ [sīgiari] *n* the enemy of horned animals, a tiger.—sānama.

ਸਿੱਕੀਅਰਿ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [sīgiari dhunini] a gun producing sound like the roar of a tiger.—sānama.

ਸਿੱਕੀਤ [sigit] Skt सुजाति *adj* close relatives or blood relations. "gāe sigiti pukari dhah."—var majh m 1.

ਸਿੱਕੀ ਰਿਖਿ [sīgi rikhi] Skt शिष्य शृङ्ग a rishi who according to the Purans and the Ramayan had grown horns. Once rishi Vibhandhak, on seeing Urvashi, a fairy, discharged his semen in water which was drunk by a doe. She gave birth to rishi Singi, who lived at his father's hermitage, remained a celibate and educated himself there.

Once, it had not rained and famine spread every where. Lokpad, the king asked the rishis the remedy for mitigating the drought. All held that it would rain if rishi Singi visited the state. The king sent harlots to fetch the rishi. They charmed the rishi with the wiles of their looks and brought him to Ang state. The king was pleased when it rained and married his adopted daughter Shanta, who



LION



TIGER

**LEOPARD****PANTHER**

was actually the daughter of Raja Dashrath, to rishi Singi.

Rishi Singi made Raja Dashrath perform a yag so as to get blessing for the birth of sons. The queens were fed on rice pudding coming out of the holy pit meant for consecrated fire and they gave birth to Ram, Bharat, Lachhman and Shatrugan.

ਸਿੰਘੜ [sɪŋʊʈ] *adj* blooming. See ਸਿੰਘੜਨ.

ਸਿੰਘੜਕ [sɪŋʊʈək] *P* سنگھڑک *adj* blooming.

ਸਿੰਘੜਨ [sɪŋʊʈən] *P* سنگھڑن *v* to blossom; to bloom.

ਸਿੰਘ [sɪŋh] *Sk* ਸਿੰਹ a creature given to violence, the lion. "sɪŋh rucɐ sɔd bhojɒnu mas."—basāt m 5. Though a lion, a leopard etc. may also be called tiger, yet this term is reserved for creatures of a particular species. For the knowledge of the readers, it is clarified with illustrations. See ਸਰਦੂਨ. 2 a follower of Guru Nanak baptised with the amrit of khōḍa. 3 *adj* leading, chief. 4 superior; excellent. 5 brave; valiant. 6 See ਫੀਲ. 7 the zodiac sign, Leo. See ਸਿੰਹ.

ਸਿੰਘਣੀ [sɪŋhəni] *n* characteristic of a Singh (lion); courage, bravery. 2 ethos of Khalsa Dharam.

ਸਿੰਘਸਾਭਾ [sɪŋhsabha] *n* a reformist group of baptised Singhs meant to establish the real tradition of Sikhism by removing evils which had crept into the Sikh religion and society. First of all in order to preach religion and education, Sri Guru Singh Sabha was established in the Nanakshahi year 404 (Bikrami year 1929) at the residence of the Majithias at Amritsar. Sardar Thakur Singh Sandhawalia was its president and it was decided that the place for holding the meeting would be Guru Ka Bagh. Again in the year 1879 AD (Sammāt 1936) a Singh Sabha was formed at Lahore at the birth place of Guru

Ram Das in which Diwan Buta Singh and Bhai Gurumukh Singh were elected President and Secretary respectively. As a result of their teachings, Singh Sabhas came into existence in many districts and in the year 1888 (Sammāt 1946) Khalsa Diwan was organised at Lahore. Thereafter on 10<sup>th</sup> November, 1901 (Guru Nanak Shahi year 432) leading Singhs assembled at the Bunga (abode) of Ramgarhias in Amritsar and organised a new Khalsa Diwan named Chief Khalsa Diwan. This organisation has rendered great service to the Panth and is still doing so to the maximum possible extent.

ਸਿੰਘਸਾਹਿਬ [sɪŋhsahib] *adj* the mentor of the Singhs. 2 *n* Guru Gobind Singh. 3 *n* in earlier times this designation was assigned to the commanders of the Khalsa, in particular Maharaja Ranjit Singh was designated as Singh Sahib. He liked this epithet better than the title of Maharaja. 4 In Singh families continuing from earlier times, the elders are even now addressed as Singh Sahib.

ਸਿੰਘਕਾ [sɪŋhka] See ਸਿੰਘਣੀ.

ਸਿੰਘਗਤ [sɪŋhɡat] The time when lord of vegetation is in the Zodiac sign of Leo. This period lasts for 13 months and according to the Hindu faith, auspicious deeds as of marriage etc. are disallowed during this period.

ਸਿੰਘ ਭੋਜਨ [sɪŋhɐc bhojən] *n* the food of a lion. 2 the way a lion eats. When it grows old, the tiger becomes unable to hunt. He then hides in the bushes along the passage to the forest and when a person or animal gets close to him, the tiger at once pounces upon him and eats him up. "sɪŋhɐc bhojɒnu jo nar jɐnɐ. esɐ hi ʃhagɐu bəkhɐnɐ."—asa namdev. 'A person who earns his livelihood the way an old man-eater does, may be called the chief thug.'

ਸਿੰਘਣੀ [sɪŋhni] *n* a lioness. 2 a baptised Sikh

woman.

ਸਿੰਘਤ [sɪghat] See ਸਿੰਘਤ.

ਸਿੰਘ ਰੁੰਡ [sɪgh rʊd] See ਸੇਰੁੰਡ.

ਸਿੰਘਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ [sɪghdrɪʃɪ] See ਸੇਰਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ.

ਸਿੰਘਦੁਵਾਰ [sɪghdvar] *Skt* ਸਿੰਘਦੁਵਾਰ *n* the grandest door of a palace; the main gate.

ਸਿੰਘਧੁਨਿ [sɪghdhunɪ], ਸਿੰਘਨਾਦ [sɪghnad] *n* a roar of a tiger; its growl. 2 a tiger-like roar of a warrior such as may make the foes tremble.

ਸਿੰਘਨਾਦਿਨੀ [sɪghnadɪni] *n* a gun that produces a roaring sound.—*sanama*.

ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰਾ [sɪghpura] See ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਏ.

ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਏ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [sɪghpuriā di misal], ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਏ [sɪghpurie] residents of Singhpur, one of the twelve misls. The chief of this misl was Nawab Kapur Singh Birk, jat Sikh son of Chaudhry Dalip Singh resident of Faizulapur, a town in Amritsar pargana. This town had been founded by Faizula Khan. The Singhs conquered it in Sammat 1790 and called it Singhpura. That is why this misl was known as "sighpura". Some writers have called this misl as of Faizulapuryan. The chiefs of Ambala district Ghanoli, Bunga, Kaundhala, Manauli etc. were from this misl.

ਸਿੰਘਪੋਰ [sɪghpor] See ਸਿੰਘਦੁਵਾਰ.

ਸਿੰਘਭੂਮਿ [sɪghbhumɪ] *n* In Bengal the district of Chhota Nagpur and the area surrounding it. 2 The state of Punjab where the Singhs live; the birthplace of those who are baptised.

ਸਿੰਘਮੁਖਾ [sɪghmukha] *adj* with face like that of a tiger. 2 one who talks courageously and proudly. "bākrimukha hoɪ kar māgat, le pun sɪghmukha hveɪɪ."—*GPS*.

ਸਿੰਘਰਹਿਤ [sɪghrəɦɪt] *n* the conduct of Khalsa faith. See ਰਹਿਤ.

ਸਿੰਘਰਿ [sɪghərɪ] *n* a gun that can kill a tiger.—*sanama*.

ਸਿੰਘਲਾਦੀਪ [sɪghladip] See ਸਿੰਗਲ.

ਸਿੰਘਾ [sɪgha] a Brahmin who was a priest of

the Sodhis. He turned a Sikh of Guru Hargobind and was a great fighter. He showed great valour in the battle of Amritsar. Jati Malik was his son and Daya Ram his grandson. See ਦਯਾ ਰਾਮ. 2 a jat resident of Kheeva who was a Sikh of Guru Tegh Bahadur. The Guru advised him against going to other people to collect food etc. but to accept anything which was offered by others willingly.

ਸਿੰਘਾਸਣ [sɪghasən], ਸਿੰਘਾਸਨ [sɪghasən] *Skt* ਸਿੰਘਾਸਨ *n* the seat of a king, superior to other seats; the royal throne. 2 the seat of Satguru. 3 Many hold the view (that it is called Singhasan just because on either side there is an image of a tiger. In the Niti Shastar the seat of a king is described as of eight shapes: "podm" sākho gəjo hās" sɪho bhrɪgo mrɪgo həɪʔ,

asɪ sɪhasənənɪɪ nɪɪʃasɪtra vɪdo vɪdʊʔ."

4 sitting like a tiger.

ਸਿੰਘਾਤਾ [sɪghata] *Skt* ਸਿੰਘਾਤਾ one who eats a tiger. See ਸ਼ਾਤ. "bātar cɪte aru sɪghata."—*bher kabir*.

ਸਿੰਘਾਰੋਹਣਿ [sɪgharohənɪ] *n* Durga who rides a tiger. "sɪgharohənɪ adɪ vrɪte."—*akal*.

ਸਿੰਘਾਵਲੋਕਨ [sɪghavalokən] *n* an analogy according to which one should re-examine and re-consider the subject of one's statement, as a lion repeatedly withdraws and re-examines its kill. 2 In poetry it is a verbal device according to which the same word occurs in the beginning of a succeeding line in a different sense from the one used at the end of the preceding line, as

mar mənɪd bɪkaran brɪd

bəlād khəgɪd bali səm mar,

mar həkər-hɪ krodh-hɪ lobh-hɪ

moh səmɪl-hɪ dɛɪ upar,

par kərə nɪʃevək ke gən

dɛ dhan ko sətɪnam udar,

daran dut tɔʃɛ sun nam



namo guru nanak kalukumar.—NP.  
karni sukh, dukh darid harni,  
harnisut sam ākhan barni.  
barni bakt mahā chabī dharni,  
dharni budhi ki be tan tarni.  
tarni bighansidhu jih sarni,  
sarniraj doti drig adarni.  
darni dokhan das udharni,  
dharni karuna guniyan barni.  
barni kūd idu abharni,  
bharni nag bighan gan arni.  
arni kare anād usarni,  
sarni pare kales nivarni.—GPS.

**ਸਿੰਘਰਾ** [singhara] *Skt* शृङ्गाटक a vegetable that is grown in water and bears fruit having thorns like the seed of bhakhra (astercantha longifolia). It is boiled before eating. *L. Trapa Cispinosa*. Singhara has a dry but cooling effect.

**ਸਿੰਘਿਕਾ** [singhika] See ਸਿੰਘਿਕਾ.

**ਸਿੰਘੁ** [singhu] See ਸਿੰਘ. "singhu bilai hor garo."—bila m 5.

**ਸਿੰਘ** [sing] See ਸਿੰਘ.

**ਸਿੰਘਾ** [singa] *Skt* शृङ्गा n a track, passage. "ster vas bahut adhikai bhram bhula mrig sigare."—nat a m 4. 'A deer caught in an illusion roams on pathways.'

**ਸਿੰਘਾਏ** [singare] through passages. See ਸਿੰਘਾ.

**ਸਿੰਘਿਅ** [singia] *Skt* सिंघ n a nerve, an artery. 2 voice expressing emotion. "bhaṭhi gaganu singia aru cūṅia."—sri kabir. See ਸਿੰਘਿਅਾ.

**ਸਿੰਘੀ** [singi] *Skt* शृङ्गिन् adj horned. "lacch lacch suvarasīngi."—paras. 'cows with gold horns.' 2 n a trumpet of the yogis which is made of horn, a horn flute. "singi sac akapāt kāthla."—hajare 10. 3 a sub-caste of Aheris, which at one time, was largely known for crime. Its members covered their houses with horns of the deer and hence this name.

**ਸਿੰਘੀ ਰਿਖੀ** [singi rikhi] See ਸਿੰਘੀ ਰਿਖੀ.

**ਸਿੰਘ** [sic] *Skt* सिञ्च v to water, sprinkle, grease, lubricate.

**ਸਿੰਘਨ** [sican] *Skt* n the process of irrigation; soaking with water; sprinkling. "sicanhare eke mali."—asa m 5. "āmrit rīde sīcai."—dhana m 5. "man mahi sīcāu hari hari nam."—bila m 5. "sīcit bhau karehi."—asa m 1. 2 *Skt* सञ्चयन to collect, amass. "sic-hi darabu dehi dukh log."—ram m 5.

**ਸਿੰਘਨ** [sican], **ਸਿੰਘਨਾ** [sicana] See ਸੀਘਨਾ. "cīrān sev sican te karvai kār din."—NP. 'got (the poor) sparrows served by "sicans" (tyrants).'

**ਸਿੰਘਿ** [sici] having amassed, having irrigated. "sici pīal gagansar bhare."—ratnmala bāno. '... draw in the breath and with practice make it stay at the tenth door.'

**ਸਿੰਘਿਤ** [sicit] adj irrigated, watered. See ਸਿੰਘਨ.

**ਸਿੰਘਾ** [siccha], **ਸਿੰਘਾ** [sichya] See ਸਿੰਘਾ and ਸਿੰਘਾ. "dini bhāt bhāt ki siccha."—VN.

**ਸਿੰਘਾ** [sijā] v to be wet, be drenched. "bhiṇu sipu kabli."—s kabir. *Skt* शैल to sweat, perspire.

**ਸਿੰਘਾ** [sijā] v to drench; sprinkle; irrigate.

**ਸਿੰਘਾ** [sijda] *A* سجد n bowing one's forehead; paying obeisance by touching the ground with the brow. "kai pāṭ sur sijda karai."—akāl. 'Many turn their faces from the direction in which the sun rises and do obeisance (to the west).'

**ਸਿੰਘਲ** [sijal] adj ਸਿੰਘਲ. 2 ਸੁ-ਵਿਸ਼ੁਲ. clean, pure. "sijal subh bhekh hi."—saloh *A* سجد literally, a mirror; anything that is rendered bright like a mirror. 3 *A* سجل n the register of a judge. 4 an angel who keeps God's diary.

**ਸਿੰਘਲ** [sijaph] *P* سجد n piping, border, edge.

**ਸਿੰਘ** [sija] See ਸਿੰਘ and ਸਿੰਘ. 2 wet. See ਸਿੰਘਾ.

**ਸਿੰਘਾ** [sijha] v execute a job; to complete a project; achieve success. "nanak sijhi iveha var."—var maru 2 m 5. "vinu man mare koi na sijhai."—var sor m 3. "pārsat per sijhat te

suami."—ram m 1. "ek-hi coṭ sijhara."—bher kabir. "bura karṭ su keha sijhaṭ?"—sava m 3.

**ਸਿਰਾਣ** [sɪɾaɳ] *n* knowledge, recognition, familiarity. "əvər sɪɾaɳ nā kari."—todī m 5. "əgṛ vasatusɪɾaɳiṛ pitri cor karṭi."—varasa.

**ਸਿਰਾਣਾ** [sɪɾnaɳa] See **ਸਿਰਾਣ**. "jini sɪɾnaɳa sai."—sava m 5. 'those who understood (knew) the mentor.'

**ਸਿਰਾਣੂ** [sɪɾnaɳu] *adj* erudite, knowledgeable, aware, knowing. "jaha pāṭhi tera ko nā sɪɾnaɳu."—sukhmani.

**ਸਿਰਾਪਸਾਨਿ** [sɪɾnapsaɳi] will be recognised. See **ਸਿਰਾਪਨ**.

**ਸਿਰਾਪਨ** [sɪɾnapan] *Skt* सञ्ज्ञापन *n* making one know well; making one conscious of a fact. "əgṛ gae sɪɾnapsaɳi."—s farid. "nanak sacgharu sabadɪ sɪɾnape."—gau chāt m 1.

**ਸਿਰਾਬਾ** [sɪɾnaba] *adj* known. See **ਸਿਰਾਪਨ**.

**ਸਿਟ** [sɪɳ] *Skt* सिट् *vr* to insult, dishonour.

**ਸਿਟਾ** [sɪɳa] *v* to throw, cast, fling.

**ਸਿੱਟਾ** [sɪɳt̪a] *Skt* सिट्पा *n* an ear of millet or jawar. 2 a principle or a meaning of something. 3 a conclusion, result. "patsah ! sɪɳt̪a hve jahar."—GPS.

**ਸਿਠ** [sɪɳh] *Skt* सिठ् *vr* to utter insulting words, make humiliating remarks.

**ਸਿੱਠ** [sɪɳh] See **ਸਿਠ**. *n* a condemnation; an aspersion; defamation. See *E* satire. 2 an argument. 3 a sentence satirically spoken. See **ਸਿੱਠੀ**. 4 In Gurbilas, ਸਿੱਠ has been used for ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼੍ਠ (excellent) also, as in "katha pragaṭ kar sɪɳtha."

**ਸਿੱਠੀ** [sɪɳhni], **ਸਿੱਠਨੀ** [sɪɳhni] *n* an uncivilised utterance; an abusive and ironical remark; an abuse interlaced in a song sung by women at the time of marriage. See **ਸਿਠ**.

**ਸਿੱਧਾ** [sɪɳd̪a] *adj* steadfast, headstrong. 2 obstinate, obdurate. 3 *n* persistence, obstinacy.

**ਸਿਠਕਾ** [sɪɳkaɳa] See **ਸਿਠਕਾ**.

**ਸਿਤ** [sɪɳ] *Skt* *n* white colour. "rath turāg sɪɳ asɪt."—paras 2 silver. 3 sandalwood. 4 *Dg* *adj* tied, shackled. 5 *Skt* सिद्ध *adj* sharp. "əɳ sɪɳ chade baṅ."—ramav. 6 wet, drenched. 7 thin.

**ਸਿਤਸਪਤੀ** [sɪɳspati] *Skt* शीतानुपति *n* master of cool beams the moon. "sɪɳspati tapaspati banaspati japp sada."—akal. 'The moon, the tapaspati (the sun) and Varun, the master of water always pray to the Almighty.' 2 श्वेतानुपति, Indar, the master of the white horse.

**ਸਿਤਸੁਤੀ** [sɪɳsuti] See **ਸਿਤਸਪਤੀ**. This is a wrong spelling given by an ignorant scribe, the correct word is **ਸਿਤਸਪਤੀ**.

**ਸਿਤਾ** [sɪɳ-ta] *n* whiteness. "sɪɳ-ta bibhut."—caritr 12. 'whiteness in the eyes that looks like the rubbing of ashes.'

**ਸਿਤਾਨ** [sɪɳtan] *adj* a sharp arrow. 2 *n* one who wears sharp arrows, Kamdev. "ke ki parhi sɪɳtanhu te."—krisan. 'That is a lesson taken from Cupid.'

**ਸਿਤਮ** [sɪɳam] *A* सिद् cruelty, violence.

**ਸਿਤਾ** [sɪɳa] *Skt* सृता *adj* sewn, stitched. "sabad surati man sɪɳa."—BG 2 *n* short form of ਸਿਕਤਾ, sand particles. 3 *Skt* शिता sugar. 4 jasmine. 5 moonlight. 6 silver.

**ਸਿਤਾਸਿਤ** [sɪɳasɪɳ], **ਸਿਤਾਸੇਤ** [sɪɳaset] *adj* white and black. "sɪɳaset chatrā."—VN. "sōdər samas sɪɳasɪɳ sohe."—NP.

**ਸਿਤਾਦਾਹ** [sɪɳadah] *P* सितादाह *adj* standing upright. Its verb is **ਸਿਤਾਦਨ** (to stand erect).

**ਸਿਤਾਦਨ** [sɪɳādan] *P* सितादन *v* to take, acquire.

**ਸਿਤਾਨਦ** [sɪɳanad] *P* सितानद *v* may fetch, will bring, will take; its root is **ਸਿਤਾਦਨ**.

**ਸਿਤਾਬ** [sɪɳab], **ਸਿਤਾਬੀ** [sɪɳabi] *P* सिताब *adv* quickly, hurriedly. "calhu sɪɳab divan bulara."—suhi kabir. "matar sɪɳab dhai."—ramav.

**ਸਿਤਾਬ** [sɪɳabh] *n* ਸ੍ਰੇਤ-ਅੱਤਾ, the sun. 2 Indar's horse.

**ਸਿਤਾਰ** [sɪɳtar] *n* सि (three) तार (string) a musical

instrument with three strings, of which the steel string is for medium note while the two brass strings are for sharp notes.<sup>1</sup> Now its name is dimly known and has five strings. Some instruments have more strings than even this.  
**ਸਿਤਾਰਾ** [sitara] *P* **سیتارہ** *n* a planet, star 2 luck, fate. 3 a round piece of silver or gold sheet, which is stitched on garments with the help of a wire.

**ਸਿਤੋਤਪਲ** [sitotpal] *n* a lotus of white colour.  
**ਸਿਤੋਦਰ** [sitodar] *Skt adj* (ਸਿਤ-ਉਦਰ) (one) with thin (squeezed) belly. 2 *n* Kuber (treasurer of gods). 3 See ਸ੍ਰੋਤੋਦਰ.

**ਸਿਟੋਪਲ** [sitopal] *n* ਸਿਤਾ (sugar)-ਉਪਲ (lump) a lump of sugar. 2 a ball of frozen sugar. "sitopal sita sō gur adi jēu."—*NP*. 3 *Skt* chalk. 4 glass, crystal. 5 short form of ਸਿਤੋਤਪਲ.  
**ਸਿਤ੍ਰ** [sitr] short form of ਬਿਜਤ੍ਰਿਤ. "bās sugādhā nā sitr hē."—*BGK*. 'Fragrance of sandal wood does not percolate into the bamboo'.

**ਸਿਥਲ** [sithal], **ਸਿਥਿਲ** [sithil] *Skt* ਸਿਥਿਲ *adj* (one) who embraces inactivity; lazy, indolent.

**ਸਿਥਿਲਤਾ** [sithilta] *n* laziness, indolence. See ਸਿਥਿਲ.

**ਸਿੰਦ** [sid] *P* **سند**. See ਸਿੰਧੁ. As Persian lacks aspiration, *sīdh* is written as *sīd*.

**ਸਿੰਦਵਿਰਾ** [sidaura] *n* sādthuria rag, particularly sung during the war time. "bajāt maru rag sīdaura."—*ajē sīgh*. See ਸੰਧੁਰੀਆ. 2 See ਸਿਧਵਿਰਾ.

**ਸਿਦਕ** [sidak] *A* **سیدک** *n* devotion, faith. "sidak sabburi sāt nā milio."—*maru ājuliā m 5*. 2 truth. 3 innocence, candour.

**ਸਿਦਕੀ** [sidki] *adj* devotee; follower.

**ਸਿਦਤ** [sidat] See ਸਿੰਦਤ. "ulp hām sō sidat uṭhai."—*GPS*.

<sup>1</sup>We have seen such sitars also as have no steel string and have two brass strings, called a pair of arrows. There is one additional brass string to supplement the tune and instead of metal rings, they have threads tied for use. See ਚਾਰਚਾਰ.

**ਸਿੰਦੀ** [sidi] a resident of Sind (*sīdh*). See ਸਿੰਦ.  
**ਸਿੰਦੁਕ** [siduk] *Skt* ਸਿੰਦੁਕ *n* sīduvar (or sīdhuvar) tree that has shell-shaped flowers; eating of which helps an elephant to get rid of intoxication. *L* Vitex Hegundo. "sīduk iīduk madhur tamal."—*GPS*.

**ਸਿੰਦੂਰ** [sidur] *Skt n* vermilion. 2 *Skt* ਸਿੰਦੂਰ an intoxicated elephant. "kātesīdurkhetā."—*gyan*.

**ਸਿੰਦਤ** [siddat] *A* **سیدت** *n* severity. 2 misery, suffering. 3 oppression.

**ਸਿਧ** [sidh] *Skt* ਸਿਧ *vr* to go, order, teach, perform an auspicious task; forbid; grow famous; grow perfect or purified. 2 *Skt* ਸਿਧ one who has attained *sīdhī* (miraculous powers) "sīdh hova sīdhī lai."—*sri m 1*. 3 ripe, mature. "prabhū jī sīdh āhar hē sun uṭhe kripalā."—*GPS*. 4 to accomplish a journey. "ek kosro sīdhī karat lalū tab catur patro aīo."—*sor m 5*. *vr* ਸਿਧ means 'to go' or 'to travel'. See ਫੈਸਦੇ. 5 a yogi with miraculous powers or a saint with spiritual qualities. "sunī sīdh pīr surī nāh."—*japu*. 6 according to the Purans, deities of a special type who dwell between the earth and the sun and whose number is 88,000. 7 salt from Sindh.

**ਸਿੰਧ** [sidh] See ਸਿੰਧੁ.

**ਸਿਧਵਿਰਾ** [sidhaura] *Skt* ਸਿੰਦੂਰ vermilion. "marne te kīa dārpānā jēb hāthī sīdhaura lin?"—*s kabir*. A sati (the woman who immolates herself on her dead husband's pyre), while accompanying the dead body of her husband, leaves her abode taking a coconut, vermilion, flowers, betel nuts and rice in a plate. After putting a vermilion mark on the forehead of her husband, she offers the remaining material as it is proffered before the image of a deity. Thereafter she showers vermilion as blessings on the members of the family, puts the head of her husband in her lap and orders the pyre to be lit.



Many knowledgeable persons interpret 'sidhaura' as coconut, but that is illogical. See ਸਰਬਲੋਚ. "sriphal sidhaura puhap pūgi acchat ... soti bekh raje mano bridh anāgi."—2 chād 19. See ਸੰਧੂਰਾ.

ਸਿਧਏ [sidhæ] *adj* have gone "sidhæ sur, sur ke dhama."—VN. 'The valiant have gone to the solar region'.

ਸਿੰਧ ਸਾਗਰ ਦੋਆਬ [sidh sagar doab] *n* the territory between the rivers Indus and Chenab.

ਸਿੰਧਕ [sidhak] See ਸਿੰਧੁਕ.

ਸਿਧਗੋਸਟਿ [sidhgosəɪ] ਸਿਧਗੋਸ਼ਟੀ *n* a meeting of the sidhs. 2 a dialogue with the sidhs; a composition of 73 stanzas by Guru Nanak Dev comprising his question and answer session with the sidhs and the spiritual lesson imparted to them.

ਸਿੰਧ ਚਉਰਾਸੀਓ [sidh cəurasih] See ਚਉਰਾਸੀ ਸਿੰਧ.

ਸਿੰਧਜਰਾ [sidhjarə] See ਜਰਾਸੰਧ.

ਸਿੰਧਣੀ [sidhni] *n* the land that carries river Sind to the sea.—sanama.

ਸਿੰਧਣੀਦੀਸ [sidhni-is] the supreme ruler of the earth. See ਸਿੰਧਣੀ.

ਸਿੰਧਨ [sidhan] *n* the spider that runs on a thread coming out of its mouth. "sut sidhan ki bhāt bedhayo."—cāitr 80.

ਸਿੰਧਨੀ [sidhni] See ਸਿੰਧਣੀ. 2 *adj* a resident of Sindh state; a Sindhi. "nāhe sidhni idr bāj samanā."—aj 'horses from Sindh yoked to the chariot'. 3 the land that carries Sindh to the sea.—sanama.

ਸਿੰਧਨੰਦਨਾ [sidhnādana] Lāchmi, the goddess of wealth. 2 a cow, come out of the ocean consequent upon its churning by the gods, which fulfils all the wishes (Kāmdhenu). See ਸਿੰਧੁਨੰਦਨਾ.

ਸਿੰਧਰ [sidhar] See ਸੰਧੂਰ. 2 *Skt* ਸਿਰੋਧਰ *n* neck. 3 *adj* Sindhu (intoxica elephants), one who takes it; intoxicant; "sidhure sidharā."—ramav. intoxicated elephant (sidhur).

4 elephants wearing vermillion marks on the foreheads.

ਸਿੰਧਰ ਬਿੰਧ [sidhar bidh] *sen* the sea (Sindhu) and the Vindhya mountains. "aria sidhar bidh."—akal 'created the seas and Vindhya mountains'.

ਸਿੰਧਰਾ [sidhra] *n* sandhuria rag, that inspires valour. "babajj sidhre surā."—ramav. See ਸੰਧੂਰੀਆ.

ਸਿੰਧਰੀ [sidhri], ਸਿੰਧਰੀਨਰ [sidhrinar] See ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ and ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ ਨਰ.

ਸਿੰਧਲਾ [sidhla] See ਸਿੰਧੁਲਾ.

ਸਿੰਧਲੀ [sidhli] *adj* Sindhi; one belonging to the Sindh state. "sidhli ture navine."—ramav.

ਸਿੰਧਵਨੀ [sidhavni] *n* sidhavni (cavalry)—sanama. 2 the earth that holds the ocean.—sanama.

ਸਿੰਧਵੀ [sidhvi] *adj* Sindhi; one connected with Sindh.

ਸਿਧਾ [sidha] *adj* proven, authenticated, researched. "kācan kāra koṭ garh vici hāri hāri sidha."—asa chāt m 4. 2 See ਸੀਧਾ.

ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ [sidhauna] *Skt* सिद्ध (The root of this word means to go, walk, conquer, teach, train.) *v* to go, move; depart. "sabh lok sidhasi."—var maru 2 m 5.

ਸਿਧਾਈ [sidhai] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ *adj* departed. 2 training, education. 3 *n* characteristic or achievement of siddhi. "jaki seva dāsasət sidhai."—asa m 5. 4 simplicity, naivety.

ਸਿਧਾਸਨ [sidhasən] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. 2 See ਸਿੰਧਾਸਨ.

ਸਿਧਾਂਤ [sidhāt] *Skt* सिद्धान्त *n* a statement ultimately proved right; a correct conclusion. 2 purpose, intent.

ਸਿਧਾਂਤੀ [sidhāti] who has reached a conclusion. 2 who knows a conclusion well.

ਸਿਧਨ [sidhan] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. 2 plural of ਸਿੰਧਿ. "sabh nidhan dās asət sidhan."—sodarū.

ਸਿਧਾਯਾ [sidhaya], ਸਿਧਾਏ [sidhayo] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. 2 *adj* taught, trained. "hath guru gobid ke

besara sidhayo nanho."—52 Poets. a small besara (hunting bird) perched on Guru Gobind Singh's hand and trained for hunting. 3 departed.

ਸਿਧਾਰ [sidhar] See ਸਧਾਰ 2.

ਸਿਧਾਰਣ [sidharan], ਸਿਧਾਰਨ [sidharan] (the meaning of *vr* ਸਿਧ is to go, to proceed.) *v* to depart, set out on a journey.

ਸਿਧਾਵਣ [sidhavan] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ.

ਸਿਧਿ [sidhi] *Skt* सिद्धि *n* a miracle, an unusual power. "prabhu kesimrani ridhi sidhi nau nidhi."—*sukhmani*. 2 success, achievement. 3 salvation, release. 4 wisdom. 5 property, wealth. 6 victory, conquest. 7 indicative of figure eight, as principal *sidhus* are taken to be eight. See ਅਸਟ ਸਿਧਿ.

ਸਿਧਿਦ [sidhid] *adj* one who grants a *siddhi*. 2 *n* God.

ਸਿਧਿਦਾ [sidhida] *adj* (one) who proves. "sidhtai ko sidhida."—*gyan*. 2 (one) who grants a *siddhi*.

ਸਿਧਿਪਦ [sidhipad] *adj* who bestows *sidhus*. "jap nar ! sakal sidhipad3."—*guf jedev*. 2 place of *siddhis*.

ਸਿਧੀ [sidhi] See ਸਿਧਿ. 2 *adj* straight, without a curve.

ਸਿਧੀ [sidhi] *adj* of the land of Sindh. 2 *n* a resident of Sindh. 2 the language of Sindh.

ਸਿਧੀ ਚੰਦ [sidhi chad] father of Bhai Mul Chand. See ਮੁਲਚੰਦ.

ਸਿਧੀਰ [sidhira], ਸਿਧੀਰੀ [sidhiri] *adj* straight; simple. "ulti palati sidhiri kare."—*ratnamala bano*.

ਸਿਧੂ [sidhu] See ਸਿੰਧ and ਸਿੰਧ.

ਸਿੰਧੂ [sidhu] *n* A jat sub-caste different from Sidhu and Sandhu. 2 *Skt* सिन्धु The river Attak which rises in Tibet and flows through district Attak and Sindh state merges with the Arabian Sea near Karachi. Its total length is 1800 miles. 3 Sindhu country, situated along the

river Indus. The Persians called this area Hind,<sup>1</sup> the Greeks called it Hindos and the English called it India, but this word connotes the whole of the sub-continent. 4 A river of central India which starts in Tank state and merges into the Jamuna. 5 the sea, the ocean. 6 an intoxicant for an elephant. 7 water. 8 short form for 'ਸਿੰਧ' (salt) "parat sidhu galijaha."—*asa m 5*. 'Salt gets dissolved as soon as it is put into water.' 9 a Vaishya hermit who was the son of Andhak. Raja Dashrath took him for a wild beast in the dark and killed him with a sound-hitting arrow. He is better known as 'Sarvan'.

ਸਿੰਧੂ ਸਰਿਤਾ [sidhu sarita] The river Attak, the river Indus.—*sanama*.

ਸਿੰਧੂਸੁਤ [sidhusut] See ਸਿੰਧੂਤਨਾ and ਸਿੰਧੂਪੁਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਿੰਧੂਸੁਤਾ [sidhusuta] *n* liquor, that emerged from the ocean. "sidhusuta ahiphen mēgai."—*GV 10*. 2 Rambha, a fairy. "sidhusutaru ghrutaci triya in si nahi nacet idrabhē."—*krisan*. 3 Lachhmi (goddess of wealth). 4 the wish fulfilling cow.

ਸਿੰਧੂ ਹੁਤਾਸਨ [sidhu hutasan] *n* fire of the ocean. "sidhu hutasan he bhav ki gatr."—*NP*.

ਸਿੰਧੂਕ [sidhuk] See ਸਿੰਦੂਕ.

ਸਿੰਧੂਜਾ [sidhuja] *n* liquor, that emerged from the ocean. 2 Lacchmi (goddess of wealth). 3 the wish-fulfilling cow.

ਸਿੰਧੂਤਨਾ [sidhutana], ਸਿੰਧੂਤਨੈ [sidhutane] *n* the moon, son of the ocean. 2 the horse with raised ears. 3 poison, venom. 4 the moon. 5 a pearl. 6 nectar. 7 a shell. 8 the divine physician, Dhanvantar.

ਸਿੰਧੂਤਨੈ ਧਰ [sidhutane dhar] *n* the arrow which bears poison, which is the son of the ocean.—*sanama*. 'In olden times, the point of an arrow was tinged with poison which proved fatal for the foe.' 2 Shiv, who carries the moon

<sup>1</sup>[s] has been changed into [h].

on his forehead. He is so named because he carries poison in his throat.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਨੰਦਾ** [sidhunāḍna] *n* Lacchmi, who is born of the ocean; wealth. "suchāḍ sidhunāḍna." —GPS. 'not subordinate to wealth, but independent.'

**ਸਿੰਧੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [sidhuputr] See **ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਯ**. 2 a pearl. 3 the moon. 4 nectar, etc.

**ਸਿੰਧੁ ਬੇਲਾ** [sidhu bela] *n* a sea-beach. 2 a sea. 3 Sadhbela gurdwara. See **ਬਨਖੰਡੀ**.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਰ** [sidhur] *Skt* *n* an elephant. 2 an inebriated elephant. 3 a cloud. "arī sidhur ke dāl pēth sudamānī jyō durgā dāmḱē." —cāḍī 1. 4 See **ਸਿੰਦੁਰ**.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾ** [sidhura] See **ਸਿੰਧੁਲਾ**.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾਰਿ** [sidhurari] *n* elephant's enemy, the lion. —*sanama*.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾਰਿ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ** [sidhurari dhunini] —*sanama*. gun-producing sound like that of a lion's roar; enemy of the elephant.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ** [sidhuri] *adj* of Sindh state. 2 related with the ocean. 3 an army of elephants. "pritham sidhuri sēbēd kahi." —*sanama*.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀਆ** [sidhuria] See **ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ**. 2 *adj* coloured with vermillion. 3 (one) from whose cheeks wine drips. "sidhurie sōḍī dōtale." —*ramav*.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ ਨਰ** [sidhuri nar] *n* the moon. "lājēt sidhuri narā." —*gyan*. See **ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਯ** and **ਸਿੰਧੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ**. 2 the horse with raised ears.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਲਾ** [sidhula], **ਸਿੰਧੁਲੀਆ** [sidhulia] *adj* associated with or of the ocean.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਵਾਰ** [sidhuvar] See **ਸਿੰਦੁਰ**.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਰ** [sidhur] See **ਸਿੰਦੁਰ**.

**ਸਿੰਧੋਰਾ** [sidhōra] See **ਸਿੰਦਉਰਾ**, **ਸਿਧਉਰਾ** and **ਸੰਧੁਰੀਆ**.

**ਸਿਧੰਭ** [sidhāṅ], **ਸਿਧੰਭਾ** [sidhāṅa] *Skt* **सिद्धाङ्ग** *n* one whose part the whole world has proved to be; the Almighty, the Creator. "sidhāṅare simre nahi." —*asa paṛi m* 3. 2 "oḱkar namḥ siddhā." can be replaced with this phrase.

**ਸਿਧੰਨਾ** [sidhāṇa] *adj* trained. See **ਸਿਧਉਰਾ**. 2 proven, authenticated. 3 acquired, settled. "dur khoṛī ik jū sidhāṇe." —*BG*

**ਸਿੱਧ** [siddh] See **ਸਿਧ**.

**ਸਿੱਧ ਸੇਨ** [siddh sen] King of Mandi who ascended the throne in 1686 and died in 1729 AD. He was a contemporary of Guru Gobind Singh and fondly kept meeting Banda Bahadur. See **ਮੰਡੀ**.

**ਸਿੱਧਕਾ** [siddhka] *Skt* **सिद्धान्तकौमुदी** a famous book of grammar. "kahū siddhka cāḍṛika sarsutiā." —*gyan*. 2 a principle, Chandarika and Sarswat.

**ਸਿੱਧ ਤਿਲਕਾਰਾ** [siddh tilkara] See **ਚੋਹਲਾ** 2.

**ਸਿੱਧਬਾਟੀ** [siddhbaṭi] See **ਬਨੇਸਰ**.

**ਸਿੱਧਾ ਕਲਾ** [siddham kalā], **ਸਿੱਧਾ** [siddhav], **ਸਿੱਧਾ ਢਾਹੇ ਦੇ** [siddhav dhahe de] a village in Ludhiana district. The sixth Guru had stayed here while going to Nanak Matta. The pippal tree under which the Guru sat still exists there. This village is about three miles to the north-east of Jagraon railway station.

**ਸਿੱਧਾਸਨ** [siddhasan] *n* the seat of a Sidh. 2 according to Yog Shastar many styles of sitting. 3 a particular posture of yog. See **ਅਸਨ**.

**ਸਿੱਧਾਸਨ** [siddhājān] according to Tantarshastar, such collyrium as when put into the eyes makes subterranean things visible.

**ਸਿੱਧਾਤ** [siddhāt] See **ਸਿਧਾਂਤ**.

**ਸਿੱਧਾਰਥ** [siddharth] *Skt* **सिद्धार्थ** meaning of which has been proved. 2 Lord Buddha's name. See **ਬੁੱਧ**. 3 a minister of King Dashrath.

**ਸਿੱਧਿ** [siddhi], **ਸਿੱਧੀ** [siddhi] See **ਸਿਧਿ**.

**ਸਿੱਧੂ** [siddhu] a Jat sub-caste; Brar dynasty forms a part of it. Its beginning is traced to a warrior named Sidhu. See **ਭੂਲ ਵੰਸ਼**.

**ਸਿੱਧੇਸ** [siddhes] *n* master of Siddhs, Gorakh. "lājīṭ hoe naran me siddhan sō siddhes." —*NP*.

**ਸਿਧ** [sidhy] *Skt* **सिद्ध** *adj* a fruit born of from



sidhi. "sidhyē sarab kuslanah."—*gatha*.  
**ਸਿਧਯੇ** [sidhye] first person singular 'is proved'. "anik upavē nā sidhye ... anik sadhnā nā sidhye."—*sahas m 5*.  
**ਸਿਨਕਨਾ** [sinakna] *Skr* स्नुह्ण *v* to blow out the snout, to snout.  
**ਸਿਨਾ** [sina] *n* an army. "kichu saku nā sina."—*var jet 2* *Skr* स्विन्न *adj* drenched with sweat. 3 *wei*.  
**ਸਿਨਾਖਤ** [sinakhat] See ਸਨਾਖਤ. "sinakhat kudratī."—*var majh m 1*. 'The Creator is known from His creation.'  
**ਸਿਨਾਨ** [sinan] *A* حان *n* the point of a spear or an arrow. 2 a lance, a javelin.  
**ਸਿਪ** [sip] *Skr* मुषि *n* shell; a water creature and its skull; therefrom comes out the pearl. 2 See ਸਿੱਪ.  
**ਸਿਪਾਹ** [sipah] *P* سپاه *n* an army, a fighting force.  
**ਸਿਪਾਹਸਲਾਰ** [sipahsalar] *P* سپاهسالار *n* a chief of the army; a commanding general.  
**ਸਿਪਾਹਿਰ** [sipahir] *n* at the time of afternoon. 3/8<sup>th</sup> part of the day.  
**ਸਿਪਾਹਿਰੀ** [sipahiri] *adv* in afternoon. "ai sipahiri karō ucarī."—*GPS*.  
**ਸਿਪਰ** [sipar] *P* سپر *n* a shield; the ultimate limit.  
**ਸਿਪਰਾ** [sipra] See ਸਿਪ੍ਰਾ.  
**ਸਿਪਰਾਦਰ** [sipradar] *n* an arrow that pierces through the shield.—*sanama*. 2 the name of a weapon like the gun etc.  
**ਸਿਪਰਾਰੀ** [siprarī] *n* a sword, which is the foe of a shield.—*sanama*. 2 See ਸਿਪਰਾਦਰ.  
**ਸਿਪਾਸ** [sipas] *P* سپاس *n* offering of thanks. 2 an act of admiring.  
**ਸਿਪਾਹ** [sipah] *P* سپاه *n* related to the army i.e. armyman. 2 an army, a fighting force. "bhaje sāg leke su sari sipahā."—*VN*.  
**ਸਿਪਾਹੀ** [sipahi] *P* سپاهی *n* one who gets enrolled in the army; a soldier. 'kat-hu sipahi hveke'  
 'The root of the English word Sepoy is the same.

sadhat silahan ko."—*aka*.  
**ਸਿਪਾਰਾਹ** [siparah], **ਸਿਪਾਰਾ** [sipara] *P* سوره *n* a form of ਸੀ ਪਾਰਹ; thirty parts or chapters of Quran 2 one out of the thirty parts of Quran.  
**ਸਿਪਿਹਾਰ** [sipihār] *P* آسمان *n* the sky; the firmament. "asman sipihār su div gārdū bahur bakhan. pun car šabad bakhanic nam ban ke jan."—*sanama*. 'words like asman, sipihār, div and gārdū meaning firmament, when suffixed to car denote an arrow.'  
**ਸਿਪਿਹਾਰ ਚਰ** [sipihār car] an arrow. See ਸਿਪਿਹਾਰ. 2 This can be also the name of the moon or a bird.  
**ਸਿਪੀਤੀ** [sipiti] adoration. praise of God. "jin kau potē pūn he tīn vatī sipiti."—*var ram 1 m 3*. 'Those who have accumulated virtuous deeds always utter the praise of God'.  
**ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ** [sipurdan] *P* سپردن *v* to assign, hand over.  
**ਸਿਪੇਹਾਰ** [sipēhār] See ਸਿਪਾਹਿਰ and ਸਿਪਿਹਾਰ.  
**ਸਿਪੋਜੀ ਸਰਾਯ** [sipōji saray] *P* سقاي سراي *n* an inn for stay from three or five days; the world.  
**ਸਿੱਪ** [sipp] See ਸਿਪ. 2 *Skr* शिप्रा *n* part of the armour that covers the cheeks. "subhāt sipp sabhri."—*kalki*. 'The glittering armour looked graceful'.  
**ਸਿੱਪੀ** [sippi] *Skr* मुषि See ਸਿਪ. before the arrival of English spoons, children were given medicine in shells. The druggists still use shells for spoons.  
**ਸਿਪ੍ਰਾ** [sipra] See ਸਿਪ 2. 2 a stream which, according to Kalika Puran, emerges from Mansarovar. Elsewhere, it is supposed to have emerged out of Vishnu's blood. Now it is a well known river of Malva in central India. It flows for 120 miles in Indore, Devas and Gwalior, before it enters Chambal. It is also known as Avanti. See ਅਵੰਤਿਕਾ.  
**ਸਿਪ੍ਰਾਦਰ** [sipradar] See ਸਿਪਰਾਦਰ.  
**ਸਿਫਤ** [siphāt] *A* صفت *n* a quality. 2 a feature.

3 praise. 4 Suffixed to a noun, it becomes an epithet as in ਭਰਿਸੁ ਸਿਫਤ (having angelic qualities).

ਸਿਫਤਿ [siphati], ਸਿਫਤੀ [siphiti] *n* praise. See ਸਿਫਤ. "siphati saram ka kapra māgāu."—*prabha m* 1. 2 praiseworthy; the revered God. "vahu vahu siphati salah he."—*var guj* 1 *m* 3. "siphiti sar na jānni."—*varsuhi m* 1. 3 by means of adoration; through praise. "siphiti gādhū pavē dārbari."—*varmañ m* 1. 4 with praises. "siphiti bhare tere bhāḍara."—*sodaru* 3 with praises. "ātu na siphiti kahanī na ātu."—*japu*

ਸਿਫਰ [siphar] *A* صفر *n* cypher, empty. 2 point, void.

ਸਿਫਲ [siphel] *A* سفلي *n* meanness. 2 descent, degradation.

ਸਿਫਲਾ [siphla] *A* سفلي *adj* mean, ignoble. "dhar libas na hve siphla."—*sikkhi prabhakar*.

ਸਿਫਲੀ [siphli] *A* سفلي *adj* inferior, low. "ruhi siphli girge bhare."—*saloh*.

ਸਿਫਾ [sipa] *Skt* सिफा *n* the root of a lotus. 2 the root or stump of a tree. "āhā bij māmā sīpha rag dves bād jā."—*NP* 3 a whip; a hunter. 4 turmeric. 5 *A* الطرف *n* the final stage. 6 an edge. 7 a direction. 8 healthfulness.

ਸਿਫਖਾਨਾ [sifaxana] *P* سفخانه *n* a hospital.

ਸਿਫਾਰ [siphā] *A* سفار *n* plural of ਸਿਫਤ. 2 *A* سفار *n* recommendation.

ਸਿਫਤੀ [siphati] سفاتي *adj* qualitative, related to quality.

ਸਿਫਾਰਿਸ਼ [sifarish] *P* سفارش *n* handing over; persuading to involve in welfare work; a recommendation.

ਸਿਫਲ [sibel] See ਸਿੰਘਲ.

ਸਿਫਲਖਾਰ [sibalkhar] See ਸੰਥੀਆ.

ਸਿਬਲ [sibal], ਸਿਬਲੁ [sibalu] *Skt* सेबल *n* scum of (stagnant) water. "kara chujē bhai sibal."—*oḱkar*. covered with the scum of evils and soiled like a scum plant. "bhakhsī sibalū bāsī nirmal jēl."—*maru m* 1. 'the implication

of sibal is dissolution'.

ਸਿਬਿ [sibi] See ਸਿਫਿ.

ਸਿਬਿਕਾ [sibika] See ਸਿਫਿਕਾ.

ਸਿਬਿਰ [sibir] See ਸਿਫਿਰ.

ਸਿ ਭਿ [si bhi] See ਸਿ and ਭਿ. 2 that too. "akhhi si bhi kekei."—*jpu*.

ਸਿਮ [sim] See ਸਿੰਮਟਾ. 2 also used for ਸੀਮ (silver) "tūg aṭa simke darsai."—*krisan*. 'During the winter, high white attics look silvery'.

ਸਿਮਟਾ [simatna] *v* to shrink, contract. 2 to collect. "jim cāhū or te simat nūr."—*GPS*.

ਸਿੰਮਟਾ [simṭa], ਸਿੰਮਟੁ [simṭu] *Skt* मृष्ट *n* dripping, oozing, flowing. 2 sweat, perspiration.

ਸਿਮਤ [simat] *A* سمت *n* a direction. 2 a symbol, sign.

ਸਿਮਰ [simra] *Skt* स्मरण *n* memory, recollection. 2 reflection, contemplation. "harī pekhan kau simrat man mera."—*gau m* 5. 3 recollection of the name and quality of the ideal. "jasy simraṇ riddātarah."—*sahas m* 5.

ਸਿਮਰਣਿ [simraṇi] recollection, remembrance. "jake simraṇi hor anāda bīnā jēnām maraṇ bhe dukhi."—*sor m* 5.

ਸਿਮਰਨੁ [simraṇu] See ਸਿਮਰਣ and ਸਿਮਰਨੁ.

ਸਿਮਰਣੇਨ [simraṇen] *Skt* स्मरणेन *n* the third conjugation; by means of remembrance; from memory. See ਦਨੋਤਿ.

ਸਿਮਰਤਬਾ [simratbya] *Skt* समर्तब्य *adj* memorable, worthy of being remembered. "simratbya ride gurmāṭraṇah."—*gatha*.

ਸਿਮਰਨ [simran] See ਸਿਮਰਣ.

ਸਿਮਰਨਾ [simarna] *v* to memorise, remember. 2 *n* one fourth part of a rosary with 108 beads; a rosary with 28 beads including the head which the meditators keep in hand; ਸਿਮਰਨੀ. (a diminutive rosary). "huto simarna hath kapuri."—*GPS*. The Nihangs change feminine words into masculine ones. See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਸਿਮਰਨਿ [simraṇi] by remembering, by

recalling "prabh ke simranī jāpu tapu puja."—*sukhmani* 2 while meditating. "simranī te lage jini api dāiala."—*sukhmani*.

ਸਿਮਰਨੀ [simarnī] *n* See ਸਿਮਰਨਾ 2. "kābir meri simarnī rasna."—*s kābir*.

ਸਿਮਰਨੁ [simranu] See ਸਿਮਰਣ. "prabh ka simranu sadh ke sōgi."—*sukhmani*.

ਸਿਮਰਿ [simari] *adv* having meditated. "simari nam pūni sabhi icha."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸਿਮਰੂ [simru], ਸਿਮਰੂ ਕੀ ਬੇਗਮ [simru ki begam] See ਸਮਰੂ and ਸਮਰੂ ਕੀ ਬੇਗਮ.

ਸਿਮਰੰਤ [simrāt] See ਸਿਮਰੰਤਿ. 2 ਸ੍ਰਮਣਤ This is the fifth stage of simran. "jih satigur simrāt nayan ke timar miḥhi khin."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਿਮਰੰਤਿ [simrāti], ਸਿਮਰੰਥਿ [simrāthi] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਮਰੰਤਿ They meditate. "simrāti sāt sarbātarmāṇā."—*var jat*. "brahmadik simrāthi guna."—*saveye m 1 ke*.

ਸਿਮਲ [simal], ਸਿੰਮਲ [simal] See ਝਾਲਮਲੀ. "simal rukhu saraira atī diragh atī mucu."—*var asa*.

ਸਿਮਲਾ [simla] *a* hill station in Ambala Division, situated in the Himalayan range. It is at a distance of 1176 miles from Calcutta, 1112 miles from Bombay, 947 miles from Karachi, 287 miles from Lahore and 59 miles from Kalka. Its height from the sea level is 7084 feet and that of Jakhu ridge is 8000 feet.

The British government captured this place in 1816 and Lt. Ross, the political officer of the hill states, built the first house there in the year 1819.

The first Governor General to visit this place in 1827 was Lord Amherst and the Punjab government set its foot here in the year 1871. Kalka was connected with Simla by railway in the year 1903. At present it is the summer capital of the Viceroy, Commander-

in-chief and the Governor of Punjab. Meetings of political and legal councils are held here.

ਸਿੰਮਲੁ [simalu] See ਸਿਮਲ.

ਸਿਮਾ [sima] *Skt* *adv* everywhere; at all places. 2 See ਸਿੰਮਾ.

ਸਿਮੁਰ [simur] *P* to count. See ਸਿਮੁਰਦਨ.

ਸਿਮੁਰਦਨ [simurdan] *P* شمردن *v* to count; enumerate.

ਸਿੰਮਾ [simma] *A* سيمه *adj* slight; a bit.

ਸਿਮੁਰਤਬ [simratby] See ਸਿਮਰਤਬਰ. "sada sada simratby suami."—*dhans chāt m 5*.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤ [simrit] *Skt* स्मृत *adj* memorised; remembered.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ [simriti], ਸਿੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ [simriti], ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ [simriti] *Skt* स्मृति *n* memory, memorial. 2 scriptures which the rishis wrote by recollecting the sayings of the Veds and the teachings of the elders. Their number is large but thirtyone are the major ones including the eighteen and the twenty eight from the list below:

manusimriti, yagyavelaky, laghuatrit, atrit, vridhdātri, viṣṇu, laghuharit, vridhdharit, aṇas, aṇas sāhita, āgiras, yam, apstāb, sāvart, katyayan, vrihaspatī, paraṣar, vrihatparaṣari, vyas, laghuvyas, śākh, likhit, dākṣ, gōtam, vridhd gōtam, śatatap, vasiṣaṭh, pulastī, budh, kaṣyap, and naraḍ simriti. "sastrāsimriti binās-hige beda."—*gau 2 m 5*. "koṭi simriti puran sastrā na avai vah cit."—*japu*.

ਸਿਯ [siy] word used for Sita. "raghuvar bin siy na jiye, siy bin jiye na ram."—*ramav*.

ਸਿਯਮ [siyam] *P* سيمه *adj* third.

ਸਿਯਰ [siyar] *P* سیر *n* plural of ਸੀਰਤ (temperament); characteristics.

ਸਿਯਾ [siya] Like ਸਿਯ, this word also connotes Sita.

ਸਿਯਾਹ [siyah] *P* سیاه *adj* black.

ਸਿਯਾਹਾ [siyaha] *P* سیاهه *n* paper on which

counting is recorded; a book of arithmetic.  
**ਸਿਰਪਤਿ** [siyapāṭi] *n* Ram Chandar, husband of Sita.

**ਸਿਰਧ** [siyar] See **ਸਿਯਾਰ**. "nā sīgh he nā siyar he."—*akāl*. 'He is neither a lion nor a jackal'.

**ਸਿਰ** [sir] *Skt* शिरस् and शीर्ष *n* head. "sir dhari tali gali meri au."—*sava m 1*. 2 used as *adj* this word connotes supremacy as in "vele sir pahucna, ate ih sariā da sir he."—*prov*. 3 This word also means **ਸ੍ਰਿਜ** (create). See **ਸਿਰਿ**.

**ਸਿਰਸ** [sirās] See **ਸਰੀਰ**.

**ਸਿਰ ਸਦਕਾ** [sir sadka], **ਸਿਰ ਸੱਦਕ** [sir saddak] *P* سرسدا *n* anything given in charity after waving it around the head; sacrifice. "sirsadka satguru drvayo."—*GPS*. "sirsaddak satiguru ko bhari."—*GV 10*.

**ਸਿਰਸਾਹੀ** [sirsaḥi] See **ਸਰਸਾਹੀ**.

**ਸਿਰਹਾਨਾ** [sirhana] *Skt* शिरधान *n* a support for the head; a pillow, cushion. "sirhana avar bulai."—*sor kabir*.

**ਸਿਰਹਿੰਦ** [sirhid] See **ਸਰਹਿੰਦ**.

**ਸਿਰਕ** [sirak] *A* شرك *n* partnership, alliance, union. 2 a belief that someone, other than God, has divine qualities.

**ਸਿਰਕੱਢ** [sirkaḍḍh] *adj* chief, supreme; who sits among others with head held high.

**ਸਿਰਕਤ** [sirkaṭ] *A* شرك *n* a participation, partnership.

**ਸਿਰਕਪ** [sirkaṭ] the title of Hudi king, lord of the Gakharpatīs, who chopped the heads of his enemies. See **ਰਸਾਲੁ**. "sirkaṭ ke deṣāṭar ayo."—*caritr 97*. 2 a part of Taxila, whose remains are found in Rawalpindi district. See **ਤਕਸਿਲਾ**.

**ਸਿਰਕਰਦਾ** [sirkaṛda] See **ਸਰਕਰਦਾ**. "me likh ghallā val rajrā jo he sirkaṛda."—*jōgnama*.

**ਸਿਰਕਾ** [sirka] *P* سرس *Skt* शीतरस *n* grape or sugarcane juice heated and made into syrup which is sour; vinegar. It is added to pickle, sauce etc. and is used by physicians to cure

several diseases. Its effect is cold-dry, and causes constipation, kills germs in the abdomen and acts as digestive and appetiser. The jamun vinegar is an antidote against swelling and spleen in belly.

**ਸਿਰਕਾਰ** [sirkar] See **ਸਰਕਾਰ**. 2 *n* duty, obligation. "lale no sirikar he dhuri khāsim phurmai."—*maru a m 1*. 3 government. "jis hi ki sirkar he tis hi ka sabbhukor."—*sri m 3*. 4 subjects. "eh jam ki sirkar he ena upari jamdādu karara."—*var guj 1 m 3*.

**ਸਿਰਕੀ** [sirki] *n* a cover made of reeds. 2 a cottage made by weaving reeds.

**ਸਿਰਕੀਬਾਸ** [sirkiḥas] *adj* one who lives in a cottage of reeds. He shuns a permanent abode and manages by spreading a reed cover wherever he wants to subsist. "rahī marhājke sirkiḥas."—*GPS*. 2 *n* a low caste, so named on account of its members living under sirkis.

**ਸਿਰ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ** [sir kurbaṇi] See **ਸਿਰ ਸੱਦਕ**.

**ਸਿਰਖਿੰਡੀ** [sirkhīḍi] *n* *xa* crude sugar. 2 a metre named *ṣirkhāḍ*, which is a transform of *palvāgam* metre, characterised by alliteration but no rhymes. It has four lines, each line having 21 matras, with the first pause after the twelfth, and the second pause after the subsequent ninth matra, the last two matras being guru.

Example :

jutṭe vir juhare, dhagā vajjā,  
 bājje nad karare, dālā muṣahda,  
 lujhe karāṇ-are, sāghar surme,  
 vutṭhe jan dārare, ghanīar kebarī.

—*ramav*

This very form occurs in Kalki Avtar:

bāṇe āg bhujāgi, savāl sohne,  
 tre se hāth utāgi, khāḍa dhuhia. ...

See **ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 8**.

(b) Second form— Each line comprises 22 matras, the first pause occurs after the twelfth



matra which is a laghu; the second pause occurs after the last matra which is a guru. The middle of the line is marked by assonance.

### Example:

marat bidhia sen, su tega hath le,  
sirgāṇ sam nahi cen, ite ut dhāvda. ...

(c) According to this rhythm, there is sirkhidi of 23 matras in which pauses occur at the 14<sup>th</sup> and the 9<sup>th</sup> matras. See ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 21.

**ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ** [sirkhutha], **ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ** [sirkhuttha] *adj* (one) with dishevelled hair. 2 one whose hair has been plucked. 3 *n* A sect of Jainism, the members of which pluck their hair. "nanak je sirkhuthe navani nahi."--*var majh m 1*.

**ਸਿਰਖੁਰ** [sirkhur] *adj* from head to foot, from tip to toe. "ikna peron sirkhur pate."--*asa a m 1*. Some had ragged garments from tip to toe. 2 all; without exception.

**ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ** [sirkhutha] See **ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ**. "jogi kapria sirkhuthe binu sabde galr phasi."--*prabha m 1*.

**ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ** [sirkhāḍi] See **ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ**.

**ਸਿਰਗੁੰਮ** [sirgūm] *n* one, whose head has been plucked; a hairless head. 2 shorn. "prithme jati khatri ek. tāpār sāgati kīyo vivek.... sirgūm nam tāhi thāhirayo."--*gurusobha* 1

**ਸਿਰਜਣ** [sirjan] *Skt vr* 'सृज्' to create, interlink, shed away. 2 **सर्जन** *n* the act of composing, creating. 3 to give up, abandon.

**ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰ** [sirjanhar], **ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰ** [sirjanhara], **ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰੁ** [sirjanharu] *adj* a creator, master, designer. "həri sāce sirjanhara."--*sopurakh* "kari kari vekhe sirjanharu."--*japu*.

**ਸਿਰਜਨ** [sirjan] See **ਸਿਰਜਣ**.

**ਸਿਰਜਿ** [siraji] having formed, created. See **ਸਿਰਜਣ**. "tudhu ape siraji sabh goi."

<sup>1</sup>In fact, according to Sikhism "sirgūm" is one who has got defiled after being baptised.

--*sopurakh*.

**ਸਿਰਜੀ** [sirji] See **ਸਰਜੀਤ**.

**ਸਿਰਜਿਯਾਉ** [sirjiyau] created, formed. See **ਸਿਰਜਣ**. "saci sirjiyau sāsar."--*sāveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

**ਸਿਰਠ** [sirath], **ਸਿਰਠਿ** [sirathi], **ਸਿਰਠੀ** [sirhi] *Skt* सृष्टि *n* creation, formation. 2 the world. This word is also formed from the root सृज्. "jeti sirathi upai vekha."--*japu* "ja karta sirthi kau saje."--*japu*.

**ਸਿਰ ਤਲਵਾਯਾ** [sir talvaya] *adj* (one) hanging upside down. See **ਸਿਰਤਾਰ**.

**ਸਿਰਤਾਜ** [sirtaj] See **ਸਰਤਾਜ**.

**ਸਿਰਟਿ** [sirati] *Skt* शिरौटि *n* a headache; pain in the head. "jara mara tapu sirati sapu sabhu harike vasi he, kol lagi na sake binu hari ka laia."--*gau m 4*.

**ਸਿਰਤ੍ਰਾਣ** [sirtran], **ਸਿਰਤ੍ਰਾਨ** [sirtran] *Skt* शिरत्राण *n* a helmet. "phorgai sirtran ko."--*cāḍi 1*. 2 a pillow.

**ਸਿਰਦਾਤਾ** [sirdala] *n* God, the Almighty who is the supreme Provider. 2 Guru Teg Bahadur who laid down his life for the sake of his religion. 3 *adj* who sacrifices, who gives his life for his religion and country.

**ਸਿਰਧਾਰਣਾ** [sirdharna] *v* to put (something) on one's head. 2 to carry out someone's orders. 3 to accepting somebody as one's master. 4 for a woman to accept someone (with marital feeling) as her husband.

**ਸਿਰਨਾਵਣੀ** [sirnavni] **ਸ਼ੁਰੂਸ਼ਾਨ** *n* menses, so called because every time after menstruation, hair-wash is mandatory. "jiu joru sirnavni ave varo var."--*var asa*.

**ਸਿਰਨੀ** [sirni] See **ਸੀਰੀਨੀ**. "sirni kachu caphavat bhai."--*cāḍi 129*.

**ਸਿਰਪਰਛੇ** [sirparne] *adv* on one's head. See **ਸਿਰਤਾਰ**.

**ਸਿਰਪਾਉ** [sirpau], **ਸਿਰਪਾਇ** [sirpai], **ਸਿਰਪਾਵ** [sirpav] *P* पृ-पृ-*n* garments covering from

head to foot. 2 a role of honour. "pahiri sirpau sevak jñ mele."—*sor m 5*. "sakat sirpau resmi pahirat pati khoi."—*bila m 5*. "lihu mam dis te ab sirpat."—*GPS*. "de ras ko sirpav tise."—*krisan*. 3 See ਸਿਰੇਪਾਉ 2.

**ਸਿਰਪੀੜ** [sirpir] headache. To know the causes of this disease, see ਅਰਧ ਸਿਰਾ. There are many types of headaches and countless are their causes but it is mainly caused by disorder in the stomach or dirt accumulated in the intestine. Its cure lies in the use of medicines that set right the digestive system and dispense with constipation. Following are the remedies, specially recommended:

(1) taking cow's warm milk with a lump sugar added to it.

(2) sniffing of sal-sinmoniac and lime; separately ground but later put together.

(3) eating pudding made from eggs;

(4) rubbing soap nut in water and using it as snuff;

(5) grinding together three masas of glycyrrhiza glabra and one masa of mittha telia and sniffing a pinch of it;

(6) mixing salt and ghee and rubbing it on the forehead;

(7) if the headache is caused by heat, rubbing of white sandal to plaster the forehead with it; if it is with cold, plastering the forehead with saffron or dry ginger is advised.

**ਸਿਰਪੇਚ** [sirpec] See ਸਰਪੇਚ.

**ਸਿਰਪੋਸ** [sirpos] *P* سرپوش *n* a lid; a metal plate or cloth used to cover a cauldron. 2 the cover of the wick of a gun in which gun powder is stuffed. "gahi sirpos ughar pahita."—*GPS*. 'If the wick is covered, the gun powder does not come down and there is no fear of its catching fire'

**ਸਿਰਫ** [siraph] *A* صرف *adv* only; just that; unmixed.

**ਸਿਰਫਲ** [sirphal] *Sk* शिरफल *n* that whose fruit is of the size of a head; a coconut; it has the imprint of an eye, a nose and a mouth on it.

2 See ਸੀਫਲ.

**ਸਿਰਭਾਰ** [sirbhar] the weight of the head. 2 See ਸਿਰਿਭਾਰੁ. 3 See ਸਿਰਭਾਰਿ.

**ਸਿਰਭਾਰ ਲੈਣਾ** [sirbhar lena] *v* to take responsibility for somebody else's assignment. 2 to invite upon oneself the burden of vices by talking ill of the other.

**ਸਿਰਭਾਰਿ** [sirbhari] on one's head. 2 with one's whole might. "bhe vic idu phirc sirbhari."—*var ass*.

**ਸਿਰ ਮੁਨਾਕੇ ਭਧਾ ਪੁੰਛਟੀਆਂ** [sir munake bhadra puchhna] This is a Punjabi proverb implying to ponder after the time is past. See ਭਧਾ.

**ਸਿਰਮੋਰ** [sirmor], **ਸਿਰਮੋਰਹ** [sirmorah], **ਸਿਰਮੋਰਾ** [sirmora], **ਸਿਰਮੋਰ** [sirmor], **ਸਿਰਮੋਲਿ** [sirmoli] *Sk* शिरस-मौलि *n* moli (coronet) of the head; a crown. 2 a chief. "gur sirmor."—*basit o m 1*. "tu thakur sirmora."—*sor m 5*.

**ਸਿਰਰ** [sirar] See ਸਿਰੜ. 2 *A* سر *n* a secret, mystery. "sis dia par sirar na dia."—*VN*

**ਸਿਰਰੀ** [sir-ri] *adj* obdurate, obstinate. 2 steadfast; demented; reckless. "ih bha sir-ri matr bavrana."—*NP*.

**ਸਿਰ ਰੋਗ** [sir rog] *n* leprosy, a heinous disease. 2 obstinacy which is a mental disease. 3 arrogance. 4 any disease that is heinous or fatal.

**ਸਿਰਲੇਖ** [sirlekh] *n* fate, lot, luck, one's destiny as per the karma. 2 an add. ass. 3 a foreword.

**ਸਿਰੜ** [sirar] madness; it is a type of disquiet or insanity. For its reasons see ਚਿਰਮਾਦ.

To cure this disease taking of cold drink prepared by crushing almonds, syrup of sandal, peregrinate, half-churned curd and fruits such as oranges, and grapes etc. is useful. Taking the patient for a stroll in gardens of flowers, exposing him to breeze



on the bank of a stream or sea beach is good for him and rubbing oil extracted from pumpkin and lettuce in the head is advantageous. Feeding the patient ghee mixed with brahmi is very helpful. The method for preparing this ghee is as under:

Take four seers of ghee and 16 seers of juice of brahmi plant and boil them together in a saucepan. Take an equal quantity of dregs of brahmi plant, bac, jāvahā, dhamaha, kuṭh, sākhaoli and put one seer of mixed dregs into the said saucepan. When the whole of juice evaporates leaving behind ghee alone, it may be filtered into a clean utensil and consumed ranging from one to four tolas daily as per age and health.

2 consuming items, which leave parching effect and indulgence in excessive temper, makes a person peevish and obstinate. This is also called *sirar* in Punjabi.

**ਸਿਰਾ** [sir-ṛa], **ਸਿਰੀ** [sir-ri] *adj* who has lost mental balance; demented; reckless; insane. 2 obstinate, obdurate.

**ਸਿਰਾ** [sira] *n* edge, side. "duhā sirīā ka khasamū apī."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 on the head. "sabat suratī dastar sira."—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 *Skt* सिरा a stream. 4 a nerve, a blood-vessel. **ਸਿਰਾ** too is a Sanskrit word.

**ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ** [sirauṇa] *v* to cool down, get cold. "gāi pavak sirai."—*ramav. 2* to pass, to elapse.

**ਸਿਰਾਇ** [sirai] See **ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ**. 2 on the head. "nīd poṭ sirai."—*maru m 5*. 3 See **ਸਰਾਇ**.

**ਸਿਰਾਇਓ** [siraiō], **ਸਿਰਾਇਆ** [siraiā], **ਸਿਰਾਈ** [sirai] See **ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ** cooled. 2 already passed. **ਸਿਰਾਹੁ** [sirahu] over the head. "kalu nā miṭe sirahu."—*sri a m 1*.

**ਸਿਰਾਜ** [siraj] See **ਸੀਰਾਜ**. "gāṛ siraj ko raj kamave."—*cāritr 282*

**ਸਿਰਾਜੀ** [siraj] *adj* of **ਸੀਰਾਜ** "su taji siraj."

—*kalki 2 A* سیرا clean. 3 bright.

**ਸਿਰਾਤ** [sirat] passing, transient. See **ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ**. "janam sirat he."—*jeja m 9*. 2 *A* سراط *n* a highway, a road. 3 As per Muslim belief, a bridge over the hellish fire. It is believed to be thinner than a hair and sharper than the edge of a sword. On both sides, it has barbs which do not let one go right or left. The virtuous pass over it easily and the vicious fall into the infernal fire. The Muslims took the idea of this bridge from the Parsis who believed in a bridge named "cinvat peretu" to exist in the other world. The Jews also believe in the infernal bridge. See **ਸਰਸਤ**. **ਸਿਰਾਤੁਲਮੁਸਤਕਮ** [siratulmusatkm] *A* السراط المستقیم a straight path, a direct road.

**ਸਿਰਾਧ** [siradh] See **ਸਰਾਧ**. "jivāt pitār nā mane kou laue siradh karahi."—*gāu kabir*.

**ਸਿਰਾਨਾ** [sirana], **ਸਿਰਾਨੀ** [sirani], **ਸਿਰਾਨੇ** [sirano] past tense of **ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ**; spent, passed. "amal sirano lekha dena."—*suhi kabir*. "birtha audh sirani."—*sor m 9*. 2 became cool.

**ਸਿਰਾਧਾ** [sirayca] See **ਸਰਾਧਿਓ**.

**ਸਿਰਾਰ** [sirar] See **ਸਰਾਰ**. "ya khudai ! kya bhayo sirar."—*NP*.

**ਸਿਰਾਰੀ** [sirari] शिरारिका a tree of the family of acacia sirissa which grows at wet places and is also called dhadhon. In the Vedic scriptures, it is believed to cure diseases like leprosy, piles etc. "sripthal tal sirari tahā."—*cāritr 256*.

**ਸਿਰਾਵਨ** [siravan] *v* to become cool. "jis ko dekh siravat nen."—*GPS*. 2 to elapse, pass. "birtha janam sirave."—*gāu m 9*.

**ਸਿਰਿ** [siri] *n* creation, universe. "jini sirī saji tini phuni goi."—*asa m 1*. 2 *adv* on the head. "sirī laga jamdādu."—*var jet*. "purīā khāḍā sirī kare ik perī dhīac."—*m 1 var sar*. 'If one, holding cities and regions on his head, while standing on one foot, is meditates.' 3 on, upon. 4 having created. See

ਸਿਰ. 5 *adj* chief, supreme. "sabhna upava siri upau he."—*var guj 1 m 3*. 6 *Skt* ਸਿਰਿ *n* a sword. 7 an arrow. 8 a moth.

ਸਿਰਿਉ [siriū], ਸਿਰਿਉ [siriū], ਸਿਰਿਆ [siriā]  
See ਸਿਰਨਾ "sāṅgur pramaṇ bīdhne siriū."  
—*saveye m 4 ke*. 'The Creator has created  
Guru Ramdas matching Satguru Amardev.'  
"jini siriā sabhukor."—*sri m 5 vāṇjara*.

ਸਿਰਿ ਸਿਰਿ [siri siri] per head. 2 to every creature. "siri siri rijaku sābahe ṭhakur."  
—*sōdaru*.

ਸਿਰਿਕਾਰ [sirikar] See ਸਿਰਕਾਰ 2.

ਸਿਰਿਭਾਰ [siribharu] burden on the head.  
"asākh nīdāk siri kar-hi bharu."—*japu*.

ਸਿਰੀ [siri] created, made, designed. "lakh  
caurasih jini siri."—*sri m 3*. 2 a bier to carry  
the dead body (to the crematorium). "januk  
mrītak siri par sohe."—*caritr 139*. 3 a small  
head, the head of a goat etc. or of a corpse.  
4 *Skt* श्री adulation. 5 rejoicing. "siri guru  
sahib sabh upari kari kripa."—*saveye m 4 ke*. 6 a plume that adds to grace. "sir par  
kācān siri sāvāri."—*krīsān*.

ਸਿਰੀਸ [siris] *Skt* शिरस्य *adj* anything on the head;  
a plume; a coronet, decorative band etc.  
"siris sis sobhiyā."—*gyan*. 2 See ਸਰੀਰ. 3 See  
ਸ਼ੀਸ਼.

ਸਿਰੀਸਾਹਿਬ [sirisahib] See ਸ਼ੀਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸਿਰੀਸਾਪ [sirisap], ਸਿਰੀਸਾਫ [sirisaph] the name  
of thin muslin woven in Dacca in days gone  
by. At one stage, such muslin was also made  
at Samana — a town in the Patiala state.

ਸਿਰੀਧਰ [siridhar] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀਧਰ.

ਸਿਰੀਨਗਰ [sirinagar] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਨਗਰ.

ਸਿਰੀਨੀ [sirini] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀਨੀ. "sabh ko drisṭi  
sirini ave."—*caritr 84*.

ਸਿਰੀਰਾਗ [sirirag] *Skt* श्रीराग the name of this  
rag (sound pattern) is only ਸ਼੍ਰੀ but suppletive  
ਰਾਗ has been redundantly attached to it. It is  
a complete rag in 'purbi ṭhaṭ'. In the ascent,

it comprises five notes while there are seven  
notes in the descent. gādhār and dhevāt are  
barred in the ascent. The riṣabh (second note)  
is decursive and pancham (the fifth note) is  
supplementary. riṣabh and dhevāt are soft  
sounds. The middle note is sharp and the  
remaining notes are pure.

ascending — sa, ra, mi, pa, na, so.

descending — sa, na, dha, pa, mi, ga, ra, so.

Afternoon is the time to sing it.

In Guru Granth Sahib, Sri rag is the first  
rag. Ragmala starts with it. "ragā vic siri  
rag he."—*var sri m 3*.

"ragān me siri rag parās pākhan he."—*BGK*.

ਸਿਰੀ ਰਾਗ [siri rāg] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀਰਾਗ.

ਸਿਰੂ [sirū] See ਸਿਰ. "siru dhari tali gali meri  
au."—*sava m 1*.

ਸਿਰੇ [sire] See ਸਿਰਾ. "dove sire satiguru  
nibere."—*maru m 1*. i.e. 'birth and death.'  
2 created, generated. See ਸਿਰਨਾ. "brahma  
bisen sire te agānat."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਿਰੇਸਟ [siresat] See ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼੍ਠ.

ਸਿਰੇਸਿਰਿ [siresiri] per head; to every creature.  
See ਸਿਰਿ ਸਿਰਿ.

ਸਿਰੇਪਾਉ [sirepau] See ਸਿਰਪਾਉ. 2 a gurdwara  
in the royal palace of Nabha where the robe  
bestowed by Guru Gobind Singh on Bhai  
Tiloka and Rama' is preserved. Other articles  
of the Guru are also there, for details of which  
see ਨਾਭਾ.

ਸਿਰੇਵਨ [sirevan] See ਸਰੋਵਨ.

ਸਿਰੋਹ [siroh] short form of ਸਿਰੋਹਰ; hair. "kāhū  
siroh paṭṭi."—*VN*.

ਸਿਰੋਹੀ [sirohi] In Rajputana, Deora, a branch  
of Chauhan dynasty ruled a state, the capital  
of which was Sirohi. It was founded by Rao  
Sainmal around the year 1425 and is 16  
miles to the north west of Pindvara railway  
station of Malva Rajputana. 2 a type of

'Raba Tilok Singh and Ram Singh. See ਫੂਲਬੋਝ.

sword made at Sirohi, which has a very sharp cutting edge. Sirohi is moulded by sandwiching raw iron between two steel or hard iron sheets. So sirohi does not get brittle. "sāg sirohi sēph aṣī tir tūpāk tervar."—*sanama*. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਿਰੋਜ [siroj] *Skt* शिरोज *n* hair, which grows on the head.

ਸਿਰੋਪਾ [siropa], ਸਿਰੋਪਾਉ [siropau] See ਸਿਰਪਾਉ and ਸਿਰੋਪਾਉ 2.

ਸਿਰੋਮਣਿ [siromāṇi] *Skt* शिरोमणि a jewel that is worn on the head; a pearl of the crown or the coronet. 2 *adj* chief, supreme. 3 excellent, outstanding. "namu siromāṇi sārāb me."—*saveye m 3 ke*.

ਸਿਰੋਰੁਹ [siroruh] *Skt* शिरोरुह *n* hair that grows on the head.

ਸਿਰੰ [sirā] *adj* the Creator, maker. "bhua bhājan gājan adi sirā."—*akāl* 'one who humbles the demons damaging the earth and is eternally dominant.'

ਸਿਰੰਦ [sirād] See ਸਰਹਿੰਦ.

ਸਿਰੰਦਾ [sirāda] *adj* the Creator, maker. "dhānu sirāda saca patisahū."—*vād m 1 ālahāia*. 2 See ਸਰੰਦਾ.

ਸਿਲ [sil] *Skt* शिल *n* grains fallen in the field during harvesting. Per the scriptures, it is good for the ascetic to eat this grain. See *manu Ch 10, § 112*. "sil jogu aluṇi caṭie."—*var ram 3*. 'The tasteless stone of Bhagtiyog needs tasting; one who abandons all relishes cherishes it'. See ਸਿਲਾ ਅਲੁਣੀ. 2 *Skt* शिला stone. "sil pujī bāgulsemadhā."—*var asa*. 3 *bhujāgma* nerve which has stopped the passage of *sukhmāna* like a rock. "tīh sil uparī khīrkī aur."—*bher kābir*.

ਸਿਲਸਿਲ [silait] *Skt* शिल-अशित *adj* (one) who lives on grains fallen in the field. "silait prābin."—*datt* 2 See ਸਿਲਸਿਲ.

ਸਿਲਸਿਲਾ [silasila] *A* سلسله *n* a chain, sequence.

2 a serial order. 3 a dynasty; a generation. 4 a class; a row, a line.

ਸਿਲਾ [silā] *A* سلاح *n* a weapon. "sac rākhvala silā sājōa."—*BG*

ਸਿਲਾਖਾਨਾ [silākhana] *P* اسلخانه *n* a store for keeping weapons; armoury.

ਸਿਲਹਟ [silhat] the name of a district of Assam and its capital, situated on the bank of river Surma. Guru Nanak Dev stayed here during his missionary sojourn. A gurdwara is also to be found there.

ਸਿਲਕ [silak] *A* سلك *n* a chain. 2 a cord. "jisu prasadi māia silak kaṭi."—*gaur m 5*. "kaṭi silak prābhu seva lara."—*majh m 5*.

ਸਿਲਕੋਟ [silkoṭ] See ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ. "pur silkoṭ nam jis kera."—*NP*.

ਸਿਲਪ [silap] *Skt* शिल्प *n* training in painting etc. 2 craft. 3 handicraft.

ਸਿਲਪਕਾਰ [silapkar], ਸਿਲਪੀ [silpi] *Skt* शिल्पकारिन्-शिल्पिन् *adj* a painter. 2 a craftsman. "silpikar savaṛ-hī jāhā."—*GPS*.

ਸਿਲਬਿਰਤਿ [silbiratī], ਸਿਲਵਿਰਤਿ [silviratī] *Skt* शिलवृत्ति *n* one who lives on picked grains fallen in the fields. See ਸਿਲ.

ਸਿਲਾ [sila] *Skt* शिल grains fallen in the field. See ਸਿਲ. 2 ਸਿਲਾ *n* a stone; a rock. "pujī sila tirath banvasa."—*dhana am 1*. 3 ਸਸਤ੍ਰ See ਸਿਲਰ "ikk savaṛan sila sājōa."—*BG*. "sābe sur leke sila saj sājō."—*VN*. 4 *A* جازاء a reward; a bounty 5 a meeting, union.

ਸਿਲਾ ਅਲੁਣੀ [sila aluṇi] See ਸਿਲ 1 unsalted grains picked from the field. First, food prepared from grains gathered from the field is of variegated type. Secondly, if it does not have a twinge of salt, it can't be relished. It means 'bereft of all tastes.'

ਸਿਲਾਈ [silai] *n* stitching. 2 wage for stitching.

ਸਿਲਾਸਿਤ [silasit] *adj* sharpened by rubbing on the stone. "barkhe sār suddh sila siriyā."—*narsīgh*.

ਸਿਲਾ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਜੀ ਦੀ [sila śrī cāṁd jī dī] There is a rock on the bank of Eravati (Ravi) stream near the town Chamba (a hilly capital). Shri Chand is said to have crossed the stream sitting on it. This event took place on 15<sup>th</sup> Assu, Sammat 1669. It is said that nobody saw Baba Shri Chand thereafter.

Pilgrims go to visit this rock. See ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ.

ਸਿਲਾਹ [sīlah] See ਸਿਲਾਹ. "kāt-hu sīpahī hveke sadhāt sīlahan ko."—akal

ਸਿਲਾਜੀਤ [sīlajit] *Skt* शिलाजितु *n* a shellac of a stone; a liquid oozing out of a rock due to sun-heat, which is used in many medicines; a rock exudation. Its effect is parching and dry. According to Ayurved, it is believed to cure diseases like stomach-worms, swelling, consumption, epilepsy, jaundice etc. It cures maladies like gout, dropsy, asthma etc. besides energising the muscles.

ਸਿਲਾਤ [sīlat] See ਸਿਲਾਤ.

ਸਿਲਾਬ [sīlab] *P* سيلاب *n* flood of water; a river in spate. 2 moisture, dampness, wetness.

ਸਿਲੀਪਦ [sīlipad] See ਫੀਲਪਾਦ.

ਸਿਲੀਮੁਖ [sīlimukh] *Skt* शिलीमुख *n* a black buzzing bee that has a sting. "sīlimukh sikkh mān arābh anēd det."—NP. 2 an arrow with a sharp point. "gyan ko khārag dhār jugatī kōman kār, nanha drīstāt hn sīlimukh dhariya."—NP.

ਸਿਲੁਖ [sīlukh] See ਸੈਲੁਖ.

ਸਿਲੋਚਨ [sīlocan] who is three eyed; Shiv. See ਸਿ 4.

ਸਿਲੋਚ [sīlōch], ਸਿਲੋਚਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ [sīlōchvriti] *Skt* शिलोच्च *n* the act of garnering grains fallen in the field. See ਉੱਚ ਖਿਤਿ, ਸਿਲ and ਸਿਲਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ.

ਸਿੱਲੀ [sīlī] a caste of Khatris.

ਸਿਵ [siv] *Skt* शिव *n* comfort. 2 salvation. 3 Mahadev, husband of Parvati. "siv siv karte jo nār dhiave."—g3ḍ namdev. 4 water. 5 rock salt. 6 gum of a pine tree. 7 sand.

8 mercury. 9 tranquillity. "ape siv vartāianu 3tarī."—maru solāhe m 5. 10 the supreme Creator of the universe "jāhī dekha tāhī rāvirahe siv sakti ka mel."—sri m 1. 11 self-realisation. 12 Brahma. See ਮਹੇਸ਼. 13 numeral eleven, because 11 Shivs are accredited. 14 an attribute. 15 the word siva has also been used at one place for the funeral pyre: "tānik āgani ke siv bhāe."—cārītr 91. See ਸਿਵਾ 9. 16 *Skt* सिव् *v* to sew, to stitch, to sow, to irrigate, to serve.

ਸਿਵਅਭਿ [sivari] *n* an enemy of Shiv; whose enemy is Shiv, Kamdev.

ਸਿਵਸਕਤਿ [sivsakti], ਸਿਵਸਕਤੀ [sivsakti] Shiv, and his Shakti (power) Durga. 2 the Creator of the universe (kartar) and illusion (maya). 3 soul and ignorance. 4 tranquility and craving. "siv sakti apī upāike karta ape hukam vartāe."—anēdu. 5 the effect of quality. "cādan sāmip jese bās o banaspātī, gādh nīrgādh siv sakti ke jāniye."—BGK.

ਸਿਵਸਤ੍ਰੁ [sivsātru] See ਸਿਵਅਭਿ.

ਸਿਵਸਿਵ [sivsiv] *part* negation, prohibition, (a word denoting repentance and surprise). "siv siv! karat sagal kār jor-hī."—gau m 5.

ਸਿਵ ਸੰਕਰਾ ਮਹੇਸ਼ [siv sakra mahes] means eleven Rudars. "mle siv sakra mahes."—bher kabir. 2 See ਮਹੇਸ਼.

ਸਿਵਕ [sivak] See ਸੇਵਕ. "koi na pahuca sivak hamaro."—cārītr 403. "sivkan ko sivgun sukh dīo."—cpai.

ਸਿਵਕਾ [sivka] See ਸਿਵਿਕਾ.

ਸਿਵਕਾਈ [sivkai] *n* service, attendance, servitude. "lōhyo pāmpād kār sivkai."—GPS.

ਸਿਵ ਕੀ ਪੁਰੀ [siv ki puri] *n* Kashi. 2 a religious assembly, a city of salvation. "siv ki puri base budhisaru."—bher kabir. 3 the tenth opening (ultimate stage of realization), according to the Yog belief. 4 a clean heart; pure

conscience.

ਸਿਵ ਕੇ ਭਾਣਿ [siv ke baṇi] with an arrow of Shriv. See ਸਿਵਭਾਣ.

ਸਿਵਕੀਠੀ [sivkāṭhi] *n* poison, which exists in the throat of Shiv.—*sanama*.

ਸਿਵਗੁਣ [sivgun] *n* qualities acquired as gift from God; noble qualities. See ਸਿਵ.

ਸਿਵਘਰ [sivghar] *n* a religious congregation. 2 spiritual preceptor. 3 enlightenment. 4 the penultimate stage of meditation.

ਸਿਵਘਰੀ [sivgharī] in the abode of Shiv. "sivgharī nid na hoi."—*guj a m 3*.

ਸਿਵਜੋਤਿ [sivjoti] *n* the Creator of the universe, who glitters in the form of knowledge. "sivjoti kānhi budhi pai."—*prabha m 1*. 2 enlightenment. "sakatī gai bhram kṛṣṇa sivjoti jagata."—*var sar m 4*.

ਸਿਵਦਾਸ [sivdayal], ਸਿਵਦਿਆਲ [sivdial] See ਸਿਵਦਾਸ. 2 See ਰਾਧਾ ਸੁਮੀ.

ਸਿਵਦੂਤੀ [sivduti] *n* Durga; Bhawani; one who made Shiv a messenger to go to the demon Shumbh. "sivhi dut kar utc paṭhava, sivduti tāte bhayo nama."—*cāḍī 2*. For a detailed study of this legend, refer to Kalika Puran Chapter 6 and Devi Bhagvat Sakandh 5 Chapter 28.

ਸਿਵਦੇਵ [sivdev] Shiv and other gods. "karaṇpolah karhi sivdev."—*gāḍī m 5*. 2 god of benediction.

ਸਿਵਦਿਆਲ [sivdyal] an excellent poet, who added glory Maharaja Ranjit Singh's royal court. A sample of his poetry is as under :  
celi cākṛ harī ki saheli śakti vidhi hū ki  
taran triṣul ki si orī kṛat hē,  
jai yam ki si ke khilai mahāmir ki si  
śeṣ ki sikhai viś yāhi te dharat hē,  
kahe śivdyal śrī xalsa jī terī teg  
biju ke prakaś si akas pārat hē,  
tum lakhō dahe voh dahne rāhat bāh  
tum karo var voh par utrat hē.  
gilja ke mas mukh gidh lē udane jat

pret hū pāthanān ke peṭ pharē pāt pāt,  
khet me khavis khurasanin ko khai dhai  
haḍ dāt tare parē nad hot khaṭ khaṭ,  
kahe śivdyal maharaj rājit sīgh  
kalika asisē det liḥe viḥe jhaṭ jhaṭ,  
ḍakini 3 sakini pīṣacni aghani ghani  
lohu pīe jogini gare me hot gaṭ gaṭ.

ਸਿਵਦ੍ਰੁਮ [sivdruṁ] Shiv's favourite tree, wood-apple.

ਸਿਵਦ੍ਰਵੁ [sivdhatu] quick silver, mercury.

ਸਿਵਨਗਰ [sivnagar], ਸਿਵਨਗਰੀ [sivnagri] Kashi. 2 a stage of liberation. "siv nagri mahi asaṇ besaṇ."—*asa m 1*.

ਸਿਵਨਾਯਨ [sivnayan] number denoting 3, because Shiv is said to have three eyes.

ਸਿਵਨਾਭ [sivnabh], ਸਿਵਨਾਭਿ [sivnabhi] according to the Janamsakhi, the king of Senhal (sāgla) island, who became a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. 2 according to the Purans, a Shivling of a special type and a Saligram.

ਸਿਵਨੇਤ੍ਰ [sivnetṛ] See ਸਿਵਨਾਯਨ.

ਸਿਵਪੁਰੀ [sivpuri], ਸਿਵਪੁਰੀ [sivpuri] Shiv's realm; Kailash (mountain) "sivpuri ka hoiga kala."—*gāu a m 5*. 2 Kashi. "sāgāl janam sivpuri gavaia."—*gāu kabir*. 3 a stage of salvation. "so audhuti sivpuri cāre."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 4 according to Yog belief, the tenth opening (ultimate stage of realisation).

ਸਿਵਭਾਣ [sivbaṇ] *adj* an unerring arrow; the arrow that does not miss its target. According to a Puranic legend an arrow shot from Pinak bow of Shiv never fails its target. "parbraham prabhu bhāe dāiala siv ke baṇi sir kaṭro."—*ṭoḍī m 5*. In this reference "sivbaṇ" denotes 'Guru Updesh'. 2 In Purans, "sivbaṇ" is the name of Vishnu, because Shiv had used Vishnu as an arrow to kill a demon named Tripura.



**ਸਿਵਬਾਰ** [sivbar] *n* Shiv's child i.e. Ganesh  
2 Kartikay. 3 Machhendmath. "na vilokio  
sivbar." -paras.

**ਸਿਵੰਯਾ** [sivayya] *adj* who renders service, who  
worships. "suraj sivayya tahi kol ki badai  
det." -akal.

**ਸਿਵਰ** [sivar] See ਸਿਵਰਨ and ਸਿਵਰਿ.

**ਸਿਵਰਨ** [sivran] See ਸਿਮਰਣ. "sivarihu  
sirjanharo." -sohila. "kiu simri sivarina  
nahi jar." -dhana m 1.

**ਸਿਵਰਾਤ** [sivrat], **ਸਿਵਰਾਤਿ** [sivratī], **ਸਿਵਰਾਤ੍ਰਿ**  
[sivratrī] According to the Purans, it is the  
auspicious night of Shiv's dear Durga; 14<sup>th</sup>  
day of dark half of the lunar month Phagun.  
Those who revere Shiv as the chief god  
celebrate this day as a festival. "mela sun  
sivrat da baba acal vatale ai." -BG See ਅਚਲ  
ਵਟਾਲਾ.

**ਸਿਵਰਾਮ** [sivram] son of Ram Narayan Vedi,  
father of Baba Kalu, husband of Mata Hanarsi  
and grandfather of Guru Nanak Dev. It is told  
that this saintly person was born in Sammat  
1475 (Bikrami).

**ਸਿਵਰਿ** [sivari] recalling to mind, remembering.  
"soi purakhu sivarī sacc." -savaye m 3 ke.

**ਸਿਵਲਿੰਗ** [sivlig] *n* a symbol of Shiv, shaped  
like a penis. Shaivs (devotees of Shiv) worship  
it as the embodiment of Shiv. See ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ  
and ਲਿੰਗ.

**ਸਿਵਲੋਕ** [sivlok] *n* Kailash. 2 a religious assembly.

**ਸਿਵਵਾਹਨ** [siv-vahan] Shiv's carrier, the bull.

**ਸਿਵਾ** [siva] *Skt* ਸਿਵਾ *n* wife of Shiv, Durga;  
Parvati. "dhar dhian man siva ko taki puri  
kelas." -cādl 1. 2 Shakti (power) of the  
supreme. See ਸਿਵ. "deh siva var mohi abe."  
-cādl 1. 3 green grass. 4 she-jackal. "siva  
asiva pukarot bhāi." -GPS. 5 turmeric.  
6 salvation. 7 myrobalan fruit. 8 *adj* comfort  
giving. 9 *Pkt* *n* a funeral pyre. 10 *A* 1<sub>st</sub> *adv*  
without.

**ਸਿਵਾਇ** [sivai] See ਸਿਵਾ 10.

**ਸਿਵਾ ਸਕਾਤਿ ਸੰਬਾਦ** [siva sakatī sābad] *n* Tantar;  
the occult science of charms and incantations.  
This scripture is a collection of discussions  
between Durga and Shiv. "siva sakatī  
sābad, man chodī chodī sagal bhed." -gūd  
namdev.

**ਸਿਵਾਜੀ** [sivaji] a luminary of the Maratha  
(Maharashtra's) clan, son of Jijabai and Shahji  
Bhonsle. He was born in Shivner fort (near  
Pune) in 1627 AD. His father was a fervent  
devotee of Shiva (Durga). Therefore, he  
named his son Shivaji. Shivaji was taught  
Hindu religion by his mother and a Brahmin  
named Atalceek Jado Ji. His mentor was  
Mahatma Samrath Ramdas, who inspired him  
to unify the Maratha community and protect  
their religion.

Shivaji raised his power so much, that he  
was considered a king of the Maratha nation.  
He realized *khiraj* (tribute) from Bijapur and  
Golconda. Once, he recognized the  
suzerainty of Aurangzeb, but when he visited  
Delhi's royal court, he was maltreated. He  
felt upset but the emperor imprisoned him.  
However on the pretext of distributing food  
to the Brahmins of Mathura, he placed himself  
in a big basket of sweets and escaped. Thus  
he became a foe of the Mughal empire, and  
he always defied it. By wearing a royal crown,  
Shivaji arranged a big ceremonious  
assemblage in "Raigarh" in 1674 AD. This  
great warrior left for his heavenly abode on  
5<sup>th</sup> April, 1680 after a brief illness. The sword  
of Shivaji was called Bhawani and he always  
kept it with him.

This Maharaja was a patriot and religious  
devotee. It was his standing order that even  
during war nobody should harm the enemy's  
religious places, scriptures and women.



Bhushan was a unique poet to sing of valour. Even a coward's hand was automatically raised towards his moustache after listening to his poetry. He added glory to Shivaji's royal court. In his poetic works he used 'Shivraj' epithet for Shivaji, such as:

īdr jīm pōbh pār bāṛav su ābh pār  
raṇ sādābh pār rāghukulraj hē,  
pōn varivah pār sābhu rātinah pār  
jyō sāhsrāvahu pār rām dvīraj hē,  
dava drum dād pār cīta mrig jhūd pār  
bhūṣaṇ vīṭōḍī pār jese mrigraj hē,  
tej tam ās pār kanh jīm kās pār  
tyō mālecchvās pār ṣer śivraj hē.

Shivaji's son Sambha Ji was a drunkard and weakling. Therefore, he failed to expand his father's empire. Similarly Sambha Ji's son Sahoo Ji was devoid of the qualities of his grandfather. Now the state of Kohlapur is reminiscent of Shivaji's dynasty.

**ਸ਼ਿਵਾਪ੍ਰਿਯ** [śivapriy] he-goat, which is very dear to the goddess. See **ਭਵਰਾ** 1. 2 Shiv, Mahadev.

**ਸ਼ਿਵਾਰ** [śivar], **ਸ਼ਿਵਾਲ** [śival] See **ਸ਼ਿਵਾਲ**.

**ਸ਼ਿਵਾਲਯ** [śivalay], **ਸ਼ਿਵਾਲਾ** [śivala] *n* Shiv's abode. Temple of Shiv.

**ਸ਼ਿਵਿ** [śivi] by Shiv (Kartar) "śivi śakatī mīṭaia."—*gāu m 3*. 'erased the illusion.' 2 *Skt* **ਸ਼ਿਵਿ**,<sup>1</sup> son of Ushinar, king of Gandhar. In the Mahabharat, there is a mention of his mercy and charity that Indar and Agni disguised as a hawk and a pigeon approached Shivi. The pigeon hid himself in the king's lap. The hawk asked him to return his prey, because he was dying of hunger. The king considered it a sin to return some one, who had come to seek shelter and asked the hawk to accept other flesh. The hawk said. "You may give your own flesh equal to the weight of the pigeon."

<sup>1</sup>ਸ਼ਿਵਿ (Shivi) is also correct.

The king placed the pigeon on the weighing scale and put his own flesh on the other side. But the pigeon proved to be heavy. Ultimately, the Raja jumped upon the weighting scale. Then Indar and Agni disappeared from there happily.<sup>2</sup>

There is another mythological tale that Vishnu, disguised as a hungry Brahmin, came to the king. The king tried to serve him food. But the Brahmin told that he would eat only the meat of his son. The king did as desired. When the meat was ready, the Brahmin said, "You take it before me." When the king began to eat, Vishnu appeared there. He blessed the king and made his son Vrihadgarabh alive again.

**ਸ਼ਿਵਿਕਾ** [śivika] *Skt n* a comfortable vehicle, the palanquin. "śivika ḍole tājkar nana."—*NP*.

**ਸ਼ਿਵਿਰ** [śivir] *Skt n* a dwelling; an abode; a halting place. "kitik divas kino śivir."—*NP*. 2 a camp, a cantonment.

**ਸ਼ਿਵੀ** [śivi] See **ਸ਼ਿਵਿ**. 2 Shiv's power, pertaining to Shiv; Durga. "śivi vasvi."—*cāḍī 2*.

**ਸ਼ਿਵੁਮ** [śivum] See **ਸ਼ਿਵਮ**.

**ਸ਼ਿਵਿ** [śivē] may use "taruṇī bhatar urjhu pīr-hī śive."—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 to Shiv.

**ਸ਼ਿਵੇਯਾ** [śiveya] See **ਸ਼ਿਵੇਯਾ**.

**ਸ਼ਿਰੀ** [śirī], **ਸ਼ਿਰੁੀ** [śirū] *n* a ladder-shaped bier, used for carrying the dead. "tāhā śirī pār sav ik dekha."—*NP*.

**ਸ਼ੀ** [śi] past tense of **ਚੋਣਾ**; was. "astami thitī gobīd jānma śi."—*bhēr m 5*. 2 indicative of future tense. "na jānaktā kārī pīv."—*suhi kabir*. 3 *adj* similar to, like. "teg bahadur śi kīriyā kārī na kin hū an."—*VN*. "lōka sa koṭ sāmūd śi khai."—*asa kabir*. 4 *n* short form for **ਸ਼ਿਰ**. "aṅgaṇ śigh aru acal śi."—*krisan*. "tāk jhujh śigh ko kharag śi."—*krisan*. 5 *part word*

<sup>2</sup>See **ਚੁੰਬੀਤਰ**.

denoting pain. "sis dia par si na ueri."—VN 6 *n* short for ਸੀਤਾ. "sia le sies ae."—ramav 7 the furrow of a plough. See ਸਤ ਸੀ. 8 In Ramavtar, the writer has written ਸੀ in place of ਸ੍ਰੀ "si asurardan ke karko jin ek-hi ban brikhe tan cakhyo."—617. 9 *Dg* fear, dread. 10 *P* ੳ thirty. 11 *P* ੳ a bank, shore. "bhar pare nahī si pag dhare."—carrtr 1 'did not step out of the battlefield in spite of the pressure of war.' 12 *Sk* ਸੀ *vr* to sleep, take rest, halt.

ਸੀਉ [siu] *n* a limit; an extent. 2 Shiv. "ihu man sakti ki ihu man siu."—gau bavan kabir 3 the supreme God. "acaraju bhaxa pv te siu."—gau thiti kabir.

ਸੀਓ [sio] *adj* stitched, sewn. 2 a past tense indicator; was. "jab kachu na sio tab kiya karta."—suhl m 5.

ਸੀਓਕੇ [sioke] See ਛੋਟਾ ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ

ਸੀਅ [sia] *n* Sita, daughter of Janak. "name ke suami sia bahori."—sor namdev.

ਸੀਅਉ [siau] See ਸਿਉਣਾ. "khitha ihu manu siau apna."—ram kabir.

ਸੀਅਹ [siah] *A* شیعه *n* an obedient follower. Those Muslims, who are followers of Ali, son-in-law of Hazrat Muhammad, are called Shia. They assume that Ali is the real caliph, and the former califs are not the successors of Hazrat Muhammad. Sunni Muslims call the Shia clan, Rafzi, which means a deserter and the followers, deserters of truth. Shia Muslims prepare Tazias (model of the tomb) in memory of the revered Hussain during the Muharram and observe mourning. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ.

ਸੀਅਰਾ [siera] *adj* cold.

ਸੀਅਰਾਨਾ [sierana] *v* to become cold. 2 *adj* cooled/cool down.

ਸੀਅਲਾ [siala] *adj* cold. "agg tatti jal siala."—BG.

ਸੀਅਾ [sia] Sita, daughter of Janak. "sia jit ano, hano sarab dano."—ramav. 2 See ਸੀਅਰਾ.

ਸੀਅਰ [siar] *n* ਸੀਤਾ-ਆਰ a furrow drawn by the tip of a plough. "kahū kahū kadhyo siara, jito bij diy sabh vistara."—NP 2 See ਸੀਅਰ. ਸੀਅਲ [sial], ਸੀਅਲਾ [siala] *n* cold season, winter, the season during the months of Maghar and Poh. "siale sohādia pir gali bahriā."—asa farid.

ਸੀਏਸ [sies] *n* Ram Chandar, husband of Sita. See ਸੀ 6.

ਸੀਸ [sis] *Sk* सीस *n* head, 2 short form of ਆਸੀਸ. "de dij sis calyo utko."—krisan. 3 *Sk* सीस lead, a base metal.

ਸੀਸ ਅਕਾਸਿ [sis akasi] head raised towards the sky i.e. holding (one's) head high, not bowing down towards the earth on account of a discomfiture of misdeeds. "jou gurdeu ta siau akasi."—bher namdev.

ਸੀਸਗੰਜ [sisgā] a sacred place relating to the ninth Sikh Guru, situated in Chandni Chowk, Delhi, where the supreme master laid down his life on Magh Sudi (light half of lunar month) 5<sup>th</sup> Sammat 1732 for the protection of the distressed Indians. This gurdwara was built by Sardar Baghel Singh in Sammat 1847. Afterwards, the Muslims constructed a mosque in its vicinity. At last Raja Saroop Singh of Jind state acquired the land from the government at the end of the 1914 revolt and raised the gurdwara and donated an estate to it. See ਦਿੱਲੀ. 2 See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਨੰ 3 3 See ਅੰਬਾਲਾ ਨੰ 5.

ਸੀਸਤਾਨ [sistan] *P* سیستان *Sk* शकस्थान a country situated to the east of Persia and on the western border of Baluchistan. ਸੀ-ਸਤਾਂ See ਸਕ 2.

ਸੀਸਦ [sisad] *adj* who offers his head 2 *P* ੳ three hundred.

ਸੀਸਧਰਣ [sisdharan], ਸੀਸਧਰਨਿ [sisdharani] *n* Shiv, whose hand was stuck with the skull of Brahma. "gotam narx umapati suami,

sisdharanx sahas bhag gami."—*jet ravidas*. The recast text goes like this. "sisdharanx umapatx suami, gotam nari gami sahas bhag." The Puranic legend is: Having seen Brahma ridden with sexual urge, Shiv cut off his head with his own nail, which got stuck up with his hand See ਕਪਾਲਮੋਚਨ. For committing adultery with rishi Gautam's wife, Ahlya, Indar got a thousand vulvas (planted) on his body. See ਅਹਲਿਆ.

ਸੀਸਫੁਲ [sisphul] *n* an ornament shaped like a flower which is worn by women on their heads.

ਸੀਸਮ [sisam] See ਸੀਸਪਾ.

ਸੀਸਮਹਲ [sismahal] a palace, decorated with mirrors. "man-hu sismahal ke bic su muratx ek anek ki jhāl"—*cōḍi* 1. 2 that place in Kiratpur where the marriage of Guru Har Rai was performed. Then there existed a glass-house. See ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ and ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ.

ਸੀਸਾ [sisa] *n* lead. 2 *P* شیشه glass. 3 a looking glass; a mirror. 4 a bottle. "sise sarab kx phul gulab."—*caritr* 220.

ਸੀਸਿ [sisi] of the head. "sisi nivare kx thix?"—*var asa*. 2 in the head. 3 on the head. 4 on account of the head; from the head.

ਸੀਸੁ [sisu] See ਸੀਸ. "sisu vādhe karx besaṇu dije."—*vād m* 1.

ਸੀਸੁਅਕਾਸਿ [sisu-akasi] See ਸੀਸਅਕਾਸਿ.

ਸੀਹ [sih], ਸੀਹ [sih] *n* a lion, tiger. "siha baja cāga kuhia."—*var majh m* 1. 2 part a word that expresses pain. "sih na mukh te nek ucarl."—*caritr* 95.

ਸੀਹਾਣ [sih-aṇ] *n* the smell of a lion. When animals smell a lion, they do not come nearby. "bōde te ave sih-aṇ."—*PPP*. 'Enemies get the smell of a lion from their opponents.'

ਸੀਹਣ [sihaṇ] *n* lioness, tigress.

ਸੀਹਣ ਸਾਥ ਦੀ [sihaṇ sar di] *n* sword, dagger, scimitar; a lioness/tigress of steel. "devi dāsat

nacai sihaṇ sar di."—*cōḍi* 3.

ਸੀਹਰਫੀ [siharphi] See ਸਿਹਰਫੀ.

ਸੀਹਾ [sihā] *n* a devoted Sikh of Nanak Dev, whose brother was Gajjan. 2 a resident of Khadoor, who belonged to Uppal khatri subcaste and became a devotee of Guru Angad Dev. He also served Guru Amar Das. See ਮਥੇ ਮੁਰਾਦੀ 3 a masand/messenger of Dheermal Sodhi, who tried to kill Guru Tegh Bahadur at Bakala with his gun. Makhan Shah awarded him a heavy punishment. "sihā nam tisi ko ahe, guru sō droh karat nit rahe."—*GPS*. 4 adj like a lion. looking like a tiger/lion, e.g. ਸੀਹਾ ਕੁੱਤਾ.

ਸੀਹੁ [sihu] lion. See ਸੀਹ. "sakta sihu mare pe vāḍe."—*asa m* 1.

ਸੀਖ [sik] See ਸੀਖ 1.

ਸੀਕਰ [sakar] *Skt* ਸੀਕਰ *n* drops of water. "saram sikar anan pe jxh ke."—*NP*. 2 dew. 3 wind, air. 4 tiny drops of rain, drizzle.

ਸੀਕਾ [sika] *P* سكة the seal of a state embedded on coin. "lakhimi ketak gani na jaiḡ gani na sakau sika."—*guja m* 5. 'Leave aside counting the wealth of your treasury, it is impossible even to assess how many types of coins are there.' See ਸਿੰਕਾ.

ਸੀਖ [sikh] *P* سكه *n* an iron rod. "jāṇu halvai sikh nal bīnh bare utare."—*cōḍi* 3. 2 a straw; a matchstick. 3 *Skt* सिखा a sermon, teaching, precept. "sace gur ki saci sikh."—*gāu m* 1.

ਸੀਖਕ [sikhak] adj सिखक who teaches. "sabh ke sikhak ravar ahō."—*GPS*.

ਸੀਖਕਾ [sikhca] *P* سكه *n* a nail. 2 a straight sword. "dhop sikhce cokr karare."—*GPS*. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਸੀਖਣਾ [sikhṇa], ਸੀਖਨਾ [sikhna] *v* to light the wick of an earthen lamp with a stick. 2 to instigate. 3 to learn, acquire knowledge.

ਸੀਖ ਪਾ [sikh pa], ਸੀਖ ਪਾਉ [sikh pau], ਸੀਖ ਪਾਲ [sikh pal] (for a horse) to stand erect on its hind legs by raising both the front legs.

ਸੀਖਿਆ [sikhia], ਸੀਖਣ [sikhya] See ਸਿੱਖਾ.

ਸੀਂਗ [sīg] See ਸਿੰਗ. "bhesar mathe sīg go."—*toḍi namdev*.

ਸੀਂਗਰੀਆ [sigria] adj adorned, embellished. "tau me sajā sigria."—*sar m 5*.

ਸੀਂਗ [siga] he was there. 2 *میز* the act of melting. 3 in grammar a sign denoting the verb form of a word.

ਸੀਂਗਰ [sigar] See ਸਿੰਗਰ. "sigar mīthras bhog bhojan."—*gau chāt m 1*.

ਸੀਂਗਰਣਾ [sigara] See ਸਿੰਗਰਣਾ.

ਸੀਂਘ [sighar], ਸੀਂਘਰੂ [sigharu], ਸੀਂਘੁ [sighr] *Skt* ਸੀਂਘੁ adv at once, soon, forthwith. "sigharu karaju lehu savarī."—*gau m 5*. 2 *n* wind, air.

ਸੀਂਘਰਾ [sighrata] *Skt* ਸੀਂਘਰਾ *n* promptness, swiftness.

ਸੀਂਘ [sīg] *n* horn. "binu axmrān jese sīg chatare."—*gau a m 5*. 'one who breaks other's head and suffers as do a ram's horns'.

ਸੀਂਚਨ [sican], ਸੀਂਚਨਾ [sicana] *Skt* ਸੀਂਚਨ *n* the act of sprinkling. 2 watering. 3 *Skt* ਸੀਂਚਨ collecting, accumulating, storage. "jese madhu makhu sic sic ke ikatr kare."—*BGK*.

ਸੀਂਚਨਾ [sicana] *P* سيقان *Skt* ਸੀਚਨ bird of prey, bigger than a falcon and smaller than a hawk, which has a red head. "sicane jiu pākha."—*sri a m 1*. See ਸਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਸੀਂਚਤ [sichat], ਸੀਂਚਤ [sichat] See ਸਿੰਚਤ. "sichat hē kahar jis lage."—*GPS*. 'skilled water carriers.'

ਸੀਂਚਨਾ [sijhna] See ਸਿੱਛਣਾ. "khoḥ na sijhṣī karī."—*sri m 1*. "ōdhu agianī kade na sijhe."—*gau m 3*.

ਸੀਂਢ [sīd] *Pkt* *n* the amount of a bet. 2 a reward of bet/stake. 3 a pledge, vow. "bād-hī sīd it ut ko dhai."—*GPS*.

ਸੀਂਢ [sīdh] *Skt* ਸੀਂਢਨ *n* snout. "mukh me thuk sīdh bahu nasa."—*NP*.

ਸੀਂਢੀ [sīdhi] *n* a ladder, staircase. "loṭh pe loṭh gai par yō su mano surlok ki sīdhi banai."

—*cāḍī 1*. 2 a ladder like funeral bier to carry a dead body. ਸਵ-ਉਚਿ.

ਸੀਤ [sit] *Skt* ਸਤ੍ਰੁਤ adj stitched, threaded. "sāgī carānkamal mān sit."—*nāj m 5 pāṭal*. 2 *Skt* ਸੀਤ *n* water. 3 snow. 4 a shrub for making wood combs. 5 a margosa tree. 6 camphor. 7 winter. 8 frost. "biapat usan na sit."—*maru m 5*. 9 adj cold. "sit māḍ sugādh calio sarāb than soman."—*maru a m 5*. 10 lazy, lethargic. 11 impotent.

ਸੀਤਕਰ [sitkar] *n* the moon with its cool rays. 2 adj which cools. "sitkar jese sitkar so viśaganī te."—*NP* 'having moon-like coolness to ward off sensuality.'

ਸੀਤ ਰੂਹ [sitvar] fever with shivering. See ਰੂਪ (c)

ਸੀਤਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [sitprasad] adj stale. 2 *n* left-over food by a guru (preceptor) or a devīa (god). "tere sātā da te tusaḍī rāna da sitprasad aśā nū prapāt hoīa he."—*bhāgavli*.

ਸੀਤਮੁ [sitamu] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੁਤਮ੍ was sewn; stitched; was threaded. "sah carāṇī meḍa hīara sīlamu."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਸੀਤਰ [sitar] See ਸੀਤਲ. "pavak bhāl sitar."—*rudr*.

ਸੀਤ ਰੂਹ [sit rut] *Skt* ਸੀਤਰੂਹੁ *n* winter; season during the months of Maghar and Poh. "nahī sītālā sit ruten."—*sahas m 5*. autumn.

ਸੀਤਲ [sital] adj cool. "sital harī harī namu."—*asa m 5*. 2 *n* the moon. 3 sandal, camphor. 4 a pearl 5 ਸੀਤਲ ਜਲ irrigated water (short for ਜਲ ਸੀਤਲ) "maru te sītālū kare."—*maru m 3*. 'The barren land was turned into irrigated land.'

ਸੀਤਲ ਕੁੰਡ [sital kūḍ] See ਰਾਜਗਿਰਿ.

ਸੀਤਲਤਾ [sitalta] cold; weather; winter; frost.

ਸੀਤਲ ਪਾਟਿਕਾ [sital paṭik-ka], ਸੀਤਲ ਪਾਟੀ [sital paṭi] a kind of soft grass grown in Bengal and Assam and the mat made of it, which is very smooth and tender. "sital paṭik-ka bichvai."

*krīṣaṇ*. Some ignorant scribe has written *bichḷai* instead of *bichvai*.

**ਸੀਤਲਾ** [sitla] *adj* cool, unperturbed. "sitla sukh sāṭi muratī simarī simarī nit dhīai." —*kan m 5. 2 Skt* सीतला *n* According to the Hindu belief, it is the goddess of smallpox. She is of golden hue, rides on a donkey, has a broom in her hand, a winnowing basket on her forehead and wears a red dress.

When children suffer from smallpox, Sitla is worshipped to protect them from its evil effect. The donkey is served with grain and the patient is called Mata Rani da khota. (donkey of mother goddess). Sitla is also called Masani Devi. A special day for her worship is 8<sup>th</sup> day of the dark half of Chet month. 3 Masurika, *P* مَسْرِكَة *E* smallpox. *cecak*. It is mainly caused by germs of a particular type. They spread in the body and cause high fever and pimples to flare up. During the three-four days of fever, pimples appear. Then they fill with water, which turns into pus. On the tenth or eleventh day the pimples wither and on the twentieth, their crusts also vanish away.

It is contagious disease. The best cure of it is vaccination, called ਲੋਦਾ (loda) in colloquial term. Children and the residents of hot countries get afflicted with small-pox. Generally a person suffers only once in his/her life, but sometimes it may recur, then its impact is less severe and has shorter duration than the first one.

Small-pox causes many types of troubles such as uneasiness, burning, stiffness in the limbs and head ache etc. It is better to give a dose of *ṣirxīṣat* (a unani medicine) rubbed in the squash of *pīṭpapra*. The incense of the birch tree leaves and *Shau* provides comfort. The rubbing of ointment made of camphor

provides solace from the burning itch of the boils.

Five grains of *unab*, flowers of blue lotus, *pīṭpapra* and dry *mako* five masas each and five masas of *bihdana* should be soaked in about half a litre of water. Then this material be crushed and with two tolas squash prepared from the blue lotus may be given to the patient to drink; it gives him relief from fever and boil burning.

The patient's food should contain a dish of rice mixed with moong pulse, nominally salted or milk rice pudding with a little sugar.

It is better to keep the room and the clothes of the patient clean. "sitla te rakhia bīhari." —*gau m 5*. "sitla ṭhakīrhai, bīghaṇ gae harīnai." —*sor m 5. 4 sand. 5 red cow*.

**ਸੀਤਲਾਇਆ** [sitlara], **ਸੀਤਲਾਇਆ** [sitlagia] cooled down, attained coolness. "mera mān andin sitlagio." —*sar m 5*.

**ਸੀਤਲਾ ਭਾਹਨ** [sitla bahān] *n* a donkey, the carriage of Sitla.

**ਸੀਤਲੁ** [sitalu] See **ਸੀਤਲ**. "sitalu thive nanka! jāpōdro harīnamu." —*var jēt*.

**ਸੀਤਲਾ** [sitṛa] *adj* sewn, stitched. "sitṛa mān mājhaḥi." —*var jēt*.

**ਸੀਤਾ** [sita] *adj* ਸਤ੍ਰੁਤ sewn, past tense of **ਸਿਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ** "sita he cola." —*suhi m 1. 2 Skt* सीता *n* Lachhmi. 3 Parvati. 4 wine. 5 the current of river Ganga. 6 a ploughpin. 7 a furrow drawn by a plough. 8 daughter of Janak and wife of Ram Chandar, and mother of Luv and Kush. She has been regarded absolutely chaste. "sita legia dahsīro." —*sava m 1*.

It is mentioned in Valmiki Ramayan Part I Chapter 66 that Raja Sirdhvāj was busy ploughing to clear the earth for the performance of a religious sacrifice and oblation. Then a virgin girl emerged from the earth. On account of her birth from the furrow,



she was named Sita. Janak and his wife Sunayna reared her like a daughter. Therefore she was called Janakja. On account of her birth from the earth, she came to be named Bhoomija and Ayonija.<sup>1</sup>

Valmiki Ramayan Part 7, Ch 17 contains a story that saint Kushdhvaj's daughter Vedvati was performing penance to get Vishnu as her husband. Charmed by her beauty, Sumbh the king of demons, desired to get that virgin girl by killing Kushdhvaj, but he failed to do so. Then, Ravan had the desire to make Vedvati his wife. When she did not agree, Ravan dragged her by her hair. Vedvati got her hair released and jumped into the fire. Afterwards she appeared as Sita to kill Ravan and got Vishnu's incarnation Ram as her husband.

Sirdhvaj had pledged that whoever was able to shoot an arrow with the bow string of Shiv, he would marry Janki. Thus Ram not only succeeded in this endeavour, but broke the bow into two pieces by drawing it apart. Therefore, he got Sita as his bride.

About this bow, it is said in Valmiki Part 1, Ch 67 that after destroying Daksh's religious sacrificial ceremony Shiv kept this bow named Devrat in trust with Janak. It was so heavy that 5000 persons laboured to bring it near Ram.

Sita remained with Ram Chandar during his exile and she left the homely comforts to serve her husband. When on a suggestion from Ram, Lachhman cut off the nose of Ravan's

<sup>1</sup>It is prevalent in folk tradition that Ravan demanded tribute from the sages. But the hermits had nothing to pay. Therefore they gave their blood. A pitcher, filled with their blood, was buried under the earth. Sita was born from it and became the cause of Ravan's destruction.

sister Soopnakha in Dandak forest, Ravan carried away Sita in revenge. With Sugreev to help, Ram came to know through Hanuman that Sita was in Lanka. Thereafter Ram waged a war against Ravan and got her back. When Sita was brought from Ashokvatika and she appeared before Ram, he said, "Sita! I am doubtful about your character, Therefore you may go away anywhere you like. You are not worthy of me." Due to this Sita jumped into the fire, but such was her chastity's strength, that the fire could not consume her. All the gods bore testimony to her chastity, and Ram accepted her (as his life partner) See **ਵਾਲਮੀਕੀ ਰਾਮਾਇਣ** 6. ਅ: 17-18-19.

After the coronation of Ram Chandar in Ayodhya, Sita lived in comfort with him and became pregnant. One day, a joker named Bhadr said to Ram, "People talk ill of you because Sita, who remained in Ravan's abode, is now settled in your house by your sweet will." So Ram ordered Lachhman to take Sita away and leave her in the forest. Lachhman carried out his order obediently. Rishi Balmiki was moved on hearing Sita's cries and he escorted her to his hermitage. There Sita gave birth to male twins. Valmiki writes that for the protection of one child Kusha grass was dipped in water (and sprinkled on the child's body) and thus he got the name Kush. The other child was sprinkled with Lav grass dipped in water and named Lav. Kush was elder to Lav. The sage looked after them and taught them. He trained them to learn Ramayan by heart and sing it in melody. When Ram performed an Ashvmedh Yag, the sage took Kush and Lav with him to Ayodhya to join the festival. Ram and his courtiers were charmed by the singing of the children. The sage certified the chastity of Sita and told Ram



that Kush and Lav were his real sons. Therefore, Ram ordered that Sita be brought back. Arriving in Ram's royal court, she addressed the assembly remarking, "if I have thought of any other person other than my husband Ram, then O Earth give me abode within in thyself." On the utterance of these words of Sita, the earth burst open and she was absorbed into it. See **ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣੀ ਕਾਵ 7, ਅ: 97**.

jo mere vac karām kar hride basat raghurai,  
prithi! pedu muhi dijiye lik apmīlai.

sunat bacan dharni phai gai,  
lop sia tih bhitari bhai,  
cakrat rahe nīrakh raghurai,  
raj karen ki as cukai.—ramav.

9 wife of Peepa Bhagat. 10 according to the Veds, the goddess of agriculture/crops.

**ਸੀਤਾਸ਼ੁ** [sitāṣu] *n* the moon, which has cool rays. See **ਸੀਤਕਰ**.

**ਸੀਤਾਕੰਤ** [sitakāt], **ਸੀਤਾਨਾਥ** [sitanath], **ਸੀਤਾਪਤਿ** [sitapatī] Ram Chander.

**ਸੀਤਾਫਲ** [sitaphal] *n* ਸ਼ਰੀਤਾ Custard apple. *L* Annona Squamosa.

**ਸੀਤਾਰਾਮਣ** [sitaramaṇ], **ਸੀਤਾਰਾਵਨ** [sitaraṇ], **ਸੀਤਾਰਾਵ** [sitavar], **ਸੀਤਾਵੈਲਭ** [sitavallabh] Sita's husband, Ram Chander. "sita ravan kahā hē?"—ramav.

**ਸੀਤੀ** [sito] *adj* ਸਤ੍ਰੁਤ threaded, sewn, stitched. 2 *n* coolness; lack of heat. "tīthe sito sita mahima mahi."—japu In the realm of action (preamble) Ram (all-pervading) is wide spread and Sita indicating spiritual (inner) peace is all-absorbing. 3 *Skt* **ਸੀਤਰ** *adj* tilled with a plough. "ihu tanu sito tumar dhanu."—sar m 5.

**ਸੀਤੋਸਨ** [sitosan] *Skt* **ਸੀਤੋਸ਼ਣ** winter and summer.

'In this realm, heroes known for actual living, are mentioned. Here live males like Ram and females like Sita.

2 cold and warm.

**ਸੀਤਰ** [sity] *Skt* *adj* tilled, ploughed. 2 *n* corn, grain.

**ਸੀਦ** [sid] *Skt* *n* money given on interest; usury.

**ਸੀਦ** [sid] *adj* for which money was not paid; without cost, free.

**ਸੀਧ** [sidh] *n* direction, straight line. 2 *adj* achieved. "namī hamare karai sidh."—gōd m 5. 3 proved, established. "vici kaita nagari harī sidhe."—basāt m 5. 'Hari is realised in the bodily form.'

**ਸੀਧਨਾ** [sidhna] *v* to search, aim at.

**ਸੀਧਾ** [sidhav] See **ਸੀਧਾ**.

**ਸੀਧਾ** [sidha] *adj* straight, direct, without a curve/bend. 2 guileless, sincere, honest. "gurmukhi prāṇi apradhi sidhe."—gau a m 3. 3 successful; who achieves his goal. "harī dargah pedhe harīname sidhe."—asa chāt m 4. "satiguru te kavan kavan na sidho mere bhai?"—gau a m 3. 4 obverse, an antonym of reverse (side) "sidha chodī apuṭha bunna."—gau m 5. 5 *n* raw material used for food for a certain honourable religious person; provision, supply. "sidha an caḍhavhī ketik karhi salam."—NP. 6 rock salt, Sindhi salt. "dal sidha māgau ghiu."—dhana dhāna.

**ਸੀਧਾ** [sidha] See **ਸੀਧਾ** 6

**ਸੀਧਿ** [sidhi] *n* achievement, success. "gobid jo jape tisu sidhi."—maru m 5. 2 See **ਸੀਧ**.

**ਸੀਧੋ** [sidho] See **ਸੀਧਾ**. 2 *adj* proved, decided.

**ਸੀਨਾ** [sina] See **ਸਿਉਣਾ**. 2 *P* *n* a chest, breast. "sital man sina ram."—bila chāt m 5. "darke phatge tih satrun sine."—krisan.

**ਸੀਨੇਜੋਰ** [sinejor] *adj* intent on showing bodily prowess; high-handed.

**ਸੀਨੇਜੋਰੀ** [sinejori] *n* high-handedness. "turag magayo sinejori."—GPS.

**ਸੀਪ** [sip] *n* a small oyster shell.

**ਸੀਪਤਿ** [sipatī] Sita's husband, Ram Chander. 2 Shripati, Vishnu. 3 Maya's husband, Kartar.

ਸੀ.ਪੀ. [si pi] Central Province; Madhya Bharat; area around Nagpur.

ਸੀਪੇ [sipe] stitches, sews. "tu pəti pəti siphti sipe."—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਸੀਬਈ [sibai] a caste of Rajputs. The state of Siba belongs to this caste. See ਬਾਈ ਧਰ.

ਸੀਬਰ [sibar] See ਸਿੰਮਲ. "sibar tar khajurē bhari."—*GPS*.

ਸੀ ਬਰਣ [si barəṇ] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੀ ਬਰਣ *adj* of pretty/beautiful colour. "si barəṇbadh."—*gyan āg 150*, 'killing a horse of fine colour in Ashvmedh Yag.' See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਬਰਣ.

ਸੀਬਰੋ [sibhro] a village, in the police post Moolepur, tehsil, Sirhind, seven kos to the north-west of Patiala. The ninth Guru visited this place. The State has allotted forty ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. This place is about 4 miles to the north-east of Dhablan railway station.

ਸੀਮ [sim] boundary. See ਸੀਮਾ. "sim təj apni birane des lāgh lāgh."—*ramav. 2 P* ੯ silver.

ਸੀਮਕ [simak] See ਸਿਉਕ.

ਸੀਮਕਨ [simtan] *P* سيمتن *adj* having a silvery body.

ਸੀਮਨ [siman] See ਸਿਉਣਾ. "sim kəro sarəb abhīram."—*GPS*.

ਸੀਮਾ [sima] *Skt n* boundary, limit. 2 propriety. 3 parting of the hair. 4 آية a sign, mark. 5 a mark on the forehead.

ਸੀਮਾਬ [simab] *P* سيماب *n* ਸੀਮ-ਅਬ silvery water, mercury.

ਸੀਮਾਲਿੰਗ [simalig] *n* a boundary-mark.

ਸੀਮੁਰਗ [simurag] *P* سيمورغ *n* a bird with feathers having colours of thirty birds on its wings. It is an imaginary bird. Griffin. Poets have mentioned that its lower portion is of a tiger and the upper of an eagle. 2 Some have opined that unka is its second name. 3 Many people give this name to dāgra. See ਦਗਰਾ.

ਸੀਮੰਤ [simānt] *n* the act of parting hair with a

comb. "simāntonnayān", a ritual of the Hindus derived from this word, is performed during the fourth, sixth or eighth months of pregnancy. The husband does the hair-parting of his wife (by using a comb). This ceremony is considered auspicious for the child in the mother's womb.

ਸੀਮੰਤਕ [simāntak] who has done hair-parting. See ਸੀਮੰਤ. 2 See ਸਮੰਤਕ.

ਸੀਮੰਤਿਕਾ [simāntika] the lady, who performs the act of hair-parting. See ਸੀਮੰਤ.

ਸੀਮੰਤਿਨੀ [simāntini], ਸੀਮੰਤਿਨੀ [simāntini] *Skt* ਸੀਮੰਤਿਨੀ *adja* lady with hair adorned, who has adorned herself by spreading layers of her hair on (both sides of) the forehead. "jor simāntini ke jīh thae."—*NP*.

ਸੀਮੰਤੋ ਨਯਨ [simāto nayan] See ਸੀਮੰਤ.

ਸੀਯਾ [siya] Sita, Jankī.

ਸੀਯਾਪਤਿ [siyapati] Ram Chandar.

ਸੀਰ [sir] *n* partnership. "sir na susāg me."—*GPS*. 2 coolness, coldness. "sir jīm nir mēhī hot sukhkar he."—*NP*. 3 *adj* cool, cold. "phote mas lage jol sir."—*GPS*. 4 *Skt n* the sun. 5 *akk.* a wild plant. 6 a plough. 7 *Skt* ਸੀਰ a python. 8 *adj* sharp. 9 سیر *P n* rice pudding; milk.

ਸੀਰਖੋਰ [sirkhor], ਸੀਰਖੁਰ [sirkhvar] *adj* who drinks milk, who lives on milk. "sirkhor in kahā bāgara?"—*GPS*.

ਸੀਰਣ [siraṇ] *Skt* ਸੀਰਣ *adj* broken. 2 scattered.

ਸੀਰਈ [sirai] See ਸੀਰੀਨੀ.

ਸੀਰਤ [sirāt] سیرت *n* habit, nature, temperament, innate disposition. "surat surat me januk ap banyo purhut."—*coritr 66*.

ਸੀਰਪੁਜ [sirdhvaj] Sita's father Janak. 2 Krishan's elder brother Balram, whose flag has a "sir" (plough).

ਸੀਰਪਾਣਿ [sirpani] *n* Balbhadar, who holds a plough "sir" in his hand. 2 a ploughman; peasant.

**ਸੀਰਾ** [sira] *adj* cold. "sira tata hot."—*s kabir*.  
**2 P** شیر *n* a thin granular sweet. **3** a condensed essence of a (dry) fruit like datepalm etc.  
**4** sesame oil. **5 Skt** सीरा a river, stream.  
**ਸੀਰਾਜ਼** [siraz] *P* شیراز *n* a famous city of Iran, where celebrated poets, like Sadi and Hafiz, were born.  
**ਸੀਰਾਜ਼ੀ** [sirazi] *adj* an inhabitant of Shiraz.  
**2** relating to Shiraz.  
**ਸੀਰੀ** [siri] *adj* a partner, co-worker. **2 Skt** सीरिन् a ploughman, tiller.  
**ਸੀਰੀ** [siri] *P* شیري *adj* sweet. "gābhir dhir siri zaban."—*PP*. **2** dear, affectionate. **3 n** wife of Iran's king, Khusrō Pravez, who was dear to Farhad. Farhad was told to bring a stream by cutting a mountain to win Sirin in marriage. Farhad laboured untiringly to cut the mountain but when his job was done, he got the news that Sirin had died. Hearing it Farhad also breathed his last. Sirin also died on hearing of the demise of Farhad.  
**ਸੀਰੀਨੀ** [sirini] *P* شیرینی *n* sweetness. **2** a sweet. **3** the distribution of a (gift) to show happiness on the successful completion of some work. **4** sweets offered to a pir or presented at his place/tomb.  
**ਸੀਰੰਦ** [sirād] See ਸਰਹੰਦ.  
**ਸੀਲ** [sil] *Skt* शील *vr* to meditate, concentrate, practise, worship. **2 n** nature. **3** etiquette, good manners, courtesy, gentleness. "sil bigarito tera kam."—*asa m 5*. 'Sexual desire has damaged your courteous behaviour'  
 vidya bin dvi] ७ bagica bin āhon ko  
 panī bin savan suhavan nā jani he,  
 raja bin raj kaj rajniti soce bin  
 puny ki bāsithi kahū kasedho bākhani he,  
 kōhe "jōydev" bin hit ko hitu he jese  
 sadhu bin sāgāṭi kalāk ki āṣani he,  
 panu bin sār jese dan bin kār jese,  
 ṣil bin nār jese moti bin panī he.

**4** a pious/sacred duty. "sac sil suṭi sāṁni sa puri parivar."—*var maru m 1*. **5** a python; a snake. **6** friendship. **7** gratefulness. **8** tranquility.

**ਸੀਲਾ** [silha] *adj* which destroys ਸੀਲ (holy religion/duty); adulterous, dissolute.

**ਸੀਲਬੰਧਨ** [silbādhān] *n* a vow to maintain courtesy (good conduct) /etiquette, a pledge to shun adultery. "sūnati silbādhān bra."—*maru solhe m 5*.

**ਸੀਲਵੰਤ** [silvāt], **ਸੀਲਵੰਤਿ** [silvāṭi] *adj* deferentially modest. See ਸੀਲ "silvāṭi pardhāni."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

**ਸੀਲੁ** [silu] See ਸੀਲ. "silu dharamu japu bhagati nā kini."—*brla kabir*.

**ਸੀਲੋਆਣਾ** [siloāṇa], **ਸੀਲੋਆਣੀ** [siloāṇi] See ਰੋਚ ਸਹਿਬ **3**.

**ਸੀਵ** [siv] *n* Shiv. **2** a boundary, limit. "kise ke siv bāne rol nahi."—*var brla m 4*. **3** a pyre for cremating the dead body; a funeral pyre. "racl siv cādan."—*sāloh*.

**ਸੀਵਣ** [sivāṇ] See ਸੀਵਨ.

**ਸੀਵਣੀ** [sivṇi] *Dg n* a needle.

**ਸੀਵਨ** [sivān], **ਸੀਵਨਾ** [sivna] See ਸਿਵ *vr n* to sew, stitch. "hāṭi rātan mān āṭari sivte."—*sri chāt m 5*. "mān tān bhūṭari sivān."—*sar m 5*. "bin lage binsui āni mān hāṭi bhagti sāgṭi sivna."—*maru m 5*.

**ਸੀਵਨਿ** [sivāni] *adj* worth-sewing, worth-stitching. See ਰਾਗਨਿ.

**ਸੀਵਾਂ** [sivā] See ਸੀਮਾ. "sādhe tūṭi hath teri sivā."—*sor ravidas*. 'The extent of your property is three and a half yards, which you will get after death.'

**ਸੀਰ** [sir] *n* speed, motion. **2** falling of hail; a hail-storm. **3** silence. **4** a rope of grass. "sir ghumaṭi rāghṛān kahi."—*PPP*. **5** a furrow drawn by a plough. *Skt* सीर. **6** See ਸੀਰੁ.

**ਸੀਰੁ** [sirh] a joint, a stitch.

**ਸੀਰੀ** [sirhi] *n* a ladder. **2** a bier. See ਸੀਰੀ.

**ਸੁ** [su] *Skt* part excess, too much. "mamta moh su bādhna, putr kalatr su dhādh."—*var bīha m 3*. 2 *prep* excellent; the best. "su karni kamañi gur milī ham pai."—*asa m 5*. 3 *n* an opinion, a view. 4 *adv* without any effort; easy. 5 *adj* beautiful. 6 **ਸੁ** has also been in use for **ਸੁ** (self). "jis no harī su prāsñ hor."—*suhī m 4*. 'was himself pleased.' "surup me britti tīkai."—*GPS*. 'focussed his mind.' 7 *pron* that, same. "su esa raja sri nārharī."—*mala namdev*. 8 It stands for suffix to a third person singular verb. 'dittośu laddhosu adī." 'He gave, he found.'

**ਸੁਅ** [sua] *n* a son. 2 a parrot. 3 See **ਸੁ**.

**ਸੁਅਸਤ** [suasat], **ਸੁਅਸਤਿ** [suasati] *Skt* स्वस्ति part welfare. 2 a blessing. "tisū jo hari suasati tisū."—*var asa*. 3 denotes acceptance. 4 the sound of oākar. See **ਆਸਿ**.

**ਸੁਅਸਤਿ ਬਿਵਸਥਾ** [suasati bivaetha] See **ਸੁਸਤਿ ਬਿਵਸਥਾ**.

**ਸੁਅਨ** [suan] *Skt* सुन *n* son. "apno suan jese lagat piaro jīy."—*BGK*.

**ਸੁਅਲਾ** [suala] See **ਸੋਲਾ**.

**ਸੁਅਵ੍ਰਿ** [suau], **ਸੁਅਵ੍ਰਿ** [suao], **ਸੁਅਵ੍ਰਿ** [sua] *n* taste, juice, essence. "karchiā phirāñ suau na jañani sōñla."—*var guj 2 m 5*. "kam suai gaj vasi pare."—*gau kabir 2* self-interest, profit. "jan avāñ ka ihe suau."—*sukhmani 3* selfishness. "tin sāgi sāgu na kicāi nanak jina appa suau."—*var guj 2 m 5*. "mitr bhai dis-hi māñ mere, te sabhi āpnē suai milasa."—*gōd m 4*. 4 a purpose, an intention. "kaun marāg kaun suao."—*sīdhgosañi 5* **ਸੁਅ** good and virtuous; an honest earning. "katha kirtan rag nād dhunī ihu bāñio suau."—*bīla m 5*. 6 a welcome. "suarath suau na ko kare."—*sri ३ m 5*. 7 honour. "dohagni mahaku na paini na jañani pir ka suau."—*asa ३ m 3*. 8 self-growing; a grass growing by itself. "bhar ātharāñ meva hove garuṭa hove suau."—*var*

*majh m 1*. 'Self-growing grass (svāk) may become rice.'

**ਸੁਅਸ** [suas] *Skt* सुस *n* a breath. 2 See **ਸੁਸ**.

**ਸੁਅਸਨ** [suasan] See **ਸੁਸਨ**.

**ਸੁਅਸ਼** [suah] *n* ash.

**ਸੁਅਹਾ** [suaha] See **ਸੁਹਾ**. "suaha sudhayā namo sitleyā."—*cādi 2*.

**ਸੁਅਈ** [suani] *n* a willing maiden brought as a wife, **ਸੁ** ਅਈ brought through marriage, a wedded woman devoted to her husband. See **ਸਵਈ** and **ਸੁਰੀਤਾ**.

**ਸੁਅਤ** [suat] See **ਸਵਤ**.

**ਸੁਅਦ** [suad] *Skt* सुद (See **ਸੁਦ** *vr*) *n* juice, taste. "adhik suad rog adhikāi."—*mala m 1*.

**ਸੁਅਦਤਿ** [suadati] *Skt* सुदृष्ट taste, relish. 2 *adv* for the pleasure of the tongue. "suadati jiu sāghar."—*asa kabir*.

**ਸੁਅਧਿਨ** [suadhin] See **ਸੁਧੀਨ**.

**ਸੁਅਨ** [suan] *Skt* सुन *n* a dog. "suanpuch jiu hor na sudho."—*dev m 9*. "āpnā apu tu kabhu na choḍsi suanpuchi jiu re."—*maru m 1*. 2 *Skt* सुयन whose gait is fine; a swan. See **ਸਵਾਨ**.

**ਸੁਅਨਸਤ੍ਰ** [suansatr], **ਸੁਅਨਸਤ੍ਰ** [suansatru] *n* a dog's rival (persons of low caste (cādal), who kill dogs and eat their flesh). "suansatr ajatu sabh te."—*keda ravidas* the lowest caste "supac".

**ਸੁਅਨਪੁਚ** [suanpuch] See **ਸੁਅਨ**.

**ਸੁਅਨੀ** [suani] See **ਸੁਅਈ**. 2 a bitch.

**ਸੁਅਮਨਿ** [suamani] *n* the army of a king. 2 See **ਸੁਮਿਨੀ**.

**ਸੁਅਮਿ** [suami], **ਸੁਅਮੀ** [suami] *Skt* स्वामिन् husband, lord. 2 an owner, a master. "mat pita suami sajāñu."—*vād m 5*. "suami ko grīh jiu sādā suan tajat nahī."—*s m 9*.

**ਸੁਅਰ** [suar] See **ਸਵਾਰ**. "sardar suar ānek."—*cādi 2*.

**ਸੁਅਰਥਾ** [suarṭha] *v* to reform, correct, improve.

**ਸੁਅਰਥ** [suarath] *Skt* सुर्थ *n* selfishness; self-interest. "gobḍd bhajī sabh suarath pure."

—maru m 5

ਸੁਆਚਰੀ [suarathi] *Skt* स्वार्थिन् *adj* selfish, for whom self-interest is paramount.

ਸੁਆਚਰੁ [suarathu] See ਸੁਆਚਰ.

ਸੁਆਚੀ [suari] See ਸਵਾਚੀ. "kari sikh suari." —cārī 2.

ਸੁਆਲ [sual] See ਸਾਲ.

ਸੁਆਲਿਉ [sualiu]. ਸੁਆਲਿਓ [sualio] ਸੁਆਲਿਹੁ [sualihu] *Skt* सु-आलम् *adj* the abode of beauty, a house of splendour; a dwelling of excellence. "keta tan sualihurup." —japu "tū sata sahibu siphati sualiu." —var asa. "ten siphat sualio sarup he." —var gau 1, m 4. "kaya kamanī at sualio." —suhī m 3. 3 *n* splendour, beauty. "tin ka kia salahna avar sualihū kai." —sri m 1. 4 It is mentioned in the Janamsakhi that Guru Nanak Dev called Munafak Desh as sualio.—sri nanak prakas Ch 11. 5 *adj* laudable, praiseworthy, commendable.

ਸੁਆਵ [suav] 1 *jp* weakness, deficiency. 2 *P* ੴ pure gold. See ਸੁਆਵੁ.

ਸੁਆਵਗੀਰ [suavgir] *P* ੴ keepers of pure gold i.e. pure coins. See ਸੁਆਵ 2. "ja satiguru saraphu nādari kari dekhe, suavgir sabhi ugharīae." —var gau 1 m 4. 'The pure have been distinguished from the counterfeit.'

ਸੁਆਵਤਾ [suavra] *n* ਸੁਆਵ selfishness "chadia maia suavra." —var ram 2 m 5. 2 taste.

ਸੁਆ [suā] See ਸੁਵਨ. 2 himself/herself, oneself. "akal dial suā" —akal.

ਸੁਆਬਰ [suābar] See ਸੁਵੰਬਰ. 2 *adj* ਸੁ (fine)—ਅੰਬਰ (dress), lovely garments. "nādhare suābar āg me." —caritr 156.

ਸੁਇ [sui] *pron* he, that. 2 *n* one's own self. "janat soi sāt sui." —bavan.

ਸੁਇ ਗਈ [sui gai] slept. "jāb-hi jasodha suigai." —krisan.

ਸੁਇਨ [suin]. ਸੁਇਨਾ [suina] *n* gold. "sarab suin ki lōka holi." dhana namdev. "suina rupa

sācī mal." —sri a m 1.

ਸੁਇਨਾ ਮੂੰਹ ਪਾਉਣਾ [suina mūh pauna] *v* to put gold in the mouth of a dead person According to the Hindu belief it is a sacred act. See kalyāyan smṛiti Part 21 § 5. 2 to maintain death-like silence.

ਸੁਇਨੀ [suini] *adj* goldsmith, 2 a Khatri caste. See ਸਿਉਨੀ. "bhagirath suini suciara." —BG ਸੁਇਨੇ ਕਾ ਬਿਰਖੁ [suine ka birakh] *n* ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. See ਵਾਰ ਮਾਤ ਪੋਤੀ 20

ਸੁਇਨੇ ਕੀ ਸੁਈ ਰੁਪੇ ਕਾ ਧਾਗਾ [suine ki sui rupe ka dhaga] faculty of reasoning; needle is guru (preceptor) and his teaching is a thread.

ਸੁਇਨੇ ਮੈਢਪ [suine mādap] See ਭੀਲ.

ਸੁਈ [sui] *pron* ਸੈਵ a devotee of Shiv; same, that one. "dihād sui." —var majh m 1.

ਸੁਸਕ [susak] *Skt* सुष्क *adj* dry, parched. "cārākal man taru susak sri guru pag jai prem." —NP. 'devotion to the preceptor.'

ਸੁਸਟ [susatu] See ਸੁਸਟੁ. "susatu barren vari ur me dharan ki." —GPS.

ਸੁਸਤੀ [susti] *P* سُستی *Skt* सति *n* laziness, sloth.

ਸੁਸਬਦ [susabad] *n* a preceptor's teaching. 2 Gurbani. 3 a divine melody produced from within, an unheard melody. "susabad ka kahā vas kathuale." —srdhgosatī.

ਸੁਸਰਾਰ [susrar] See ਸਸੁਰਾਰ.

ਸੁਸਰੁਖਾ [susrukha] See ਸੁਸੁਖਾ.

ਸੁਸਾ [susa] *Skt* स्वसृ *n* sister. "susa avas gae gunrasi." —NP.

ਸੁਸਿੱਧ [susich] *Skt* सुसिद्ध *adj* well-trained, highly educated, lettered. 2 ਸੁਸਿਕਾ *n* good education/ training, good advice, good precept. "susicch duj janī" paras. 'The other warrior is well-trained.'

ਸੁਸਿੱਧ [susiddh] *adj* which can be proved easily; easily achieved. 2 *n* a figure of speech (ਅਰਥ-ਅਨੰਕਾਰ) describing how effort is put in by one and its fruit enjoyed by another. This type of description is termed as "susiddh

alākar."

Example:

jese madhumakhi sāci sācike ikār kare  
hāre madhuhar tāke mukh char dārkē,  
jese bacch het gāu sācat hē khir tih  
let hē āhir duhī bāhre vīārke.  
jese dhar khod khod kār hīl sāṛ musa  
pēsāt sārāp dhar khāi tih markē.  
tēse koṭī pap kār maya jor jor mudh  
ātkal chādṇale dou hath pharkē.—BGK.

(b) Drawing advantage by many persons from an other's labour/work is the second kind of "samsiddh."

Example:

jini nam dhiara gae masakāi ghalī,  
nanak te mukh uṇe keti chuṭi nālī.—japu  
prahlad jan ke ikh kul udhare.—bher m 3.  
ਸੁਸ਼ੀਲ [sushil] adj ਸੁਸ਼ੀਲ good-natured.  
ਸੁਸੁ [susu] Skt ਸੁਸੁਰ n father-in-law, wife's father, "kriy an dhukau susu nagri."—NP.  
ਸੁਸੁਖਾ [susukha] See ਸੁਸੁਖਾ.  
ਸੁਸੰਗ [susāṅ], ਸੁਸੰਗਤਿ [susāṅgati] n a noble company, an association of nice persons. 2 a congregation of pious persons.  
ਸੁਸੰਵੇਦ [susāved] adj ਸੁ-ਸੰਵੇਦਰ easily understandable; that can be comprehended with comfort. 2 ਸੁ ਸੰਵੇਦਰ self-knowable.  
ਸੁਸੈ [susso] Dg a rabbit, hare.  
ਸੁਸੁ [susu], ਸੁਸੁ [susthu] Skt ਸੁਸੁ adj exceedingly true, absolutely correct. 2 extremely appreciated 3 best, sublime "pahiryō kharag loh bahu sustu." GPS.  
ਸੁਸੁ [sust] P سوسو weak, lazy. See ਸੁਸਤੀ. 2 See ਸੁਸੁ.  
ਸੁਸੁ [sust] washed, clean. See ਸੁਸੁਨ.  
ਸੁਸੁਨ [sustan] P سستن v to clean, wash.  
ਸੁਸੁ [susta] P سوسو adj clean, neat, washed.  
ਸੁਸੁਤ [susrut] Skt adj thoroughly/completely grasped. 2 well-known. 3 n a famous Indian Vaid, who, according to Garud Puran was the

son of Vishvamitar. He learnt the Vedic system of medicine from Raja Divodas of Kashi, who was an incarnation of Dhanvantri. He authored a book, which is famous as "Sushrut". He is acknowledged as a reputed scholar of Ayurveda.

ਸੁਸੁਖਾ [susukha] Skt ਸੁਸੁਖਾ n the desire to listen. 2 an honour, hospitality. 3 service. "satsāgalī susukha karni."—NP.

ਸੁਹਟਾ [suhata] Pa n a spring; a source of water.  
ਸੁਹਟਾ [suhda], ਸੁਹਟੇ [suhde] A ساهد plural of ਸਹੀਦ, "suhde aur sahid."—sri a m 1. 'deponent of religion and dauntless fighter for a religious cause.' See ਸਹੀਦ.

ਸੁਹਬਤ [suhbat] A سب company, meeting, reunion.

ਸੁਹਰਤ [suhrat] A سهرت Skt ਹਿਸਤਿ n mention, rumour, talk. 2 fame, repute. "Is prakar suhrat bhi sare."—NP.

ਸੁਹਰਤ ਪਜੀਰ [suhrat pajir] P سهرت پير adj famous, known.

ਸੁਹਲ [suhā] See ਸੋਹਲ.

ਸੁਹਲਾਵੀ [suhlavi] adj glorious, splendid. 2 pleasure, happiness. "grīh māṅgal suhlavi."—mala m 5.

ਸੁਹਰ [suhar] a sub-caste of Khatri "suhar triloka surma."—BG 2 Dg a warrior, valiant person

ਸੁਹਾਉਣਾ [suhauṇa] adj graceful, beautiful.

ਸੁਹਾਗ [suhag] n good fortune, good luck. "suhag hamaro ab hunī sohio."—asa m 5. 'Now good luck eternally prevails.' See ਅਘ.

ਸੁਹਾਗਣ [suhagan], ਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ [suhagāṇi], ਸੁਹਾਗਣੀ [suhagni] adj lucky (woman). 2 woman, whose husband is alive.

ਸੁਹਾਗਾ [suhaga] n a saline material, called ṭakāṇ Skt ਰਸਾਯਨ E borax. 2 a leveller, cultivator's implement, which is used for breaking bricks in the field. It is shaped as a flat beam. The farmer stands on it, while being it is being



pulled by two or four bullocks on the ploughed soil. "nam bij sâtoḥ suhaga."—*sor m 1*. "leṭ rāhyo karke upna ih ḡar cāle kīrsan suhaga."—*kīrsan*. 'A black serpent is lying on the sandy land like a leveller.

**ਸੁਹਾਗਾ ਫੇਰਨਾ** [suhaga pherna] See **ਸੁਹਾਗਾ** 2. 2 to cause utter destruction, to ruin the other completely.

**ਸੁਹਾਜਣਾ** [suhājṇa] *Skr* शोभाजन *n* a plant, whose beans are used for the preparation of a pickle; and its root, gum, peel and juice are used in making various medicines. *L* Moringa Pterygosperma. It cures phlegm and gastric ailments, removes swelling, increases sexual energy, produces hunger, dissolves stone in the urinary bladder, is effective for curing rheumatism and stomach-ache. Its effect is hot and dry.

**ਸੁਹਾਣ** [suhāṇ] *adj* graceful, beautiful. 2 *A* سَاحِنٌ pious, soul. "sāṭ suhāṇu sādā manz cāu." *japu*.

**ਸੁਹਾਣਾ** [suhāṇa] *adj* graceful, beautiful, pleasant

**ਸੁਹਾਣੁ** [suhāṇu] See **ਸੁਹਾਣ**

**ਸੁਹਾਨ** [suhān] See **ਸੁਹਾਣ**.

**ਸੁਹਾਨਾ** [suhāna] See **ਸੁਹਾਣਾ**.

**ਸੁਹਾਬ** [suhāb] See **ਸਹਾਬ**.

**ਸੁਹਾਵਣਾ** [suhavṇa], **ਸੁਹਾਵਨਾ** [suhavna], **ਸੁਹਾਵਤਾ** [suhavṛa], **ਸੁਹਾਵਤੀ** [suhavṛī], **ਸੁਹਾਵਾ** [suhava], **ਸੁਹਾਵੀ** [suhavī] *adj* beautiful, graceful. 2 comfortable. "sai dīnas suhavṛa."—*var gāu 2 m 5*. "dhōnu suhava mukh."—*asa m 5*. "reṇi suhavṛī dīnsu suhela."—*majh m 5*. "suhavi kēṇu su vela?"—*vād m 5*.

**ਸੁਹਿਰਦ** [suhirad] *Skr* सुहृद *n* a kind hearted person. 2 a friend.

**ਸੁਹੀਆ** [suhia] *n* a spy. 2 *Skr* सुश्रूष the desire to listen, i.e. the service of the guru and the seniors. 3 honour, hospitality. "sāsūṛi suhia kīv kari? nīvaṇu nā jai thāṇi."—*sava m 1*. 'How may I greet the mother-in-law, unable

as I am to bend due to the breast being tense.'

4 *adj* graceful, beautiful 5 dear, affectionate.

"mādhur ben āṭi suhia."—*māla m 5 pāṭal*.

**ਸੁਹੇਲਾ** [suhelā], **ਸੁਹੇਲਤੀ** [suhelṭī], **ਸੁਹੇਲਾ** [suhelā],

**ਸੁਹੇਲੀ** [suhelī] *adj* easy, simple, convenient.

"sābhe kaj suhelṭe thīe."—*var gāu 2 m 5*.

"suhela kāhin kāhavan, tera bīkhām bhavan."—*sri m 5* "cōṭ suhelī sel kī." *s kabir*.

2 happy. "tīcāru vās-hī suhelṭi."—*sri m 5*.

3 pleasing. "hāṛī kī katha suhelī."—*sor m 5*.

4 *n* a friend, well wisher. "āgē sāṇ suhela."

—*sor kabir*. 5 a special horse of Guru

Hargobind, named Suhela. See **ਗੁਲਬਾਰਾ** and

**ਪਾਇਲ** 4. 6 See **ਸੁ** and **ਹੇਲਾ**

**ਸੁਹੇਵਾ** [suhēva] a village of Bikaner state, najamat Rajgarh and tehsil Rini, which is situated 25 kos from Rajgarh station in north-west direction. It is 30 kos from Sirsa in the south-west quarter. People in the vicinity call it Sahia. While going towards the south, Guru Gobind Singh graced this place with his presence. In the north-east corner of the village, there is a gurdwara on the bank of a pond. There stands a banyan tree and a peepal tree since the time of the Guru. Then a small peepal grew in the jand tree. The Guru predicted that the country would get rid of famine when the peepal would devour (wholly absorb) the jand tree. Now the peepal has swallowed up whole of the jand tree and its visible size remains only two and a half inches in width and six inches in length.

About 25 feet away from the peepal, there is a stone rock on which three-four steps of a horse are found, which are said to be those of the Guru's horse. The gurdwara has 30 bighas of land. It also receives Rs 325 annually from

'In Pothohar, **ਸੁਹੀ** means to greet by bending the head by bowing down. Its derivation is also from the Sanskrit **सुहृष्ट**.

the Patiala state. Its priest is a baptised Sikh. On the day of full-moon night of the month of Kattak, a festival/holy congregation is held here.

ਸੁਹੰਦਾ [suhāda] See ਸੇਹੰਦਾ.

ਸੁਹਿਦ [suhrid] See ਸੁਹਿਦ.

ਸੁਹਿਦੀ [suhridni] *n* army; a gathering of sincere friends -*sanama*.

ਸੁਕ [suk] *Skt* ਸੁਕ *adj* dry. "saṁ bhare ke suk?" -*var majh m 1*. 2 *Skt* ਸੁਕ *n* a parrot, a fowler. 3 a minister of Ravan. "jāb suk ke vācnaṁ hasyo dai vadai taḥz." -*hānu*. 4 a sage, named Shukdev, who was the son of rishi Vyas. It is mentioned in the Mahabharat that Vyas was trying to produce fire by rubbing arni wood. In the meantime a nymph named Ghrītachi appeared there and looking at her the sage dropped his semen into the arni. Ghrītachi felt that the sage would curse her. On account of this awe she flew away in the garb of a female-parrot. 'Thus Shuk was born in the arni from the semen of Vyas. The father named him Shuk because Ghrītachi had assumed the shape of a parrot. He was sent to Janak by Vyas to acquire divine knowledge. He proved to be a very renowned scholar. "suk jānak pagi lagī dhīavego." -*kan o m 4*. 5 clothes. 6 a headgear, turban.

ਸੁਕਣਾ [sukana], ਸੁਕਨ [sukan] *v* to shrink/shrivel. 2 to hesitate. "pap karat sukacīo nahī." -*tlb m 9*.

ਸੁਕਣਾ [sukna] *v* to dry.

ਸੁਕਤ [sukat] a hissing sound. "sukat baṁ mar sam jāhi" -*sāloh*. 'The arrows move like a hissing snake.'

ਸੁਕਤਾ [sukta], ਸੁਕਤਿ [sukati] See ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿ. "sukta rajat mrigtrīṣṇa me nir jese." -*NP*

ਸੁਕਦੀਸ [sukdis] *Skt* ਸੁਕਦੇਸਿਕ one who teaches

'On account of this reference many writers have used word ਸੁਕੀ (she parrot) as a name of Shuk's mother.

a parrot. See ਦੀਸ.

ਸੁਕਦੇਵ [sukdev] See ਸੁਕ 4.

ਸੁਕਨਾਸ [suknas] having a nose like that of a parrot: with a nose like that of a parrot's beak.

ਸੁਕਰ [sukar] *Skt* *adj* a work that can be easily done. 2 *A* *ف* *n* gratefulness, gratitude. "yāte sukar rabb ke ghar ko." -*GPS*. 3 See ਸੁਕ੍ਰ.

ਸੁਕਰਣੀ [sukarni], ਸੁਕਰਨੀ [sukarni] *n* a noble deed. "sukarni kamaṇz haṁ gurmīz pai." -*asa m 5*. 'a lady performing noble deeds.'

ਸੁਕਰਮ [sukaram] good work, noble work.

ਸੁਕਰਮੀ [sukarmi] *Skt* ਸੁਕਰਮਿ *adj* who performs noble deeds.

ਸੁਕਰਸਿਰੀ [sukrasiri] *adj* which has fire-like glitter: bright as fire. "kalu bapura koṭvalu sukrasiri." -*mala namdev*.

ਸੁਕਰਾਣ [sukraṇa] *P* *شكران* *n* gratefulness, gratitude

ਸੁਕਰਾਤ [sukrat] *سقراط* Socrates, a celebrated thinker of Greece and a scholar, who was born in Athens from the womb of Phinaretī in the house of Sophroniscus in 469 BC. Socrates was moved to preach against evil practices and hypocrisy prevalent in Greece. He actively condemned them, fearlessly sermonised to the people about truth. His discursive method was such that the scholars of his time could not argue with him. Thus selfish persons turned hostile and they levelled against Socrates the charge that he was the enemy of ancient religion and was a preacher of new belief. So he was imprisoned and ultimately on a court order was put to death by having to drink a cup of poison.

Socrates believed that human soul was neither subject to old age nor death. The fear of death could not turn him away from his cherished principles. Therefore he remained absolutely firm. At the time of his death, whatever he discussed with his disciples, was

full of valuable teaching. This noble soul lived only for about 70 years.

ਸੁਕਰੀਬਰ [sukriyah] *P* شكر thankfulness, gratitude.

ਸੁਕਲ [sukal] *Skt* सुकल. 2 *n* silver. 3 butter.

ਸੁਕਲਾਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ [suklabhisarika] See ਅਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ.

ਸੁਕਲੀਧੇ [suklidhe] *adj* white coloured, whose blackness has dried; whose wetness has evaporated. "bin jal dekhe suklidhe."—*basāt m 4*

ਸੁਕਵੱਲਭ [sukvallabh] *Skt* loved by a parrot; a pomegranate.

ਸੁਕਵਾਹ [sukvah] *Skt* Kamdev whose carrier is the parrot.

ਸੁਕੜਨਾ [sukarna], ਸੁੰਕੜਨਾ [sūkarna] *v* to shrink.

ਸੁਕਾਬ [sukab] Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word instead of ਸੁਰਖਾਬ. See ਸੁਰਖਾਬ. "gahr sukab ko turat dabae."—*GPS*

ਸੁਕਾਲ [sukal] *n* free from famine, good times; auspicious moment. "3ne bina na hor sukal" g3d kabir. 2 time of peace. 3 good time.

ਸੁਕਾਵਤ [sukavy] a metre. whose characteristic is four lines and every line contains 24 matras. There is a pause after the 13<sup>th</sup> matra and another on the subsequent 11<sup>th</sup>, the last two matras being guru and laghu.

Example:

avau vāṇau dōmṇī, kith mītr kareu,  
sadhān dhol na lahe, vādhi kiō dhireu...  
—*maru m 1*.

2 *adj* sublime poetry; that poetry, which is embedded with pleasing words and meanings.

ਸੁਕੀ [suki] she-parrot.

ਸੁਕੀਅ [sukia] *adj* ਸੁਕੀਅ own

ਸੁਕੀਅ [sukia] See ਸੁਕੀਅ

ਸੁਕੀਵ [sukiv] See ਸੁਕੀਅ.

ਸੁਕੁੰਤਲਾ [sukūlla] See ਸਕੁੰਤਲਾ.

ਸੁਕੁਮ [sukum] *A* سُكُوم a disease, an illness. 2 dearth, loss. 3 a vice, defect.

ਸੁਕੁਮਾਰ [sukumar] *Skt adj* (child) with tender limbs. 2 *n* sugarcane. 3 sweet poetry, which does not contain rough-sounding words.

ਸੁਕੁਲ [sukul] *adj* of a high-family.

ਸੁਕੁਨਤ [sukunat] *A* سُكُونَات residence, abode.

ਸੁਕੇਸ਼ੀ [sukeśi] a nymph, who adorned Indar's court. 2 *adj* (lady) with lovely hair.

ਸੁਕੇਤ [suket] a hill state, which lies to the north of Satluj, ruled by the Rajputs of Suketya sub-caste. See ਝਾਈਧਾਰ. 2 *Skt adj* having a noble meaning. 3 good natured. 4 benevolent.

ਸੁਕੇਤੀਅ [suketia] See ਸੁਕੇਤ.

ਸੁਕੇਤੁ [suketu] *Skt adj* very bright. 2 glittering, shin. 3 having beautiful hair. 4 *n* one who understands the language of the birds. 5 father of Tarika, the demoness.

ਸੁਕੋਹ [sukoh] *P* سُكُوهُ *n* authority. 2 splendour, grandeur, pomp and show.

ਸੁਕੰਠ [sukāṭh] a translation of the name of Sugreev. See ਸੁਗ੍ਰਿਵ. 2 *adj* who has a sweet throat; a person with a melodious voice.

ਸੁੱਕਾ [sukka] *adj* ਸੁਸੁੱਕ dry.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿ [sukṛi], ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਕਾ [sukṛika] *Skt* सुक्रि, सुक्रिका *n* a small, shell of an oyster.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਜ [sukṛi] *n* a pearl that comes out of a small shell of an oyster.

ਸੁਕੁ [sukr] *Skt n* सुकु *n* semen. 2 fire. 3 month of Jeth. 4 Shukracharya, a preceptor of the demons. He was the son of Bhṛigu and a Purohit (priest) of Bali. He is also called kavī. The name of his wife was Shushuma. His daughter Devgani was married to a Chandarvanshi king, Yyati. He also authored books on spiritualism and ethics. It is written in Harivansh that he underwent a great penance to acquire power from Shiv (so that the demons could not be defeated by the gods) i.e. he did penance for 1000 years with head downwards. When he was thus busy, the gods invaded the demons and Vishnu killed his

mother Shukar cursed Vishnu seven times to have birth on the earth. Then he brought his mother back to life. Indar got afraid and sent his daughter Jyanti to disturb his penance. Jyanti reached there and tried her best to distract him with her charm, but Shukar fully completed his penance period and then married her. Shukra is also called Bhargava, Bhrigu's father.

Shukar was a one-eyed demon and the reason for it is that king Bali promised to give two and a half feet land to the dwarf (Vaman) Brahmin, so Shukar made his body very small and entered into the neck of the water vessel, called gangasagar. When water did not fall into his hand, Bali moved a straw in the neck that punctured his eye.<sup>1</sup> "sukr bat man mo pahicani."-vaman. 5 Friday. 6 a bright planet, which is quite close to the earth. Its distance from the sun is three crore and 35 lacs kos. It rotates round its axis in 225 days. The same Shukar is mentioned as the guru of the demons in the Purans. 7 adj bright, glittering. 8 white, glaring.

ਸੁਕੁਸਿਸ [sukrsis] Dg the followers/disciples of Shukar i.e. the demons.

ਸੁਕੁਚੱਕੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [sukarcakkia di misal], ਸੁਕੁਚੱਕੀਏ [sukarcakkie] one of the twelve misls of Sikhs. It got its name from village Sukrchakk. It was organized by Sardar Charhat Singh Sanhsi of Jat sub caste and grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It was established in 1810 Sammat with Gujranwala its capital. The most illustrious son of this misl was Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Lion of Punjab. The prosperous Sandhawalias and Rasoolpurias of Amritsar are now considered offshoots of this misl. The sardars of Sikri in Kamal district the descendants of Sardar Bhag

<sup>1</sup>This legend is not to be found in the Purans.

Singh, the Jewel of Panth, also belong to this misl.

ਸੁਕੁਵਾਰ [sukravar] n Friday, named after Shukar. ਸੁਕੁਵਾਰੀ [sukravarī] on Friday "sukvarī prabhu rahin samar." bzia m 3 var 7.

ਸੁਕੁਚਾਰਾਯ [sukracaray] See ਸੁਕੁ 4.

ਸੁਕੁਤਿ [sukrit] Skt ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਤ n a holy or sacred act. "dukrit sukrit madhe sasar sagiana."-sri m 5. 2 This word has also been used in place of ਸੁਕੁਵਾਰ "sukrit sahar su ih brat carhr."-g3d kabir var 7. 3 adj a job well done.

ਸੁਕੁਤਿ [sukriti], ਸੁਕੁਤੀ [sukriti] Skt ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ adj virtuous. 2 pious/ righteous.

ਸੁਖ [sukh] n a vow to make an offering. "sukh sukhedi sa me par."-jet ch3t m 5. 'is so called because of the desire to get worldly comforts and happiness.' 2 Skt pleasure. "dukh daru sukh rog bharia." varasa. See ਸੈਧੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 18 4 water.

ਸੁਖ ਅਸਵਾਰੀ [sukh asvari] n a palanquin. "karī hakaran sukh asvari" .. "cadhyo sah sukh ki asvari"-GPS.

ਸੁਖਈ [sukhai] an intoxicating leafy drug. 2 whose job is to grind this intoxicating leafy drug (hemp) See ਸੁੱਖਾ.

ਸੁਖਸਾਹਜ [sukhsahaj] See ਸਹਜ ਸੁਖ.

ਸੁਖਸਾਗਰ [sukhsagar] adj an ocean of happiness. "sukhsagar harinam he."-sri m 3.

ਸੁਖਸਾਂਦਿ [sukhsādi] complete peace. See ਸਾਂਦਿ

ਸੁਖਸਾਲ [sukhsal] adj an abode of comforts, a place of happiness. "nanak suksal." bzia m 5. 2 n the Creator of the universe. 3 self-knowledge

ਸੁਖਸੈਲ [sukhsel] adj ਸੈਲਸੁਖ steady comfort. "maha punit bhae suksel."-gau m 5.

ਸੁਖਸੋਹਿਲਾ [sukhsohlā], ਸੁਖਸੋਹਿਲਾ [sukhsohlā] adj a soothing song. 2 a song of bliss.

ਸੁਖਹਾਮੀ [sukhahamī], ਸੁਖਹਿਗਮੀ [sukh-higamī] adj easily approachable; easily available; which can be secured without hard labour

"simari suami sukhahgami."—*sri chāt m 5*.  
**ਸੁਖਚੈਨ** [sukhchēn] the younger son of Baba Phool's son Tilok Singh. He (Sukhchain) was the ancestor of the Jind branch. He established Sukhchain village in his name. He died in 1751 AD.

**ਸੁਖਚੈਨਾਣਾ** [sukhchēn-āṇa] See **ਫਗਵਾਣਾ**.

**ਸੁਖਚਾਤ੍ਰ** [sukhchātr] *adj* the saviour of happiness.  
 2 a comfort giving umbrella, which protects against the heat of hardship and adversity.

**ਸੁਖਦ** [sukhad] *adj* soothing

**ਸੁਖਦਰਸਨ** [sukhdarson] *adj* whose sight is soothing. "jo sukhdarson pekhte pīare, mukh te kahīn na jāi."—*asa m 5 bīrharē*. 2 *n* a herb from the family of lily with beautiful flowers, the juice of which is used to cure an ear-ache. *Skī* **ਸੁਦਰਨਾ** 1. *Amoryllis Zeylanicum*. 3 Guru Nanak Dev, whose glimpse is very blissful.

**ਸੁਖਦਾ** [sukhda] *adj* soothing. 2 *n* a metre, comprising four lines with each line containing eight matras, the last two being guru and laghu. It differs from madhubhar in that it does not end with a jagan foot.

Example:

rikhi vīda kin asikha dīn.

dutī ram cīn. mun mān prabīn.—*ramav*.

(b) The second type of Sukhda metre is characterised by 22 matras, the final one being a guru, with two pauses after the 12<sup>th</sup> and the last 10<sup>th</sup> matra respectively.

Example:

jagjīvan ko sevo. jagjīvan lōb hī...

**ਸੁਖਦਾਈ** [sukhdai], **ਸੁਖਦਾਤਾ** [sukhdātā], **ਸੁਖਦਾਨ** [sukhdan] *adj* ਸਪਦਾਤ੍ਰਿ comfort giving. "sukhdai jān ko dātā."—*dev m 5*. "sukhdātā hārī eku hē."—*bher m 3*.

**ਸੁਖਦਾਨੀ** [sukhdānī] *adj* soothing, pleasing. 2 *n* See **ਸੀਰੇ** (16).

**ਸੁਖਦਾ ਬ੍ਰਿਧ** [sukhda briddh] a metre, also named "sāgona". It comprises 4 lines and every line

contains eight characters. Every line begins with a jāghu character, and ends with a guru character, with pauses after the 5<sup>th</sup> and the subsequent 3<sup>rd</sup> characters.

Example:

kī nagri ke, es hē.

kī mrigi ke nārē hē.

kī rājā chātrdhārī hē.

kī kalī ke bhīkharī hē.—*kalki*.

**ਸੁਖਦਾਯਕ** [sukhdayak] See **ਸੁਖਦਾਈ**.

**ਸੁਖਦੇਵੀ** [sukhdev]. **ਸੁਖਦੇਵ** [sukhdev] *n* Shukdev. See **ਸੁਕ**. "ih mānī līn bhāe sukhdev."—*gōu a kabīr*. 2 Sukhdev, a ruler of Jasrota, a hilly area, who helped Bhim Chand during the battle of Nadaun. "sakhādev gājī jāsarot rayā."—*VN a 9*. 3 a brahmin poet of Guru Gobind Singh's court, who wrote a unique description of the Creator's attributes using twelve adjectives, such as sat (truth), cit (consciousness) anāḍ (bliss), advitiy (unique), akhāḍ (never-ending) acal (immovable, firm), ānāt (infinite), svāprakaś (self glittering), kuṭasth (mysterious), aj (self-existent), akriy (inactive) and brāham.

**ਸੁਖਦਮ** [sukhdham] *adj* the abode of happiness/comfort. 2 *n* a true teacher/preceptor. 3 the Creator of the universe. 4 self-realisation. 5 Vishnu's abode, the heaven.

**ਸੁਖਨ** [suxan] *P n* a talk, a conversation. 2 a metre, a verse-line. See **ਸਖਨ**.

**ਸੁਖਨਵਰ** [suxanvar] *P, adj* committed, bound, firm in promise.

**ਸੁਖਨਿਧਨ** [sukhnidhan] *adj* a store of happiness. "sukhnidhan hārī alākh suamī."—*gōu m 5*. "sukhnidhan prābhū ek hē."—*gōu var 2 m 5*. 2 *n* hemp for Nihang Sikhs. 3 a book by Gopal Das Kabir Panthi, which is read by members of the community with relish.

**ਸੁਖਪਾਲ** [sukhpāl] *n* a palanquin. See **ਸੁਖ ਅਸਵਾਰੀ**. a comfortable swing/cradle. "rānī ko līnō



sukhpal caraike."—*caritr* 146.

**सुखबाल** [sukhbala] *adj* the highest pleasure.  
2 *n* the pleasure of knowledge, solace of the soul.

**सुखबिस्राम** [sukhbisram] *n* the state of peace, peace of mind

**सुखभाटि** [sukhbhai] *adj* comfort-giving; that has a soothing effect. "satiguru sukhbhai kripadhari."—*saveye m* 4.

**सुखमहल** [sukhmahel], **सुखमहिल** [sukhmahil] *adj* a temple of comfort, an abode of pleasure.  
2 *n* a true preceptor. 3 the Creator. 4 self realisation

**सुखमटा** [sukhmana], **सुखमन** [sukhman], **सुखमना** [sukhmana] *Skt* सुसुम्नः It is also correct, if written as सुसुम्नः. *n* a vein supposed by the yogis, that starts from the point of the nose and passing through the inner portion of the forehead (ब्रह्मचैत्र) reaches up to the brain. Pingla is on its right side and Ira falls on the left side. This vein is like chandarma (moon) sooraj (sun) and agni (fire). When breath is circulated in it through practice or exercise, "anhat-sabad" (divine melody produced from within) is heard which provides ecstatic pleasure. Its other names are 'Brahm Marg' and 'Maha Path' "sukhman nari sahajsemani pive pivanhara."—*ram kabir*. "sukhmana ira pigula bujhe."—*siddhgosai*. 2 The earlier devotees of Gurbani consider twenty four Ashtpadis (a stanza of eight lines) by Guru Ramdas as 'Sukhmna'. There are six Ashtpadis of Bilawal (Rag), six of Sarang (Rag), six of Kanra (Rag) and six of Kalyan (Rag). 3 a bani comprising 43 stanzas composed by some Sikh in a particular manuscript of Dasam Granth. A part of the text is: "sāsahar sukhmana patisahi 10."

prithme nirākar ko parnā.

phuni kichu bhagati riti rās bārnā.

dindayaku purakh atī svami  
bhagatvachal harī ātarjami.  
ghatī ghāī rōhe nā dekhe koi.  
jāl thāl rōmē sarav mē soi.  
bahu beāt āt nāhī pavē.  
parī parī pādī rah bāvē ॥ 1 ॥  
vāguru jēle sabhkoī.  
yaka orāth sāmjhe jān soi.  
vava vahi apār apār.  
haha hīrde harī vicār.  
gaga gobīd simrān kīnā.  
rara ram nam mānī cīnā  
īn ochrān ka sāmjhānhar.  
rakhe dubidha hōī khuar. ॥ 16 ॥ ...  
prīī kār-hu cīt layke īkman hvekar jāp.  
kārī īsnañ sukhmana pāro  
nīhce mān ko thap. ॥ 38 ॥  
sun-hu sāt lum sacī bāī.  
guru apne kōū harījān jāī.  
jā harī hov-hī sādā sāhāī.  
dharam bīlas karamgātī pāī.  
pakhād chād brāhmād mān dhārō.  
an chād simrān mān kārō.  
suc kīrtā ar harī harī bhājō  
jhūthā prīpāūnā tājō. ॥ 43 ॥

**सुख मनाउटी** [sukh manauṭī] *v* to take a vow for the welfare of a near and dear one. 2 to worship the Creator, for mental peace. "sākhi, ich kārī nīt sukh manai, prabhū merī as pūjāe." *gāu chāt m* 5.

**सुखमनि** [sukhmanī] See सुखमनी. 2 This word has also been used for सुखमना नाडी. See सुखमना. 3 a grand army. "susuma vahi sena."—*sanama*.

**सुखमनी** [sukhmanī] a long poem, composed by Guru Arjan Dev in Gauri Rag that provides bliss to the mind. It has 24 eight line stanzas.

jānam mārañ ka dukh nīvare,  
dulābh deh tatkāl udhare,  
dukh rog bīnse bhāī bharam,  
sadhī nam nirmāl take karam,



sobh te uc takı sobha bāni,  
nanak ih guṇi namu sukhmani.

sukhmani.

**ਸੁਖਮਾ** [sukhma] *Skr* सुखमा *n* glory, beauty “kājan  
ki sukhma sokuci he.”—*cāḍi* 1.

**ਸੁਖਰ** [sukhar] See **ਸੁਖਿਰ**.

**ਸੁਖਰਸ** [sukhras] See **ਸੁਖਿਰ**. “tat bṛt ghan sukhraś  
sabh bajī.”—*aj*. See **ਬਾਜਾ**. 2 a feeling of  
pleasure.

**ਸੁਖਰਾਇ** [sukhrai] *adj* the king of happiness,  
lord of bliss/ blissful Lord. “dakhbhājan  
sukhrai.”—*guf* m 5.

**ਸੁਖਰਾਸਿ** [sukhrasi] *adj* cumulus of comfort,  
commune of pleasure, wealth of bliss/ecstasy.  
2 *n* the Creator of the universe.

**ਸੁਖਲਾ** [sukhla] *adj* easy; easy to prove.

**ਸੁਖਲੀਆ** [sukhliā] *adj* comfortable, blissful. “sej  
sukhliā.”—*asa* m 5

**ਸੁਖਵਾਸੀ** [sukhvasi] *adj* who lives comfortably.  
2 a house holder; one who spends his life with  
ease. “jac-hi jati sati sukhvasi.”—*maru solhe*  
m 5.

**ਸੁਖਵਾਤੀ** [sukhvāti] *adj* (woman) leading a happy  
life. “sukhvāti sa nari sobha puri bāṇa.”  
—*asa* m 5.

**ਸੁਖਾ** [sukha] *Skr* the abode of god Varun. 2 See  
**ਸੁਖੇ** and **ਸੁਖਾ**

**ਸੁਖਾਉਣਾ** [sukhauna] *v* to appear to be comfortable;  
to seem loving one. “ghar āganī na sukhai.”  
—*sri beni*. 2 be suitable.

**ਸੁਖਾਸਨ** [sukhasan] a soft seat, which is  
comfortable to sit at. 2 a palanquin.

**ਸੁਖਾਸੁਖ** [sukhasukh] *adj* the greatest pleasure,  
extreme happiness. “me sārabsukha sukh  
pāia.”—*vād* m 5. 2 pleasure and pain,  
happiness and sorrow.

**ਸੁਖਾਣਾ** [sukhaṇa] seem comfortable. 2 suited;  
congenial.

**ਸੁਖਾਦਾ** [sukhāda], **ਸੁਖਾਦੀ** [sukhādi] comfort giving,  
soothing, appealing/ pleasing. “jitu mīlī

haribhagatī sukhādi.”—*dev* m 4.

**ਸੁਖਾਨਾ** [sukhana] to soothe, please. “pria ke  
bacan sukhane hīare.”—*dev* m 4. “manī tani  
prem sukhanīa.”—*mala* m 5.

**ਸੁਖਾਰਾ** [sukhara] See **ਸੁਖਾਨਾ**.

**ਸੁਖਾਲ** [sukhal] *n* ease, convenience.

**ਸੁਖਾਲਾ** [sukhala], **ਸੁਖਾਲੀ** [sukhali] *adj* easy,  
2 comfort giving, comfortable. “dār ghar  
mahla sej sukhali.”—*gau a* m 1.

**ਸੁਖਾਵਨਾ** [sukhavna] *v* seem comfortable.  
2 appear suitable.

**ਸੁਖਿ** [sukhi] with comfort, with happiness.  
“sukhi reṇi vihaṇi.”—*asa* m 5. 2 in pleasure/  
happiness. “manu sukhī samāṇa.”—*bīla chāt*  
m 4. 3 See **ਸੁਖੀ**.

**ਸੁਖਿਦਾ** [sukhida] *adj* soothing, comfortable.  
2 drier, absorber.

**ਸੁਖਿਰ** [sukhir] *Skr* सुखिर *adj* empty, hollow. 2 *n*  
a flute like musical instrument, which may  
be hollow from inside. “vāṣadīkātu susirā.”  
—*amarkoś*. See **ਪੰਚ ਸ਼ਬਦ**. 3 fire. 4 a mouse.  
5 a clove.

**ਸੁਖੀ** [sukhi] *adj* happy. “sukhi nanak gurī nam  
driṭaro.”—*kan* m 5. 2 dry; unbuttered. “rukhi  
sukhi kharke thāḍa paṇi piu.”—*s farid*.

**ਸੁਖੀਆ** [sukhiā] *adj* happy. “so sukhia jisū  
bhram gāia.”—*bāsāt* m 5.

**ਸੁਖੀ ਹੂੰ ਸੁਖ** [sukhi hū sukh] *adj* purposeful joy  
coming from all the comforts. “me sukhī hū  
sukh pāia.”—*sri* m 5 *pepāi*.

**ਸੁਖੁ** [sukhu] See **ਸੁਖ**. “sukhu dukh rahat sādā  
nirlepi.”—*sor* m 9.

**ਸੁਖਪਤਿ** [sukhupati], **ਸੁਖਪਤੀ** [sukhupati] *Skr*  
सुखपति *n* dreamless but sound sleep. 2 according  
to Patanjali philosophy, an state of mind which  
experiences daily the contact of the soul with  
the eternal Spirit (Brahm), but in this  
condition it is not known whether the (soul)  
has united with the eternal Spirit.

**ਸੁਖੁ** [sukhu] See **ਸੁੱਖੁ**.

**ਸੁਖੇਟਿਆ** [sukhetia] **ਸੁਖੇ-ਅਟਕ** *n* a state of being blissful. "sukh sukheta."- var *guj* 2 *m* 5.

**ਸੁਖੇਣ** [sukhen], **ਸੁਖੇਨ** [sukhen] *adj* easy, simple. 2 an abode of ease/happiness, comfortable, delightful. "sukhen bēṇ rat nā." "which has no love for delightful utterances" 3 *Skt* **सुखेण** *n* Vishnu. 4 a leader of Gandhavs. 5 son of Varun or Dhanvantri, father of Tara, father-in-law and minister of Sugreev, famous as Ayurvedic physician. When Ram and Lachhman became unconscious, he sent Hanuman to bring herbs. See **ਸਰਬੋਤਮਿ ਪਰਬਤ**. "jamvāl sukhēṇ nilorū hanu āgād kesri."- ramav.

**ਸੁਖੇ** [sukhe] *in* comfort. 2 pertaining to ease/comfort. "sukhe chu bibeku he."- var *ram* 1 *m* 3.

**ਸੁਖੇਨ** [sukhen], **ਸੁਖੇਨਾ** [sukhena] *adj* easy, simple. 2 comfortable, delightful. "mitro manohar sarob sukhena."-dev *m* 5. 3 comfortable. "jisū nam ride so sōhōj sukhena."-bher *a* *m* 5. See **ਸੁਖੇਟ**.

**ਸੁਖੋਪਤਿ** [sukhopati] See **ਸੁਖਪਤਿ**.

**ਸੁਖੰ** [sukhā] *Skt* **सुखं** *n* perfect silence, complete stillness. "kāhū sastrā sukhā."-VN. 2 See **ਸੁਖ**.

**ਸੁਖੰਬਰ** [sukhābar] *adj* a comfortable dress. 2 armour, shield.

**ਸੁੱਖ** [sukkh], **ਸੁੱਖ ਸੁੱਖਣੀ** [sukkh sukhni] See **ਸੁਖ** 1 and **ਸੁਖ ਮਨਾਉਣੀ**.

**ਸੁੱਖਣ** [sukkhāṇ] a Khatri, resident of Dhamial village (three miles beyond Rawalpindi) who was a devotee of goddess Durga. After seeking Guru Amardas's blessings, he became one of the Guru's devotees. The Guru offered him a cot (seat/throne) for preaching the Sikh tenets. Bhai Sukkhan diligently preached Sikhism in Pothohar. A celebrated successor of his family, Dr Surjan Singh is still a devoted missionary of Gurmat.

**ਸੁੱਖ ਮੰਨਣੀ** [sukkh māṇṇi] See **ਸੁਖ** 1 and **ਸੁਖ**

**ਮਨਾਉਣੀ**

**ਸੁੱਖ** [sukkhā] *n* a euphemism for hemp coined by its users. *vijā*.

**ਸੁੱਖ ਸਿੰਘ** [sukkhā sīgh] a devoted Sikh from Kambomari village, who was born in the Kalsi subcaste of carpenters. After adopting Sikhism, he served the faith with great vigour by participating in religious wars. Joining Sardar Matab Singh, he punished the Turks such as Massa Ranghar for sacrilegious acts of violating the sanctity of Sri Harimandir. He attained martyrdom in Sammat 1810 in Lahore at the bank of Ravi after fighting against the Durrani force. 2 a valiant man of faith, Baj Singh's brother, who won many battles along with Banda Bahadur. 3 Poet Sukkha Singh, who was born in Sammat 1825. He was a Giant of Keshgarh Sahib. He authored Guruvilas of the tenth Master in Sammat 1854. He passed away in Sammat 1895. His wife Gulab Devi died in Sammat 1935. 4 a Granthi at Harimandir of Patna Sahib, who incorporated his sukhmāna chhakey etc in Dasam Granth and brought out its new copy, which is known as "khas bir" (special manuscript). See **ਸਰਬਲੇਹ**. 5 son of Sardar Basawa Singh, a rais of Badrukkhan, and father of Nabha's ruler Maharaja Heera Singh. He laid claim to the royal throne, when Raja Sangat Singh, the ruler of Jind died issueless but the government appointed Sardar Saroop Singh Bajidpuria as the legal ruler considering him to be his direct descendant on the basis of the longer genealogical line. But the Almighty ordained Sardar Sukha Singh's son to ascend the throne of Nabha state. Sardar Sukha Singh passed away in 1852 AD.

**ਸੁੱਖੁ** [sukhu] See **ਸੁੱਖ**.

**ਸੁਗ** [sug] *Skt* **सु-गम** fine gait. See **ਸੁਗਤਿ**.

**ਸੁਗਤ** [sugat] See ਸੁਗਤ 2 See ਸੁਗਤਿ. 3 *Skt* Lord Buddh 4 a follower of Lord Buddh; one who adopts Buddh's religion; a Buddhist.

**ਸੁਗਤਾ** [sugata] *adj* who has achieved salvation. 2 fine gait.

**ਸੁਗਤਿ** [sugati] *adj* salvation, fine gait 2 good condition. 3 *n* salvation through oneness with the Absolute.

**ਸੁਗਮ** [sugam] *adj* easy. 2 a place that can be reached easily; an easily approachable destination.

**ਸੁਗਰਥ** [sugrath] ਸੁ-ਗ੍ਰੰਥ the best book, book of spirituality; books of Gurbani i.e. preceptor's sermons. "arath samrath sugrath samai."—*BG*

**ਸੁਗਤ** [sugat] *Skt* ਸੁਗਤੁ *adj* shapely, having a robust body, well-formed. 2 *T* सुगत *n* a present, gift. "lekar bhale suga: samaja."—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਗਿਆਨ** [sugian] *n* the best knowledge; self realisation. 2 real knowledge.

**ਸੁਗਿਆਨਾ** [sugiana]. **ਸੁਗਿਆਨੀ** [sugiani] *adj* extremely wise, having deep self-realisation. 2 a real possessor of knowledge. "soi sugiana so pardhana."—*asa chāt m 5* "jo isu mare soi sugiani."—*gau a m 5*.

**ਸੁਗੀਤਾ** [sugita], **ਸੁਗੀਤਿਕਾ** [sugitika] a metre, whose characteristics are: four lines and every line contains 25 matras. The first pause occurs at the 15<sup>th</sup> and the other at the next 10<sup>th</sup> matra, the last two matras being two gurus

Example:

tu karta ap abhull he bhullan vīc nahī,  
tu kar-hi su sacce bhala he, gurusābdī bujhāi.  
—*var gau 1 m 4*.

(b) second type: Every line begins with a laghu matra. There is a pause first at the 15<sup>th</sup> matra and another at the next 10<sup>th</sup>. In the end there are one guru and one laghu matras instead of two guru matras as in the above case.

Example.

su nīti hē ih prem se nīti,  
dhyāiye gobīd. ...

**ਸੁਗੁਣ** [sugun] a good quality.

**ਸੁਗੰਧ** [sugādh] *P* सुगंध *n* an oath 2 a vow, pledge, solemn promise.

**ਸੁਗੰਧ** [sugādh] *n* fragrance, aroma, pleasant odour. 2 a lotus. 3 sandal. 4 an oath, vow, pledge, solemn promise. "paros cōdne tin he ek sugādh."—*s kabir*. It is in the nature of paros (philosopher's stone) and cōdon (sandalwood) that whoever touches them, turns into gold and sandal respectively.

**ਸੁਗੰਧਤ** [sugādhāt] *adj* fragrant, aromatic. "jih prasadi sugādhāt tanī lavhi."—*sukhmani*. 'applies the scented material to the body.'

**ਸੁਗੰਧਾ** [sugādha] *Skt* *n* aniseed. 2 basil. 3 a white rose.

**ਸੁਗੰਧਿ** [sugādhī] *Skt* सुगन्धि *n* fragrance. 2 *adj* fragrant.

**ਸੁਗ** [sugy] *Skt* सुग *adj* having excellent knowledge; knowing all. 2 which can be known easily.

**ਸੁਗ੍ਰ** [sugr] *adj* who receives; who collects essence. "tab rih gae kachu sugr"—*datt*

**ਸੁਗ੍ਰਿਵ** [sugriv] *Skt* *adj* with an elegant neck. *n* a horse of Krishan's chariot. 3 Younger brother of Kishkindha's king Bali. Having forged friendship with him (Sugreev), Ram Chandar conquered Lanka. According to a story in the Ramayana, Sugreev was the son of Suraj (the sun). After killing Bali, Ram Chandar handed over the kingdom of Kishkindha to Sugreev. "apnātkr sugriv ko kapīraj balī sāgharke"—*ramav*. See ਬਾਲਿ. 4 Indar. 5 Shiv. 6 a regal swan.

**ਸੁਗ੍ਰਿਵਬੰਧੁ ਅਰਿ** [sugrivbādhu ari] *n* an arrow; Sugreev's brother Bali, his rival the arrow. Bali died when hit by an arrow. 2 Ram Chandar, who killed Sugreev's brother Bali.

**ਸੁਖਟ** [sughaṭ] *adj* finely chiselled, well-proportioned. 2 which can be easily done.

**ਸੁੰਘਣਾ** [sūghna] *Skt* सुगन्ध *v* to smell; to inhale fragrance.

**ਸੁਖਨ** [sughan] *Skt* सुप्त *adj* deserving to be killed easily.

**ਸੁਖਨਾ** [sughana] *adj* extremely dense, strongly thickened. "moh badhio sughana."—*savaye m 5 ke*. 2 See **ਸੁਖਨ**.

**ਸੁਖਰ** [sughar] *adj* grand house; delightful abode. "niheal sughar paia."—*suhi chāt m 5*. 2 finely-chiselled, well-proportioned. "sūdar sughar sujanu prabhu mera."—*asa chāt m 5 birhāre*. 3 competent, accomplished. See **ਸੁਖਰ**.

**ਸੁਖਰੀ** [sughrāi] *n* fine chiselling. 2 cleverness, wisdom. 3 a complete Indian musical 'kafi thāt' (having seven primary notes (ਸੱਤਵ ਸੰਪੂਰਣ ਰਾਗ). It has soft notes of gādhār and nīṣād, while other notes are pure. "Sughrāi" is another type of "Kanra" Its fourth note is primary and stressed with a long pause (vadi). It is also pācam sāvadi. In the ascending scale, the sixth note is prohibited. It is sung at mid-night.

arohi (ascending scale of notes) sa ra ga ma pa na sa.

avrohi (descending scale of notes) sa na dha pa ma ga ra sa.

In his epic Bhai Santokh Singh has thus mentioned this name: "aru sughrai rag anurag"—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਖਰਿ** [sugharī] in a grand house. 2 a competent woman; an accomplished lady; a beautifully chiselled woman.

**ਸੁਖਰੁ** [sugharu] See **ਸੁਖਰ**.

**ਸੁਖਰ** [sughar] *Skt* सुखटि *adj* well-built, robust. "agrarakari sughar sarup."—*asa m 5*.

<sup>1</sup>In ਅਚੇਰੀ there are six notes, while in ਅਵੇਰੀ there are seven

2 chiselled in a standard mint; clever, intelligent.

3 *n* a devotee of the fifth Guru Arjan Dev. 4 This word has also been used for "suhar" sub-caste.

**ਸੁਖਰਾ** [sughrā] *adj* See **ਸੁਖਰ**. 2 *n* short form for **ਸੁਖਰਤਾ** cleverness, wisdom. "ko sughrā ko murta."—*akal*.

**ਸੁਖਰਾਈ** [sughrāi] *n* beauty, robustness, wisdom. 2 cleverness.

**ਸੁਖਟ** [sughaṭ] *n* fine chiselling. 2 a superb formation. 3 *adj* well-chiselled, superbly formed.

**ਸੁਚ** [suc] *Skt* शुचि *v* to feel sorrow, mourn, have a bath, be purified. 2 *n* brightness. 3 grief, anger.

**ਸੁਚਸ** [sucā] *Skt* सुचर्या *n* an etiquette, nice behaviour, good conduct

**ਸੁਚਸਾ** [sucā], **ਸੁਚਸੀ** [sucāji] *adj* a man/woman of good conduct. 2 Guru Nanak Dev has provided a useful sermon in Granth Sahib to women under the caption of "sucāji" in "suhi rag." See it under the heading. "ja tu ta me sabhuko."

**ਸੁਚ ਧਰਮਾ** [suc dharmā] *adj* who has adopted the true faith. 2 who has accepted Sikhism.

**ਸੁਚਨਤਾ** [sucanta] *Skt* सुचन *n* to apprise. "sabhe sucanta jo kareye. grāth badhan te adhik dāreye."—*cārtr 320*. 'if all the topics are ascertained.'

**ਸੁਚਾ** [sucā] See **ਸੁਚਿ**.

**ਸੁਚਨੰਦ** [sucanād] an employee of Wazir Khan, the subedar of Sirhind. Historians have written that he was a Khatri. Actually he was a Brahmin. He had prompted the subedar to murder the two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh, saying that the children of a snake do not deserve any mercy. Banda Bahadur killed him too at the time of the destruction of the Sirhind. He was termed "juthanād" by the Sikhs.

**ਸੁਚਾਰ** [sucar] *Skt* सुचार *n* good etiquette, good conduct. "dix nam dan isan sucari." *sukh m 5*.

**ਸੁਚਾਰੀ** [sucari] See **ਸੁਚਾਰ** 2 *adj* a person of good conduct. 3 a lady of noble character: a well behaved woman.

**ਸੁਚਾਲਾ** [sucala] *adj* a person of a good gait. 2 *xa* lame, maimed, crippled.

**ਸੁਚਿ** [suci] *Skt* सुचि *adj* holy, pure, clean. 2 *n* holiness, cleanliness. 3 fire. 4 the sun. 5 month of Ihar.

**ਸੁਚਿਆਰ** [suciar] *adj* who preserves purity. 2 used for **ਸਚਿਆਰ**

**ਸੁਚਿਤ** [sucit] *adj* alert, cautious, smart. "kab-hu sucit hve jago."—*harye 10*. 2 *Skt* kind-hearted, noble. 3 good-hearted.

**ਸੁਚੀਆ** [sucia] *adj* who maintains purity/holiness.

**ਸੁਚੇਈ** [suceu], **ਸੁਚੇਇ** [sucei] *adj* clean, holy. "gur ke sabadi sucet."—*var bzle m 3*.

**ਸੁਚੇਤ** [sucet] See **ਸਚੇਤ** "kar-hu sucet hveke cetna ko car kio."—*akal*. 2 *Skt* बुचेत *adj* noble-minded, gentle. 3 alert, cautious. 4 washed, clean, pure. "hath sucet kare."—*rahit desa sikh*.

**ਸੁਚੇਤਾਣਾ** [sucetana] *xa v* to wash, respond to the call of nature. A person is freed from laziness and impurity through defecation, hence this term.

**ਸੁਚੇਤਾ** [suceta] good memory. 2 *xa n* washing of two hands, two feet, and face. It purifies and removes laziness, hence this term. 3 defecation.

**ਸੁਚੰਗ** [sucāg] *Dg* a horse. "sucāg nēcāi pare ari pe."—*sāloh*.

**ਸੁਚੰਦ** [suchād] *Skt* स्वचन्द *adj* unfettered, self-willed, independent. "mrītu suchād tum ho samratth." *GPS* "nādan pheru suchād bulād."—*GPS*

**ਸੁੱਛ** [succh] *Skt* स्वच्छ *adj* pure, clean. "succh sughar ran phir ai."—*caritr 379*.

**ਸੁਜਸ** [sujas] *Skt* सुजस *n* reputation, fame. 2 *adj* reputed, famous, well known.

**ਸੁੰਜਤਾ** [sūpta] See **ਸੰਜਤਾ**.

**ਸੁਜਨ** [sujan] *adj* noble, gentle. 2 one's own (person).

**ਸੁਜਨਤਾ** [sujanta], **ਸੁਜਨਤਾਈ** [sujantai] *n* nobility, gentlemanliness..

**ਸੁਜਨੀ** [sujni] See **ਸੋਜਨੀ**. "sujni svet chadkar loni."—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਜਾ** [sujā], **ਸੁਜਾਅ** [sujā-a] *A* عجب *adj* brave.

**ਸੁਜਾਕ** [sujak] See **ਸੁਜਾਕ** 4.

**ਸੁਜਾਖਾ** [sujakha] *adj* सुख having attractive eyes, (a person) with good eye sight. "hoi sujakha nanka, so kiu ujharī paī?"—*var ram l m 2*. 2 learned, thoughtful, sober. "tum hohu sujakhe lehu pachan."—*basāt a m 1*. 3 farsighted 4 *xa* a sieve.

**ਸੁਜਾਗ** [sujag] *adj* who can remain wake; who has forsaken sleep. 2 cautious, alert, watchful, vigilant. 3 *n* a watchman, a guard. "pāc taskar jī sikkh hi sujag he."—*BG 4 P* سوز urinary inflammation (burning sensation); gonorrhea. It is a contagious disease. On account of inflammation inside the urinary tract, pus oozes out. It results from microscopic bacteria which a person gets from others through contagion. Those, who have sexual relationship with loose women, become victims of gonorrhea, and such wretched people transfer this disease to their noble wives.

A patient of gonorrhea feels pain and burning when he urinates and also suffers from a backache. He also has light fever and his appetite disappears.

The disease should be taken care of at the earliest stage, because chronic gonorrhea creates various types of problems. Its normal treatment is as follows:

<sup>1</sup>See *apsatāb sāmratth*: Ch 10, § 11



Five grains of calomel may be given at night and the next morning four drams of magnesia or any other purgative be administered. Ten drops of oil extracted from a fig tree's roots or the oil of white sandal mixed with milk should be administered thrice a day. If constipation results, a purgative of salt must be immediately given.

Three masas of red chalk and one tola of uncooked grams soaked in water at night, mixed with four tolas of bazoori syrup should be served to the patient.

1 1/4 tolas of crystal line saltpetre and 1 1/2 tola seeds of black cardamoms crushed to a powder mixed with six masas be taken twice a day along with the boiled rice water twice in the morning and evening.

For cleaning the urinary tract wounds, a sprinkling of a syringeful of the liquids of the following medicines proves curative/ effective: Take one masa of parched nilathotha (copper sulphate), six masas of murdar sāg, one tola antimony, one tola rasāt, one tola white kath, six masas mastagi rumi, and grind all these in a mortar, put them in a bottle after dissolving the material in water. To this solution are put one masa of opium and one masa of bāroza. This solution is pumped thrice a day.

Spices, sour articles, exceedingly sweet things, meat, sauces, chillies, coitus, excessive walking etc. must be avoided.

Milk, boiled mixture of rice and pulse (khiṛī), custards, barley porridge, cucumber and kulfa (a leafy vegetable) etc. are useful as diet.

**ਜੁਜਾਣ** [sujan] *Skt* सुज्ञान profound knowledge, deep knowledge. 2 **ਜੁਜਾਨਿ**, 3 clever, sagacious. **ਜੁਜਾਣਿ** [sujanī] feminine of **ਜੁਜਾਣ** 2 an intelligent woman (nominative case).

**ਜੁਜਾਣ** [sujanu], **ਜੁਜਾਨ** [sujan] See **ਜੁਜਾਣ**. "api sujanu na bhulai." *sri m 1*. 2 also used for **ਜੁਜਾਏ** (a person having good vision of both eyes) "man ādha nau sujanu." *-var asa*.

**ਜੁਜਾਨਾ** [sujana] See **ਜੁਜਾਨ**. 2 a disciple of Guru Hargobind, who fought bravely in the battle of Amritsar. "muhra rādhava te sujana bīr." *GPS*.

**ਜੁਜਾਨਿ** [sujanī] See **ਜੁਜਾਣਿ**.

**ਜੁਜੁਤ** [sujut] *Skt* संयुक्त adj accompanied by, along with, in conjunction with.

**ਜੁਜੁਰੀਆ** [sujuria] adj securely joined, deeply associated

**ਜੁਜੋਗ** [sujog] adj excellent union, sound relationship. "namastā sujoge." *japu 2* See **ਯੋਗ**. 3 *Skt* स्यूक्त competent, very intelligent **ਜੁਜੋਰਿ** [sujorī] a brilliant light. 2 extremely luminous, well-lit.

**ਜੁਝ** [sujh] *n* perception, understanding, consciousness. 2 the sun "ullu sujh nā sujahi." *-BG* 3 the moon. "sujh-hu sujhan tīn lō āulāg vīckara." *-BG* 'The moon has black spots.' See **ਅਉਲੰਗ**.

**ਜੁਝਣਾ** [sujhna], **ਜੁਝਣੁ** [sujhanu] *v* to understand, grasp. 2 to strike, occur. 3 to become visible. 4 to come to mind.

**ਜੁਝ** [sujh] See **ਜੁਝ**

**ਜੁਝ** [sūṇ], **ਜੁਝਾ** [sūṇa] *ਜੁਝਨਾ* adj uninhabited, unpopulated, barren. "vīṇ nāve sūṇia." *-asa ram m 5*. "sūṇi deh dīravāṇi." *-sri m 1*.

**ਜੁਝੀ ਜੁਝ** [sūṇi sūṇ] adj absolutely void: all empty: fully barren. "deh manmukh sūṇi sūṇi." *-basāt m 4*.

**ਸੁੰਦੇ ਘਰ ਕਾ ਪਾਹੁਣਾ** [sūṇe ghar ka pahūṇa], **ਸੁੰਦੇ ਘਰ ਕਾ ਕਾਉ** [sūṇe ghar ka kau] the guest of an empty house. A guest and a crow get nothing from a deserted house: they return empty handed. Likewise people who hanker after leaders without virtue and noble conduct in the hope of acquiring wisdom or redemption.



get disappointed. "sūje ghar ka pahūa jiu aia iu jai."—*sri m 3*. "bahu joni bhauda phire jiu sūje gharī kau."—*sri m 3*

**ਸੁਟਕਾ** [suṭka] *Skt* *vr* ਸਿਟਿ is derogatory and suṭna is derived from *jit* v to throw away, to discard. "hoi purana suṭic."—*var asa* "tini jani sabhi dār suṭighate."—*biha chāt m 4*.

**ਸੁਟਿ** [suṭi] having thrown away.

**ਸੁਠ** [suṭh] *Skt* *ਸੁਸੁਠ* *adj* superb, excellent. "soi suṭh paryāk."—*NP*. 2 beautiful. 3 praiseworthy, commendable.

**ਸੁੰਠ** [sūṭh], **ਸੁੰਠੀ** [sūṭhi] *Skt* *ਸੁਠੀ* *n* dry ginger, zingiber. *A* زنجبیل; *E* ginger. It is used in many medicines. The effect is hot and dry. It is used to cure various gastric disorders and ailments. It strengthens the liver as it is effective against liver ailments. It destroys phlegm, cures paralysis, kills worms, enhances appetite and sexual potency. Ancient physicians called it the supreme medicine. There is a mention in the Quran that a cup (of wine) lined with ginger juice will be served in heaven.<sup>1</sup>

**ਸੁੰਢ** [sūṇḍ] *Skt* *ਸੁੰਢਾ* *n* the trunk of an elephant. Figuratively its hand. 2 a tube or pipe for distilling. 3 'sūṇḍ' is used in 'cēḍi di var' in place of sūḍi "mahikhasur sūṇḍ upaia." 'Mahikhasur, the demon, was born as an elephant.' There is a story in Markandeya Puran that to kill Durga, Mahikhasur appeared as an elephant and pulled the lion from under her with his trunk. Goddess (Durga) chopped off his trunk with her sword.

**ਸੁੰਡਾ** [sūṇḍa] See **ਸੁੰਢ** 2 a distillery, 3 a prostitute, harlot, 4 liquor, 5 a dissolute woman, procuress.

**ਸੁੰਡਾਰ** [sūṇḍar], **ਸੁੰਡਾਲ** [sūṇḍal] *n* elephant with a trunk. 2 a distiller.

**ਸੁੰਡੀ** [sūṇḍī], **ਸੁੰਡੀ** [sūṇḍī] female elephant with a trunk. 2 a female distiller. 3 See **ਸੋਂਡੀ**. 4 an

<sup>1</sup>See Quran: "al insar", verse 17

insect that does tremendous harm to crops.

**ਸੁੰਢ** [sūṇḍh] See **ਸੁੰਠ**.

**ਸੁਢਰ** [suḍhar], **ਸੁਢਾਲ** [suḍhal] *adj* well-built. "suḍhar mahā raghunāḍan."—*ramav*

**ਸੁਣ** [suṇa], **ਸੁਣਨ** [suṇan], **ਸੁਣਨਾ** [suṇna] *Skt* *ਸੁਣ* to listen. "vekhanī suṇaṇī nā āu."—*japu*.

**ਸੁਣਿ** [suṇi] from listening, through listening. 2 having listened to. "suṇi updes satigur pāhi aia."—*asa m 5*. 3 an ear. "cēraṇ kār dekhat suṇi thake"—*var biha m 3*. 4 *ਗੁਣੁ* listen (imperative) "suṇi sakhi saheli saci suheli."—*gou chāt m 1*.

**ਸੁਣਿਐ** [suṇiē] listening to, having listened. "suṇiē dukh pap ka nasu."—*japu*.

**ਸੁਣੀਅਰ** [suṇiār] *n* an ear. "nanak suṇiār te parvaṇu."—*vād chāt m 5*. 2 See **ਸੁਣੀਅਰ** 2.

**ਸੁਣੀਤ** [suṇīṭ] listening. "suṇīṭ bala bahubidhi prakara."—*sahas m 4*.

**ਸੁਣੀਦਰਾ** [suṇīḍra], **ਸੁਣੀਦਰੀ** [suṇīḍrī] a listener.

**ਸੁਤ** [sut] *Skt* *adj* squeezed. 2 *n* a son "sut kolātr bhrat mit."—*ram m 5*. 3 *adj* short form for **ਸੁਪ੍ਰ** (sleeping).

**ਸੁਤਈਸ** [sut-īś] *n* Ganesh, son (ਸੁਤ) of Lord Shiv (ਈਸ). "puj sut-īś ko avighan monavai."—*NP*.

**ਸੁਤੀਸਿੰਧੁ** [sutsiḍhu] the moon. See **ਸਿੰਧੁਸੁਤ**. "sutsiḍh adhomukh tap tapt."—*akal* 'The moon keeps its face down while meditating.'

**ਸੁਤ ਸੁਰਜ** [sut suraj] Karan, son of the sun. 2 Yam. See **ਸੁਰਜਸੁਤ**.

**ਸੁਤਹ** [sutaḥ] *Skt* *part* spontaneous, instinctive.

**ਸੁਤਹਸਿਧ** [sutaḥsiḍh], **ਸੁਤਹਸਿਧ** [sutaḥsiḍdh] *adj* happening by itself, requiring no proof other than itself. "sutaḥsiḍh rup dharīo sahan ke sah jiu."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

**ਸੁਤਕਾਉਲ** [sutkaul], **ਸੁਤਕਾਉਲਕਲੀ** [sutkaulakali] *n* Brahma, born out of the lotus bud, son of lotus. "tikhko lakh ke upma bhagvan kare jīh ki sutkaulakali."—*kṛiṣṇa*.

**ਸੁਤਗੰਢਕਾ** [sutgāṇḍka] *n* small round stone, so formed in the rivulet Gandka. See **ਸਾਲਗੰਢਕਾ**.

"puṛē hām tume. nahi puṛē sugāḍka."  
kṛisan.

ਸੁਤਰਾਈ [sutbhai] *n* nephew. "ko belī nahi pot  
kuṛēb sutbhai."—*suhī chāt m 4*

ਸੁਤਰਾਨ [sutbhan], ਸੁਤਰਾਨੁ [sutbhanu] *n* Yam;  
Dharamraj, who is mentioned as the sun's son.

"nam sone sutbhanu dāryau."—*savṛye m 4*

ke. 2 Saturn, horn from the womb of Chhaya,

is the son of the sun "yuddh sone sutbhanu

māno sasi ke sōb tūk jode kar dāre."—*cāḍi 1*.

'Saturn had a fight with the moon over

Jupiter's wife Tara.' 3 See ਸਰਣ. 4 Sugreev

ਸੁਤਰ [sutar] *Skt* *adj* which can be swum across.

2 *P* *ف* *n* a camel, dromedary. See ਫਿਸਟ.

ਸੁਤਰਨਾਲ [sutarṇal], ਸੁਤਰਨਾਲਿਕਾ [sutarṇalika] *n*

a gun carried over, and fired from, the back

of a camel; a light cannon. "sutarṇal ghuṛṇal

bhan."—*sānāma*.

ਸੁਤਰ ਮੁਰਗ [sutar murag] *P* *ف* *n* ostrich *n* a

bird resembling a camel found mainly in

Africa. It cannot fly with its wings but can

run very fast with their help. Its feathers are

expensive and traded in Europe. The length

of an ostrich's spread wings extends from

twelve to fourteen feet. It lays six to fourteen

eggs and its offspring are hatched in forty two

days.

ਸੁਤਰੀ [sutri] *adj* relating to a camel. 2 camel

coloured. 3 a big drum carried over a camel.

"sutri nisan māgāro."—*GP 6*. 4 *n* a kettle-

drum. "sutri bajāt."—*GPS*. 5 *Skt* ਸੁ-ਤਰੀ. a

beautiful boat, fine boat.

ਸੁਤਲ [sotal] *Skt n* hell. See ਸਪਤ ਪਾਤਲ.

ਸੁਤਾ [sutra], ਸੁਤੀ [sutri] *adj* asleep. "sutri so

sahu dī(hu)."—*var maru m 5*. 2 lost in sleep

of ignorance "sutre asākh māra jhuthi

karne."—*sava m 5*.

ਸੁਤਾ [suta] *n* presence of mind, awareness. 2 *Skt*

daughter 3 *adj* asleep "jis le suta nanka pṛgāe

soi."—*asa o m 1*.

ਸੁਤਾਸੁਤ [sutasut] daughter's son, grandson.

ਸੁਤਾ ਦਾਨ [sutadan] entrusting one's daughter

to the bridegroom

ਸੁਤਾਰ [sutar] short form for ਸੁਤਾਰਾ. 2 someone

adept in swimming, a good swimmer. 3 *Skt*

one having beautiful pupils of the eyes.

ਸੁਤਾਰਿ [sutarī] *n* ਸੁ-ਤਰੀ a fine boat. "gurmukhi

sac sutarī."—*sri m 1*.

ਸੁਤੀਕਣ [sotikṣan] very sharp, very fast. 2 See

ਸੁਤੀਖ.

ਸੁਤੀਖ [sotikh] *Skt* ਸੁਤੀਕਣ *n* a sage, brother of

hermit Agasty, who lived in the Dandak forest.

Ram Chandar visited his hermitage. "tuhī ram

rupā sotikṣā udhare."—*GP 6*. 2 See ਸੁਤੀਕਣ

ਸਤੁਨ [sotun] See ਸਤੁਨ

ਸੁਤੇ [sute], ਸੁਤੇ [sutr], ਸੁਤੀਸਿਧ [sutesiddh] See

ਸੁਤਰ and ਸੁਤਰ ਸਿਧ. "sute kṛity ko karat nisāk."

—*AP*. 2 ਸੁਤੇ also means "to sleep." "jitu sute

tano piṛie."—*sri m 1*.

ਸੁਤੰਤਰ [sūtātar], ਸੁਤੰਤ੍ਰ [sūtātr] See ਸੁਤੰਤ੍ਰ. 2 ਸੁ-

ਤੰਤ੍ਰ a magical or mystical formula for the

worship of gods. See ਤੰਤ੍ਰ.

ਸੁਤਮ [suttam] *adj* excellently, superbly. "anāṭ

gvan suttamā."—*gyan*. 2 See ਸਤਮ.

ਸੁਥਨੀ [suthni] See ਸੁਥਣ. 2 (one) who has beauti-

ful breasts.

ਸੁਥਰ [suthar] *adj* a beautiful place; an excellent

spot. 2 ਸੁਥਿਰ stable, firm. "suthar cxi bhagtan

hit."—*savṛye m 4 ke*.

ਸੁਥਰਾ [suthra] *adj* ਸੁਸ਼ੁਠੁ clean, pure. "totha

sostaro suthro samudae."—*GPS* 2 a metre. See

ਸਰਸੀ. 3 See ਸੁਥਰੇਸਾਰ.

ਸੁਥਰੀ [suthri] See ਸੁਤਰੀ 2 feminine of ਸੁਥਰਾ 1.

3 a female member of the Suthra faith.

ਸੁਥਰੇਸਾਰ [suthresah], ਸੁਥਰੇਸਾਰੀ [suthresahū] In

the house of Nanda Khatri, a resident of

Brampur village near Baramula, was born in

1672 a child with teeth. He was abandoned

as the astrologers declared him ill-omened.

While coming back from Kashmir, Guru

Hargobind took notice of the child. The Guru took pity on him, brought him up with care and named him Suthra, who in return became a great devotee of the Guru and served Guru Har Rai as well. He was a great merry-maker. Several of his humorous stories are world famous. He got an order from the emperors of Delhi to collect money from shops. His sect is known as Suthreshalii. Most of those belonging to this sect have now forgotten the Sikh tenets. They ask for money from shops by beating bamboo-sticks. Some times they use filthy language, while at other moments they blacken their faces in protest.

**ਸੁਥਲ** [suthal], **ਸੁਥਲੀ** [suthli], **ਸੁਥਾਉ** [suthau], **ਸੁਥਾਨ** [suthan] *adj* a beautiful place; an excellent spot. **2** *n* an association of the sages, "suthau sacu manu nirmal hoti."—*gaur m 3*.

**ਸੁਥਾਨਿ** [suthani] in the best place. "best suthani kahā gun tere."—*mala m 1*.

**ਸੁਥਾਨੁ** [suthanu] See **ਸੁਥਾਨ**.

**ਸੁਥਿਰ** [suthir] *adj* fully stable, immovable.

**ਸੁੱਥਣ** [suthan], **ਸੁੱਥਨ** [suthan] *n* trousers worn by women; a salwar.

**ਸੁਦ** [sud] *P* **سُود** occurred, happened. See **ਸੁਦਨ**.

**ਸੁੰਦ** [sūd] *Skt* **सुन्द** *n* Vishnu. **2** son of Nisund, brother of Upsund, a demon. See **ਅਸੁੰਦ**.

**ਸੁਦਕਿਣ** [sudkṣin], **ਸੁਦੱਖਨ** [sudakṣhan] See **ਸੁਦੱਕਨ**.

**ਸੁਦੱਕਨ** [sudacchan] *Skt* **सुदक्षिण** *adj* very clever, highly intelligent. **2** *n* son of Pondrak, king of Kashi, who had a fight with Krishan. "kasi ke bhup ko put sudacchan tā man me atī krodk badhayo."—*kṛtsan*.<sup>1</sup> See **ਭਾਗਵਤ ਸਰੋਤ** 10, Ch 66.

**ਸੁਦਨ** [sudān] *P* **سُودَن** to be.

**ਸੁਦਨੀ** [sudni] *P* **سُودَنِي** likely (event); inevitable.

**ਸੁਦ ਸੁਦ** [sud bud] See **ਸੁਧ ਸੁਧ** 3 and 4.

**ਸੁੰਦਰ** [sūdar] *Skt* *adj* beautiful, handsome. "sūdar catur tat ka beta."—*sukhmani*. **2** *n* Kamdev

(god of love). **3** a great grandson of Guru Amar Dev, whose composition "sadu" is in rāmkalī rag. "kāhe sūdar sun-hu sāt-hu sabb jagat peri paī jiu."—*sadu*. "nādan mohri nam anād, tih nādan sūdar nativād."—*G.P.S.* **4** a great saintly disciple of Dadu ji, born in village Dayosa (Jaipur state) in 1653 and died in 1746 at Singaner, four kilometer south of Jaipur. Sundar Vilas, Gyan Samudar and Sakhi are several of his available writings. Here is a poem of his:

kamini ki deh atī kahīye saghan van  
uhā suta paī kou bhulke parat he,  
kōjār he gotī kəṭī kehārī ki bhay yame  
beni kari nagani si phan ko dhārāt he,  
kuc hē pahar jāhā kamcor bēṭho, tēhā-  
sadh kr kəṭach ban prāṇ ko hārāt he,  
sūdar kahāt ek or atī bhay tame  
rakhsi vadān khav khavhi karāt he.  
saco updeṣ det bhālī bhālī sikh det,  
santa subuddhi det kumati hārāt hē,  
marag dīkhai det bhavhū bhagat det,  
prem ki pratit det abhra bhārāt hē,  
gyan det dhyān det atamvīcar det,  
brāhm ko bātī det brāhm me carāt hē,  
sūdar kahāt jag sāt kachu det nahī,  
sāt jan ntsī dīn deboī karāt hē

**5** a fisherman, and competent devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. **6** a disciple of Guru Hargobind, resident of Burhanpur. **7** a Chadha of Agra, devoted to Guru Hargobind Sahib. **8** See **ਤਿਉਭੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ** 4 (d). **9** a Brahman poet of Gwalior in the royal court of emperor Shahjahan.

**ਸੁਦਰਸਨ** [sudarsan] *Skt* **सुदर्शन** *adj* having attractive, charming demeanour. **2** *n* the wheel of Vishnu.<sup>1</sup> It is narrated in Vishnu Puran that Vishnu made this wheel from the crust of the lathed sun. In Ling Puran it is written that Vishnu

**ਅਭਿਦੰਤ, ਅਭਿਦਨ.**

<sup>1</sup>See, *Vishnu Puran* Part 3, Ch 2

<sup>1</sup>See, *Vishnu Puran* Part 3, Ch 2

obtained this wheel by worshipping Shiv. 3 a brahman, who changed into a snake due to the curse of sage Atris's son. Krishan liberated him from the snake's form. "brahman hoy gayo su vahe phun nam sudarshan he pun jako."—*krison*. 4 Shiv. 5 a miller. 6 Sumer mountain.

**ਸੁਦਰਸਨ ਚੂਰਣ** [sudarshan curan] To make this curan, the following fifty two medicines are taken in equal measure along with half the weight of caraita and pounded together into a very fine powder: harar, bahera, aulā, haldi (turmeric), daruhaldi, choṭi kāteli, vadī kāteli, kacur, sūdh (dry ginger), kali mīrac (pepper), magh pippal, pippalamul, murva, galor, dhāmasa, kēru, pīltpapra, nagarmotha, trayman, neirbala, nīm di chill (bark of marosa tree), puhkar mul, malatṭhi, kuṛa di chill, ajvain (seeds of thyme), fīdar β, bharāgi, suhājane de bij, phatkarī (alum), bac, dakini (seeds of moringa), padmakh, cādan (sandal wood), atis, kharchṭi, śalparṇi, priṣṭhparṇi, barbarig, tēgar, citte di chill, devdaru (cīdar), cāv, pātōpatr, jivak, riṣhak, lāg (clove), vāṣlocan, ciṭṭa kamāl, kakoli, pōtraj, javitri (nutmeg), and talispat. If taken in the morning with cold water, disorders resulting from wind, bile, phlegm, fluctuating fever, general fever, hallucination, thirst, cough, anaemia, cardiac, joint pains (arthritis) etc. get cured.

**ਸੁਦਰਸਨਾ** [sudarṣana] daughter of Duryodhan. 2 beautiful, attractive.

**ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸਾਹ** [sūdar sah] a resident of Kiratpur and follower of Guru Hargobind, and disciple/pupil of Sai Buddan Shah and friend of Bhai BīdhiChand. He lived in Sasranv and Deu Nagar with his disciples.

**ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸੋਹਣਾ** [sūdar sohṇa] adj happy and beautiful. "seī sūdar sohṇe."—*majh a m 5*. See **ਸੋਹਣਾ**.  
**ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਅਤਿ ਮਾਖਨ ਕੋ** [sūdarti atī makhān ko]

—*krison*. This version has been rendered corrupt by some ignorant scribe. The correct rendering is like this :- "janu sūdarta atīmanukh ko sab dhai dhāsi harī ke nag mē."—*118*. 'Beauty has fully entered into the invaluable body of Hari, the super human.' See **ਅਤਿਮਾਨਖ**.

**ਸੁੰਦਰ ਦਾਸ** [sūdar das] See **ਸੁੰਦਰ 4**.

**ਸੁੰਦਰਾਈ** [sūdrai] *n* beauty, charm, prettiness.

**ਸੁੰਦਰਿ** [sūdarī] See **ਸਵੈਯੇ** (24). 2 See **ਸੁੰਦਰੀ**. "sūdarī sai sarupī bickhānī."—*trīg m 1*.

**ਸੁੰਦਰੀ** [sūdrī] See **ਸਵੈਯੇ** (16). 2 According to Pingal, a poetic metre comprising twelve characters. Each line has four feet: nagaṇ, bhagaṇ, bhagaṇ, and ragaṇ. It is also known as drutvilābīta.

Example:

dukhbhārī jag asan tyagri,  
jap harī gurupadān lagri. ...

(b) modak metre used in Ramchandarika is also named thus.

Example:

raj tājyo dhan dham tājyo sab,  
narī tāj sut soc tājyo sab,  
apānpō ju tājyo jagbōd-hī,  
saty nō ek tājyo haricād-hī.

This poetic form is to be seen in the second chapter of Ramavtar in Dasam Granth.

Example:

supnākha ih bhāt suni jāb,  
dhay cali avilāb trīya tab,  
kam sarup kālēvār jānīy,  
rup anup tīhu pur manīy.

(c) There is another poetic form of this metre used in the second chapter of Ramavtar of Dasam Granth. Each line contains sixteen matras, the last three being māgaṇ.

Example:

bhāt hūke dhūke bākare,  
raṇ bajje gājje naggare,

raṅ hūl kəlōlā hūlālā.

ḍhaḥhālā ḍhalā ucchalā.

3 wood, found in Sundar Ban, which is very flexible. Carriage-springs are made from it.  
 4 *Herctiera minor*. 5 See ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ. 6 adj beautiful, pretty.

ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ [sūdrī mata] daughter of Khatri Ram Saran Kumrav, resident of Lahore, who was married to Guru Gobind Singh on 7<sup>th</sup> of Vaisakh in 1741. Shahjada Ajit Singh was born from her womb.

After the demise of Guru Gobind Singh, her writ ran large over the Sikh community.<sup>1</sup> Bhai Mani Singh was appointed as Harimandir Sahib's Granthi by her and was sent to Amritsar. The last days of her life were spent in Delhi though for some time she lived in Mathura also, where her haveli can still be seen. Two villages of Jaipur state were gifted to her as fiefdom during that period. Mata ji came back to Delhi in Samvat 1804, where she breathed her last. Her haveli is one and a half mile away from Gurdwara Sisganj, outside the Turkman gate.

While departing from Abichalnagar the tenth Guru had handed over his weapons to Mata Sahib Kaur which she handed over to Mata Sundri at the time of her demise. While breathing her last, Mata Sundri handed over these weapons to her servant Jivan Singh and asked him to keep them with reverence. These weapons were reverently kept in the houses of Jivan Singh's son, Bakhtavar Singh— his son, Mitthu Singh— his son Seva Singh, his son Bhan Singh. Atma Singh the adopted son of Bhai Bhan Singh installed these weapons in gurdwara Rakabganj as per the wishes of the Sikh community. These weapons

<sup>1</sup>In many gurdwaras in the eastern part of the country, her hukamnamas (edicts) are available

include a sword (talvar), a broad sword (khāḍa), a dagger (khājār) and two dirks (kaṭar) See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਸੁਦਾ [suda] See ਸੁਦਾਈ 4. 2 See ਸੁਦਾ 3 ਸੁਦਾ, past tense of ਸੁਦਨ.

ਸੁਦਾਈ [sudai] adj eccentric, obstinate. See ਸੁਦਾਈ.

ਸੁਦਾਗਰ [sudagar] See ਸੁਦਾਗਰ.

ਸੁਦਾਮਨਿ [sudamanī] *Sk* ਸੁਦਾਮਨੀ *n* lightning, that is believed to have originated from mountain Sudama. "sudamanī jayō durgā dāmke."—*cādi* 1. 2 related to a cloud.

ਸੁਦਾਮਾ [sudama] *Sk* सुदामन् a poor Brahman who was a school mate friend of Krishan. Tugged on by his wife, he went to Dvarka to meet Krishan "dāḍābhōj sudame mālīo"—*maru* m 5. "bīp sudama dāḍi."—*BG* He is also known as Shri Dam in Bhagvat, See Sakandh 10. Ch 80. 81.<sup>2</sup> 2 a poet, resident of Bundelkhand who for some time was a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. Such is his composition:

ekē sāgī paḍhe hē avātīka sādipīnī ke,  
 sol sudh ai to bulai bujhi bama me,  
 pōgīphal hot to asis deto nath jī ko,  
 lādul le dīne bādīh līne phatē jama me.  
 dīndyalu sunke dāyalu dārbar mīle,  
 eto kuch dīno pal āganī sāmā me.  
 prīti kar jāne guru gobīd ke manē tāte  
 vahi tū gobīd vahi bāmhan sudama me.

3 a cloud. 4 an ocean. 5 Airawat, the elephant, 6 Indar. 7 a crystal-hill which according to the Purans, produced lightning. 8 adj generous.

ਸੁਦਾਮਪੁਰੀ [sudamapuri] See footnote to ਸੁਦਾਮਾ 1.

ਸੁਦਿ [sudi] *Sk* सुदि the short for ਸੁਕਲ ਦਿਨ bright half of the lunar month.

ਸੁਦਿਨ [sudīn] adj good (day), auspicious, nice.

<sup>2</sup>The old name of Porbander in Kathiavar was Sudamapuri.



ਸੁਦੀ [sudi] See ਸੁਦਿ

ਸੁਦੇਸ [sudes] *adj* excellent country. 2 relating to a fine country. "sudes kavy bhakh hē."—*brahm*. 3 one's own country. "hanyo sravan tav sot sudes."—*raman*.

ਸੁਦੇਸੀ [sudesī] *adv* early in the morning. 2 *adj* pertaining to one's own country, native.

ਸੁਦੇਹ [sudeh] *n* a good body; a human body. 2 a healthy body.

ਸੁਦੇਹੀ [sudehi] See ਸੁਦੇਹ. 2 *adj* having a healthy body.

ਸੁੱਦਾ [sudda] *n* a blockage formed by scum in the intestine; scybalum

ਸੁਦ੍ਰ [sudr] See ਸੁਦ੍ਰ. "chitz bhai sudr."—*kalki*.

ਸੁਧ [sudh] *n* news, report. 2 consciousness, understanding. "sudh jab te ham dhari."—*caritr* 22 3 *ਸੁੱਧ* *adj* clean, pure. "tab hoe man sudh parani."—*ram m* 5. 4 innocent. "sudhu bhataru hari chodha."—*var suhi m* 3. 5 genuine, unalloyed. 6 This word is also used for nectar (ਸੁਧਾ), ambrosia. See ਸੁਧਰਸ. 7 *ਸੁਧ* *vt* to be pure; to be sacred.

ਸੁਧ ਬੁਧ [sudh budh], ਸੁਧ ਬੁਧਿ [sudh budhi] consciousness. 2 refined mind, true knowledge. 3 *P* 4 *AA* residual effect of some learning/knowledge 4 distinction between refinement and knowledge i.e. a little knowledge of Persian.

ਸੁਧਭਾਰ [sudhbhar] *adj* husband. "sudhbhar hari chodha."—*var suhi m* 3. 2 a husband, who does not covet other women; a virtuous husband.

ਸੁਧਰਸ [sudhras] *n* ambrosia. "sudhras nam maharas mitha."—*sar a m* 1. 2 genuine juice, pure juice.

ਸੁਧਰਸੇਨ [sudharsen] king of Bashher, who, according to Janam Sakhi, became a follower of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸੁਧਰਮਾ [sudharma] *Sk* *सुधर्मा* *n* Indar's council, association of deities. "vac sun jin-hi sudharma laj."—*NP* 2 *adj* religious, devout.

ਸੁਧਰਮੀ [sudharmi], ਸੁਧਰਮੀਤਾ [sudharmia] *adj* who follows a supreme religion; follower of a sublime religion. "bol sudharmia, mon kat dhari ram?"—*biha chāt m* 5

ਸੁਧਾ [sudha] See ਸੁਧਾ 2. *Sk* *n* ambrosia 3 honey. 4 water. 5 baptism by taking ambrosia. 6 lime, quicklime. 7 See ਸੁਧਾ. "suaha sudhayā namo sitleyā."—*cād* 2

ਸੁਧਾਈ [sudhai] *n* vetting, correction. 2 wages for vetting.

ਸੁਧਾਸਰ [sudhasar] the holy tank situated in the middle of Ramdaspur, founded by Guru Arjan Dev. "pahoce an sudhasar sare."—*GPS*. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ

hāsi gai bhul yamdutan udasi bhai  
pap ki kala si na talasi karē darke,  
saty ki aṭa si jahā dharam ki ghaṭa si  
dānpūn ki chāṭa si soknāsi dīn tār ke,  
gvaikavī khaṣi dhunī ved ki prakāsi mahā  
nārī kamla si rūp vāsī men sār' ke,  
kāsī ki na cāh avīnāsi hīr māvasī rāhē  
dāsī kar rakhi mokh vāsī sudhasar ke.  
2 poet Gopal Singh's literary composition, which contains 2616 metrical stanzas of sixty eminent poets arranged according to topic. He was a courtier of Maharaja Jasvant Singh of Nabha

sobas baso nabha nāgar ghar ghar jahā anād,  
bādnīy sabh jagat ko jāyē dutīya ko cād  
sri mat nrip jāsvāt hari malvēdī mahraj,  
sukh dē sakal prajānko jahā karē hē raj.  
sri vīdabān dham ko basī dīn navīn,  
tāhī ayo sunkī soyaṣ dekhi sabha prabīn  
paracīn kavī yuktī ko nrip bār cīti umāh  
pār hukām yāh tāh kīyo grāth "sudhasar" cāh  
prabhu sīdhi kāvīras tāv gān sōbat sār  
avrekhi.

arjan sukla pācni som 'sudhasar' lekhi  
This book was completed in 1895, Phagun  
'equal to lust.



Sudi 5, Monday.

ਸੁਧਾ ਸਰੋਵਰ [sudha sarovar] Amritsar: the Golden Temple. See ਸੁਧਾਸਰ 1. "sudhasarovar kar isnan."—GPS.

ਸੁਧਾਸਰ [sudhāṣu] *Skṛ* *n* the moon whose rays carry nectar/ambrosia.

ਸੁਧਾਸਰ [sudhasrav] *n* the moon from which oozes nectar/ambrosia.

ਸੁਧਾਹਰ [sudhahar] garur (Blue jay), the stealer of nectar or ambrosia. See ਗਰੂਰ.

ਸੁਧਾਕ [sudhāk] *n* pure parts.

ਸੁਧਾਕਰ [sudhakar] *Skṛ* *n* the moon which has nectar in its rays.

ਸੁਧਾਕਰ [sudhakhār], ਸੁਧਾਕਰ [sudhakhāru], ਸੁਧਾਕਰ [sudhakhvār] *adj* pure and crystalline, dirt free and eternal. 2 *n* God, the Almighty. "eku sudhakhāru jakē hīrdē vāṣṭa, tēn bed-hī tātū pachāṇṭa."—*sar m* 3. 3 one God ॥ੴ॥ a sacred character. "bujhē nahī ek sudhakhāru."—*gau m* 5. 4 after rectification, after vetting. "bed puran sīmritī sudhakhvār, kīnē rām nam ik akhār."—*sukhmanī*.

ਸੁਧਾਣ [sudhan] See ਸੁਧਾਣ. "sohanā sudhanā" —*kalkī*.

ਸੁਧਾਤ [sudhatu] superior metal, gold 2 *aa* iron, pure iron.

ਸੁਧਾਦਕ [sudhadak], ਸੁਧਾਦਿਕ [sudhadik] *n* a god, who consumes nectar. "sur suradān sudh sudhadik"—*akāl*.

ਸੁਧਾਧਰ [sudhadhar] *n* the moon that contains nectar. 2 See ਹਰਨ.

ਸੁਧਾਧਰੀ [sudhadhari] a baptised Sikh. 2 See ਸੁਧਾਧਰ.

ਸੁਧਾਨ [sudhan] *n* a sheath, scabbard. "jihva sudhan khag uddh soh."—*datt* 'Datt's speech is as effective as an unsheathed sword' i.e. his words are trenchant. 2 ਸੁ-ਧਾਨ, fine grain, superior food

ਸੁਧਾਨਿਧਿ [sudhanidhi] *n* moon, the treasure-house of nectar. 2 a metre that is also known

as "manobhāv". It has thirty two characters per line, which observe the order of long, short matras. It is the opposite of anāgskhar metre.

Example:

jaṭ jaṭke āhar nahī sopī svadvar  
labh hot ekvar bhukh tap ko āvar.  
sen bhumī pe bano nā sak sen ko gano  
sārmatr pokhno nā jobno sphed har.  
chun cīr godrī ānek hī sō kārī  
kārī upar jhōpī adhen grāth var var,  
hay hay bhogcāh nāhī me taje āpī  
mor cītī bel ko savor bel ke savor.

—*verag satak*.

(b) It becomes "kaladhar" if the last short matra is omitted.

Example:

jaṭ tap yog dhyan karmkāḍ yagy adī  
hōy nāhī prein tuly sri guru bakhante. ...  
ਸੁਧਾਪੀ [sudhapī] *n* deities, who drink nectar.  
2 a duly initiated Sikh who has taken anrit;  
a baptised Sikh.  
ਸੁਧਾਮ [sudham] a beautiful house; a comfortable residence. 2 the moon. 3 heaven, paradise.  
ਸੁਧਾਮੀ [sudhamī] *n* deities, who live in heaven.  
2 wife. "ap sāmēt sudhamī line rup nāvin."  
—*krisan*. 'Along with their wives deities have assumed human form.'

ਸੁਧਾਰ [sudhar] *n* correction, improvement.  
2 short form for ਸੁਧ ਅਚਾਰ. 3 *adj* which is sharp edged.

ਸੁਧਾ ਰਸ [sudha ras] *adj* the taste of nectar  
2 nectar-like elixir. 3 juice of the soma creeper.

ਸੁਧਾਲ [sudhal], ਸੁਧਾਲਯ [sudhalay] *n* moon, which is the abode of nectar.

ਸੁਧਿ [sudhi] See ਸੁਧਿ. 2 news, information. "mānē sāgal bhavān kī sudhi."—*japu* 3 power of discrimination; reasoning faculty. "tīthe gharī sūra sīdha kī sudhi."—*japu*

**ਸੁਖਿੰਠ** [sudhiṭh], **ਸੁਖਿੰਠਾ** [sudhiṭha] *Skt* सुष्टु *adj* very clever. 2 daring, bold, courageous, bold, undaunting. "māne gāne vāg sudhiṭha."—*BG* 'He is brave who accepts Guru's will and like sugarcane bears suffering.' 3 सुदर्शक circumspect.

**ਸੁਖੀ** [sudhi] *adj* who has sharp intellect. "sudhm pan ke dharē." *kalki*. 'Fairies get attracted to the brilliant ones.' 2 See ਦੋਹਾ and ਚਾਬੀ 2 (a). 3 See ਸੁੱਖੀ.

**ਸੁਧੁ** [sudhu] See ਸੁਧ and ਸੁੱਧ. "sudhu nā hoī kahū jāna."—*sor m 5*

**ਸੁਧੁ ਕੀਓ** [sudhu kice] do the correction; remove the error. Guru Arjan Dev's command to Bhai Gurdas at the end of second Gauri Var in Guru Granth Sahib to make the necessary correction after observing the text minutely.

**ਸੁਧੋਸੁ** [sudhosu] corrected, rectified. 2 vetted/rectified by him. "jā sudhosu tā lāhina ṭikionu."—*var ram 3*.

**ਸੁਧੰਗ** [sudhāg] ਸੁੱਧ-ਅੰਗ (ਅੰਗ) After verification Guru Arjan Dev certified that the total number of shabads was correct. See Fourth Master's hymn under Asa Rag. "hau andīnu harīnamu kirtan karau." 2 *adj* with a correct vowel. "sarāg ṭodī bībhās sudhāg."—*saloh*. 3 a straight form, right manner. "kab-hū calat sudhāg gati." *sor sāgar*

**ਸੁੱਧ** [suddh] *Skt* शुद्ध *adj* pious, chaste, innocent. 2 *n* rock salt. 3 a 'rag' having no concern with any other 'rags', an independent 'rag.' 4 See ਸੁੱਧ ਸੁਰ.

**ਸੁੱਧ ਸੁਰ** [suddh sur] See ਸੁੱਧ ਸੁਰ.

**ਸੁੱਧ ਸੇਖ** [suddh sekh] a descendant of Hajrat Ali, born from the womb of Bibi Phatima. "kahū suddh sakhā kahū brāham dharmā."—*akal*. See ਸੇਖ.

**ਸੁੱਧ ਸੁਰ** [suddh sāvar] Pure notes are those sounds which earliest musicians forged from the sounds of living beings — in the sharp,

medium and descending rīkhabh, gādhār, dhēvāt and nīkhaḍ. These five notes were set up to forge new forms of rāgs. Bilaval rag has all pure notes. For its distinctive formulation, See ਸੁਰ and ਠਾਟ

**ਸੁੱਧਾ** [suddhga] See ਅਨੁਪਾ 2.

**ਸੁੱਧਰ** [suddhar] ਸੁ-ਅਧਰ a grand sacrificial ritual. "tāj juddh su suddhar meghdharan."—*ramav*. 'Meghnad abandoned the fight to perform the sacrificial ritual.' See ਨਿਕੁੰਭਲਾ.

**ਸੁੱਧਾ** [suddha] *adj* assumed nicely; perfectly held. 2 *adv* alongwith, accompanied by as 'malai suddha duddh.'

**ਸੁੱਧਿ** [suddhi], **ਸੁੱਧੀ** [suddhi] *Skt* शुद्धि *n* purity, cleanliness. 2 the act of sanctifying a fallen man. 3 goddess; Durga.

**ਸੁੱਧੁ** [suddhu] See ਸੁੱਧੁ. 2 a Sikh potter Budhu's father. See ਸੁੱਧੁ. 3 Some writers have written 'suddhu' for 'sadhu' who was Bhai Rup Chand's father. See ਰੂਪਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ.

**ਸੁੱਧਿਨ** [suddhodan] See ਸੁੱਧ. 2 ਸੁੱਧ-ਓਦਨ pure-food; boiled rice.

**ਸੁਨ** [sun] *Skt* शृणु, listen, hear. 2 *Skt* सुन् *vr* to go. 3 *Skt* सुन् *n* a dog. 4 *Skt* सुन् a sound. See ਸੁੰਨ 9.

**ਸੁੰਨ** [sūn] *Skt* सुन्त *adj* uninhabited, empty. 2 numb, inane. "diti bāg nīmāj kār sūn sōman hō jāhānā."—*BG*. 3 *n* zero, cipher. "nau ṭg nīl anīl sūn."—*BG*. 'A zero suggests inexhaustible numbers when used with nine digits.' 4 the Sky. "sūn-hī sūn mītra."—*maru kabir*. 'Brahma (God) encountered jivatma (spirit). 5 Brahm transcending the universe. "ghaṭī ghṭī sūn ka jāne bheu."—*sīdhgosaṭī*. 6 nature; illusion, it being empty without God's will. "sūn-hu dhārātī akas upae"—*maru solhe m 1*. 7 numbness, inertia. "mīṭī sūn cētānta pāi." *saloh*. 8 that stage of total doom when there was absolutely no creation. "sūne varte jāg sābac."—*maru solhe*. 9 *Skt* सुन्

sound, noise, word. "sūn samadhī dōu tahi nahī."—*gau kabir*. "Neither noise nor contemplation is there." "anhat sūn kaha te hai?"—*sīdhgosaṭi*

In Punjabi, [v] attached to a character becomes ōkar [u]. Words like ਅਸੁ, ਸੁਪਨ, ਸੁਭਾਵ, ਸੁਰ, ਸੁਨ, ਜੁਲਾ, ਕੁਰਿਤ, ਦੁਰ, ਧੁਨਿ become ਆਸੁ, ਸੁਪਨਾ, ਸੁਭਾਉ, ਸੁਰ, ਸੁਆਨ, ਜੁਆਲਾ, ਕੁਰਤ, ਦੁਆਰ, ਧੁਨਿ etc.

ਸੁਨਈ [sunai] listens, hears. "nam na sunai dōra."—*asa m 5*.

ਸੁਨਈਆ [sunaiā] adj who listens. 2 See ਸੁਨੈਯਾ. ਸੁੰਨਸਮਾਧਿ [sūnsamadhī] absolute contemplation, contemplation free from idea/concept. See ਅਸੰਪ੍ਰਭਾਤ ਸਮਾਧਿ. "sūn samadhī anhat tēh nad."—*sukhmanī* 2 a state of nature's total absorption by the Almighty 3 state of noise and contemplation See ਸੁੰਨ 9.

ਸੁੰਨਸਮਾਧੀ [sūnsamadhī] See ਸੁੰਨਸਮਾਧਿ. 2 adj a contemplative in wordless state. "sargun nirgun nirēkar sūnsamadhī apī."—*sukhmanī*

ਸੁੰਨਸਰੋਵਰ [sūnsarovar] n the tenth opening, the highest state. 2 the state of salvation

ਸੁੰਨਸਰੋਵਰਿ [sūnsarovarī] in the highest state. "sūn sarovarī pav-hu sukh."—*gau th rti kabir* See ਸੁੰਨ ਸਰੋਵਰ.

ਸੁਨਹਸ਼ੇਪ [sunahṣep], ਸੁਨਹਸ਼ੇਫ [sunahṣeph] one, who has penis like that of a dog: a hermit, son of Ajigarat. The tale told in Atreyabrahman is that king Harish Chandar had no issue. He vowed that if blessed with a child, he would offer him to Varun (god of water). He was blessed with a son who was named Rohit. As per the vow, the king wanted to sacrifice his son to Varun but his son did not agree and ran away. For six years, he lived in the forest where he met a poor Brahman, Ajigarat, who struck a deal with him, and purchased his son Shunahsheph by paying him hundred cows as the price to die in his place. Varun too accepted this exchange. But at the time of

sacrifice he saved his life by chanting hymns in Varun's praise and reached Vishvamatar's place.

The Ramayan narrates this story differently. Ambrish, the king of Ayodhya was about to offer for sacrifice an animal when it was stolen away by Indar. The family priest ordained at that time that a substitute human sacrifice was imperative. After a long search, a Brahman named Richik was found, whose younger son was Shunahsheph. With the willingness of his son, the seer sold off his son for one lakh cows, one crore gold coins and many more ornaments. Shunahsheph's maternal uncle gave him two hymns in Indar's praise which were to be chanted at the time of immolation. He chanted the two hymns. Indar was very much pleased and blessed him with long life. Seven couplets given in Rigved (scripture) appear under Shunahsheph's name.<sup>1</sup>

ਸੁਨਹਿਰਾ [sunahira] adj golden. 2 gold coated. 3 n xa a mortar. 4 a vessel, usually of iron, in which nectar (amrit) is prepared.

ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀ [sunahiri] adj gold coated. 2 of gold. 3 golden. 4 n a small mortar. 5 See ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ.

ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ [sunahiria] adj golden. 2 who has a golden mortar. 3 Those getting baptized from the same vessel are called 'sunahirie bhai'.

ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ ਭਾਈ [sunahiria bhai] See ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ 3.

ਸੁੰਨ ਗੁਫਾ [sūn gupha] n the ultimate spiritual stage. 2 conscience without concept. "sūngupha mahī asanū besanū."—*gau kabir*.

ਸੁਨਣ [sunan], ਸੁਨਣਾ [sunna], ਸੁਨਣੁ [sunanu] Skt ਸੁਣ "e sravanhu meri ho ! sacc sunnē no pāhae."—*anādu*. "sravni sunna gurnau."—*var guj 2 m 5*. "vekhon sunanu na hoī."—*sri var m 3*.

ਸੁੰਨਤ [sūnat] 1  n a ritual, tradition. 2 According to Islam, all actions prophet

<sup>1</sup>See, Rigved Mandal 1 manṭar 24, 25, 27 and Mandal 5 manṭar 2.

Muhammad performed to teach his followers are customary *sūnat* for Muslims. Muhammad's conduct is *sūnat* for Muslims in general. People consider Khatna as *sūnat* because it also figures in their tradition (*maryada*)

Although Khatna is not allowed in the Quran but Muhammad's circumcision was done according to the convention initiated by Ibrahim. See **ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ**.

The convention of permission for circumcision is also mentioned in the Bible. See Genesis Ch 17 and Joshua Ch 5

**ਸੁਨਤਾ** [sunṭa] *adj* hearer, listener. 2 listens, hears.

**ਸੁਨੀਤਿ** [sūnatī] See **ਸੁਨਤ**. "saram sūnatī sū nīṭa." –*var naṭh m 1*. "sūnatī silbādhān bārā." –*maru solhe m 5*. "Celibacy is a supreme circumcision."

**ਸੁਨਤੈ** [sunṭe] listener, hearer. "sunṭe sunṭ mōnī bēsaṭa." –*ram kabir*

**ਸੁਨਥਈ** [sunṭhai] listens, hears. "həṛigun akāth sunṭhai." –*kālī m 4*.

**ਸੁਨਮਸੁਨ** [sūnmāsūn] *adj* complete nothingness; absolute void. 2 *n* the Almighty having no desire for possession; the eternal Spirit. "tribhavarṇ sūnmāsūn." –*sīdhgosaṭī*

**ਸੁਨਮੁਨ** [sūnmūn] *adj* inanimate, senseless. "sūnmūn nāgrī bhāi." –*BG 2* nothingness and silence; motionless and voiceless.

**ਸੁਨ ਮੰਡਲ** [sūn māḍal] *n* the ultimate spiritual stage. 2 conscience sans concept. 3 a solitary place. "sūn māḍal īku jogī bēse." –*dhana a m 1*.

**ਸੁਨਯਨਾ** [sunayna] *Skr adj* having beautiful eyes. 2 *n* king Janak's wife who reared Sita.

**ਸੁਨਰ** [sunar] *adj* gentle, noble. 2 great (warrior), brave (knight). "khāl dāl dāhṛta sunar sahī." –*gyan 3 n* Arjun

**ਸੁਨਵਦ** [sunvad] *P* listens, may listen, will listen. See **ਸੁਨੀਦਨ**

**ਸੁਨਵਾ** [sunva] *P* **فهم** listener, hearer. Its root is **ਸੁਨੀਦਨ**.

**ਸੁਨਾ** [sūna] *adj* uninhabited, isolated, empty

**ਸੁਨਾਉਣੀ** [sunauṇī] See **ਸੁਨਾਵਨੀ**.

**ਸੁਨਾਸੀਰ** [sunasīr] *Skr* **सुनासीर** *n* two deities of farmers who lay claim on plough and ploughpin. 2 *Skr* **सुनासीर**, whose front army is superb; Indar, the supreme god. "sunasīr lakh sun nīsōka, mīlyo āhalya ko bharōka." –*AP*

**ਸੁਨਾਹਰ** [sūnahar] *adj* the Almighty. "vartta sūnahar." –*var bṛha m 4*

**ਸੁਨਾਗਰ** [sunagar] *adj* gentle/noble (citizen). 2 shrewd. 3 Dhanvantri. "sunagar nādice nāthī." –*dhana trilocan*.

**ਸੁਨਾਭ** [sunabh] *adj* having a beautiful navel. 2 *n* Sudarshan Chakar (Krishan's wheel). 3 Menak mountain. 4 a son of Garurh.

**ਸੁਨਾਮ** [sunam] an old city of Patiala state. Sunam proper is its tehsil and police station. A historic gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev is situated in the mohalla thus named. The Guru graced this place by halting outside the city. Lahore Khatri of the city waited on the Guru and brought him to their house, where at present a gurdwara stands. The place where the Guru stayed outside the city is not known. A big, beautiful gurdwara was built in Sammat 1976. Captain Ram Singh rendered most of the service. Sunam is a railway station on Dhuri Jakhial line. 2 *adj* excellent name. 3 glory, repute.

**ਸੁਨਾਰ** [sunar] See **ਸੁਨਿਆਰ**. 2 **ਸੁ** (beautiful) **ਨਾਰ** (neck): translation of 'ਸੁਕ੍ਰੀਦ'. 3 *Skr* a bitch's milk. 4 a snake's egg.

**ਸੁਨਾਰਾ** [sunara] See **ਸੁਨਿਆਰ**. 2 an attractive trouser-string.

**ਸੁਨਾਰਿ** [sunarī]. **ਸੁਨਾਰੀ** [sunarī] *adj* superb (woman). 2 murderous (lady). "kaṭarī sunarī." *ramay*.

ਸੁਨਾਵਨੀ [sunavni] *n* news, report. 2 sad news especially that of a relative's demise. "jāhī kahī jat sunavni pū-hī mīl nari" -GPS

ਸੁਨਿ [suni] isolated, barren "tuhi gau tuhi suni." -gyan *m* 5. 'village and forest.' 2 by hearing, through listening. "suni suni namu tuharo jio." *na* *m* 5. 3 See ਸੁਨੀ.

ਸੁਨਿ [sūni] united with God, immersed in the Divine. "maza phas bōdh nahi phare aru man sūni na luke" *asa kabir*

ਸੁਨਿਆਰ [suniar] *Skt* सुनार *n* a goldsmith

ਸੁਨਿੰਤ [sunit] *adj* listener, hearer. 2 daily. 3 ਸੁ-ਨਿਤਰ one who controls his sensual impulses. "sunit he" -japu

ਸੁਨਿੰਦਾ [sunida] *adj* who listens. "rāg rag ke sunida." -gyan. 2 praise showered in the guise of slander. See ਵਜਾਸ ਸੁਤਿਤ.

ਸੁਨੀ [suni] *Skt* *n* a bitch.

ਸੁੰਨੀ [sūni] *n* a snout. 2 4 سنی A Sunni is he, who adopts the line of successive Caliphs. The Sunnis believe in the four Imams who appeared at successive stages, ordained by Mohammad Hajrat Ali in their view, did not contribute anything in this regard. Their four famous Imams are:

1 Abulnifa, son of Sabat, born in Hijri 80 in Kupha and died in Hijri 150 in Baghdad. He was a famous logician.

2 Shafi Muhammad Iban Idris Shafai, born in Askalan in 150 Hijri and died in Cairo, capital of Egypt in 205 Hijri.

3 Malik Imam Abu Abdulla Malik, a great ascetic scholar, born in Hijri 94 at Madina and died there in 179 Hijri.

4 Ahmad Iban Hambal was born in Baghdad in Hijri (era) 164 and died there in Hijri 241. A great scholar who preached Islam the most.

The four paths shown by these Imams are known as Hanfi, Shafai, Maliki, and Hambali.

They are also pronounced as hanfiyah, shafiyah, malikiyah and habliyah

Bhai Gurdas called these sects of Muslims as four religions. "car varan car mā-haba jag vic hīdu musulmane." The Sunnis outnumber the Shias in the world. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ.

ਸੁਨੀਅਰ [suniar] *n* an ear, meant for hearing. See ਸੁਣੀਅਰ. 2 While travelling through Malva, after leaving Janto, Guru Gobind Singh graced village Suniar "suniar gram bilok sathan, utre hay te tahī gunkhan." -GPS.

ਸੁਨੀਯ [sunija] heard. 2 worth hearing.

ਸੁਨੀਤਿ [suniti] *adj* best policy. 2 Dhruv's mother and Uttanpad's wife.

ਸੁਨੀਦ [sunid] *P* شنید heard.

ਸੁਨੀਦਨ [sunidan] *P* شنیدن to hear, listen.

ਸੁਨੀਦਮ [sunidam] *P* شنیدم I heard. "sunidam sīphat baq su didan caha." -GPS.

ਸੁਨੀਲ [sunil] *adj* azure. "ki anil-hī, ki sunil-hī." -gyan

ਸੁੰਨ [sūnu] See ਸੁੰਨ.

ਸੁਨੇਹਾ [suneha] *n* an affectionate message.

ਸੁਨੇਯਾ [suneya] *adj* who listens. 2 *n* gold currency: a gold coin. "kada pesa rupeya suneya ko banay kare" -BGK.

ਸੁਨੈਦ [sunād] *Skt* *n* Balbhadra's pestle. 2 *adj* loyal (son). 3 pleasurable.

ਸੁੰਨਤ [sunnat] See ਸੁੰਨਤ.

ਸੁੰਨੀ [sunni] See ਸੁੰਨੀ.

ਸੁਪਚ [supac] *Skt* सुपच *n* a base person (cādal) who cooks and eats dog's meat. "supac tulī sē manī." -keda ravidas. 2 a child born of a low caste Hindu (vesya) girl from an untouchable's semen.

ਸੁਪਚਾਰੇ [supacaro] a base person who cooks dog's meat. "balnik supacaro tarīo." -maru *m* 5. See ਬਲਾਮੀਕਿ 2.

ਸੁਪੰਛ [supacch] one having beautiful feathers.



2 See ਸੁਪੰਡ

**ਸੁਪਤ** [supat] *Skt* ਸੁਪ੍ਤ. *adj* asleep. "sukh sō supat  
sigh cheryo tē karaī ko." *GPS*. 2 See ਸੁਪਤਿ

**ਸੁਪਤਨੀ** [supatni] *Skt* ਸੁਪਤ੍ਨੀ *adj* noble (wife),  
devoted (wife). See ਪਤਨੀ.

**ਸੁਪਤਿ** [supatī] *adj* perfect (husband), devoted  
(husband). Except his wife, he who regards  
other women as his mother, sisters or  
daughters. 2 *Skt* ਸੁਪਤਿ *n* he, who rides ਸੁ(dog).  
"supatī me mahes jot terie jagat he."  
-*krison*. 3 *Skt* ਸੁਪ੍ਤਿ *n* sleeping. 4 slumber.

**ਸੁਪਤਲ** [supatla] *adj* having beautiful leaves.

**ਸੁਪਤਾ** [supatta] *adj* reputed, honourable, noble.

**ਸੁਪਥ** [supath] *adj* a right path, noble path 3 a  
level road.

**ਸੁਪਨ** [supan], **ਸੁਪਨਾ** [supna] *Skt* ਸੁਪਨ. See *vr* ਸੁਪ  
*n* sleep, slumber. 2 to sleep. "jagan te supna  
bhala."-*bxla m 5*. 3 dreaming stage, in  
between sound sleep and waking state in  
which things/objects look real as ordained by  
belief in old traditions. "mrigrisna aru  
supanmanorath."-*sor m 5*. In several faiths,  
good and bad rewards of dreams are  
mentioned but Sikhism does not believe in  
this; i.e., "supne seti citu murakhi laia."  
-*var jct*. "supan ki bat suni pekhi supna."  
*kan m 5*. See ਸੁਪਨਾਵਨ. 4 the world. "jis ka  
raj tise ka supna."-*gou m 5*.

**ਸੁਪਨਿ** [supanī] in sleep. "supanī ik pāṭakhi  
iku." *saveye m 3 ke*.

**ਸੁਪਨੰਤਰਿ** [supnāntarī] asleep. "tō kara rahiaht  
supnāntarī."-*gou m 1*. i.e. 'remained in idle  
sleep.' "dara dharomu aru gur ki seva o  
supnāntarī nahī" *-ram kabir*.

**ਸੁਪਨੰਤਰੁ** [supnāntaru] *Skt* ਸੁਪਨੰਤਰੁ dream figuring  
in a dream, pervasive illusion. "supnāntaru  
sāsaro."-*vād m 1 alahāṇia*. 2 unreal,  
dreamlike

**ਸੁਪਰਣ** [suparaṇ] *Skt* ਸੁਪਰਣ *adj* having beautiful  
feathers. 2 having lovely leaves. 3 *n* a blue

jay. 4 a mango. See ਪਰਣ.

**ਸੁਪਰਧਾ** [supardha] See ਸਪਰਧਾ.

**ਸੁਪਰਬਾਣ** [suparban] *adj* nice example, superb  
proof. 2 See ਸੁਪਰਬਨ.

**ਸੁਪਰਬਨ** [suparvan] *Skt* ਸੁਪਰਵਨ *n* a deity having  
an elegant body 2 one having excellent body  
parts. 3 an arrow. 4 a bamboo with beautiful  
nodes.

**ਸੁਪਰਬਾਣ** [suparvan] See ਸੁਪਰਬਨ. 2 an excellent  
example.

**ਸੁਪਾਰੁ** [supatr] *adj* fine pot. 2 fully deserving.

**ਸੁਪਾਨ** [supan] a ladder, See ਸੋਪਾਨ. "brīd manin  
jāṭ hani supan." *NP*. 'ladders embedded with  
gems.'

**ਸੁਪਾਰਿਸ** [suparis] See ਸਿਫਾਰਿਸ.

**ਸੁਪਾਰੀ** [supari] *n* beta nut, aroca nut. *L* Aroca  
Catechu. Its effect is dry and cold. It cures  
disorders of the mouth and strengthens teeth  
and thickens semen. The extract of its flowers,  
duly boiled, is very effective in curing  
diarrhoea of the infants. Eating beta nut along  
with betal-leaf is quite prevalent in India.  
"pan supari khatia."-*tlāg m 4*.

**ਸੁਪੁਤ** [suput], **ਸੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [suputr] *adj* noble son, dutiful  
son, devoted son.

**ਸੁਪੁਰਦ** [supurad] See ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ.

**ਸੁਪੁਤ** [suput] See ਸੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ.

**ਸੁਪੁਰ** [supur] *Skt* *n* the 'bijora' plant and its  
fruit. See ਬਿਜਰਿਓ. 2 brimful; full to the brim;  
overflowing.

**ਸੁਪੇਦ** [suped] *P* ਸੁਪੇਦ *adj* white, milky, fair. "koī  
odhe nīl koī saped."-*ram m 5*. "raṭi hovānī  
kaha supeda se vān."-*var suhi m 1*. 'Noble  
persons remain so even in adverse  
circumstances as white objects remain the  
same inspite of the dark night.'

**ਸੁਪੇਦਾ** [supeda] *n* a white substance like orpiment  
(hartal) employed in vetting writings or is  
used by painters. 2 an oxide of lead used in  
paints; white lead. 3 eucalyptus, a very tall



and straight tree. It gets its name from its white bark. Beautiful eucalyptus trees are found in Kashmir, especially on both sides of the road near Srinagar; white poplar 4 the white margin outside the inscription, around the four sides of a writing. "garyo supeda kaga) jox." -GPS.

ਸੁਪੇਲੀ [suped] P سیدی // whiteness. "rata penanu manu rata, supedi satu danu." -sri m 1. 'Wearing white garb is the symbol of truth and charity.'

ਸੁਪੁ [supt] See ਸੁਪਤ.

ਸੁਪਿ [supti] See ਸੁਪਤਿ 3 and 4.

ਸੁਪ੍ਰਸੰਨ [suprasin], ਸੁਪ੍ਰਸੰਨ [suprasin], ਸੁਪ੍ਰਸੰਨ [suprasinu] Sk ਸੁਪ੍ਰਸੰਨ adj delighted, cheerful, very happy "sāt suprasin ae vasi pāca." -gau m 5 "guru jin kau su prasenu." -savrye m 4 ke 2 pure, transparent. 3 // Kuber's son.

ਸੁਪ੍ਰਭਾ [suprabha] // glow, lustre. 2 glory. 3 adj superb, radiant.

ਸੁਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ [supriya], ਸੁਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ [supriya] a metre, also known as 'dilla', employing four lines, each line having sixteen matras, with SM in the end.

Example:

kahū bhāṭ mīl mukh mar ucarat.

kahū bhāṭ bhāṭ pukarēt arēt.

ketak jodh phirī rāṅ gahat.

ketak juḥḥ bārāṅḥ bayahat. -kaiki.

2 wife. 3 adj very dear, darling.

ਸੁਫਤਨ [sufatan] P سفتن v to thread, to pierce.

ਸੁਫਤਨੀ [sufatni] P سفتني adj worthy of threading

ਸੁਫਨ [sufan], ਸੁਫਨਾ [sufhna] See ਸੁਪਨਾ.

ਸੁਫਲ [suphal], ਸੁਫਲੁ [suphalu] adj fine result.

"kavita kusum praphull hi suphal arath smuday." -NP 2 good result. 3 successful.

"suphalu janamu nanak tab hua." -maru m 9.

ਸੁਫਾ [supha] A سفا neighbourhood, vicinity.

2 See ਸਫਾ 5

ਸੁਫਾਰਿਸ਼ [supharis] See ਸਿਫਾਰਿਸ਼.

ਸੁਫਿਆ [sūphia] Sk स्फूर्ति carefulness, smartness.

2 sense. "āg sāg urjhar bisrate sūphia" -phunhe m 5. i.e. 'The black bee loses its sense by getting entangled with the lotus flower.'

ਸੁਬ [sūb] See ਸੁਮ. "sūban sabbad suna avni tar." -caritr 405

ਸੁਬਹ [subah] A سحر // morning, dawn. "subah nivaṭ saraṭ gujarau." -suhī kabir. 2 A دشب doubt, suspicion, fear, uncertainty.

ਸੁਬਹਦਮ [sub-hadam] P سحر دم adv early in the morning, at dawn.

ਸੁਬਹਾ [sub-ha] See ਸੁਬਹ 2. "be sub-ha jo bina namune" -NP.

ਸੁਬਹਾਦ [sub-haṭ], ਸੁਬਹਾਨ [sub-han] A سبوح the eternal Spirit, the Creator. "or jahan nidan kachu nahī. e sub-han ! tuhi sirdara." -33 savre.

ਸੁਬਹਾਨੀਤਿਤਾਰ [sub-hanittitar] See ਤਿਤਾਰ.

ਸੁਬਹਾਨੁ [sub-hanu] See ਸੁਬਹਾਨ. "sab dunia subhanu." -m 1 var majh.

ਸੁਬਕ [subak] n sobbing; hiccup. "subkat rodāt adhik hi." -GPS. See ਸੁਬਕਨਾ. 2 P سبك adj light, soft. 3 brisk walker. 4 disgraced.

ਸੁਬਕਤਗਿਨ [subakatgin] سبکتگین a king of Gazni, Alpatgin's Turkish slave, who became his general and successor. He invaded Punjab, then under King Jaipal. Many Hindu kings of the country united to confront him but were eventually defeated. He was coronated in the year 977 and died in 997. His son, Mahmud Gaznavi was a very powerful emperor. Subaktgin is also known as Nasiruddin.

ਸੁਬਕਨਾ [subakna] v to sob. See ਸੁਬਕ 1.

ਸੁਬਕੀ [subki] P سبكي n meanness, inferiority. 2 disgrace. "bhai parajay subki ham ko." -GPS.

ਸੁਬਨ [suban] n son.

ਸੁਬਨਮੇ [subname] adj like a son, as a son. "namastā ajanne, namastā subname." -japu. 'God is unborn, and is son-like i.e. like the

pregnancy.

ਸੁਬਰਾਹਿੰ [subrah] See ਸੋਬਰਾਹਿੰ.

ਸੁੱਬਲ [sūbāl] *P* سُبَل a fragrant grass: poets compare it with the beloved's hair: also tangled or matted hair. *L* Nordostachys.

ਸੁੱਬਾ [sūba] a spike used in cleaning and clamping a gun or cannon.

ਸੁਬਾਸ [subas] See ਸੁਵਾਸ.

ਸੁਬਾਸਕ [subasak] *adj* fragrant, redolent. "pan kapur subasak cōdan" —asa kabir.

ਸੁਬਾਹ [subah] See ਸੁਬਹ and ਸੁਬਾਹੁ.

ਸੁਬਾਹੁ [subahu] *adj* having robust arms. "dhae subahu yodha sakop," —kalki. 2 *n* a demon, brother of Marich, who was killed by Ram Chandar for spoiling Vishvamitar's oblation. "sāgharyo subahā," —ramav. 3 a minister of Sugreev. 4 Shatrughan's son.

ਸੁਬਿਦਿਆ [subidīa], ਸੁਬਿਦਯਾ [subidya] *n* self-knowledge, noble knowledge. 2 *adj* noble teaching, which benefits people and promotes fraternity among them.

ਸੁਬੁੱਧ [subuddh] *Skt* सुबुद्ध *adj* fully awake, totally alert. 2 spiritually awake. 3 *n* a minister of king Chitar Singh who finds a mention at the beginning of Charitar 405. He read them out to protect the king from the wiles of women. 4 a minister and army-chief of demon Brijnad who finds a mention in Sarabloh.

ਸੁਬੇਗ ਸਿੰਘ [subeg sīgh] See ਸਬੇਗ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸੁਬੇਲ [subel] According to Guru Partap Suray, Subel and Bel were two demons who fought Durga in Saryug and were annihilated at Hemkunt by the destroyer of demons, Guru Gobind Singh.

ਸੁਬੋਧ [subodh] *adj* learned, erudite. 2 that which can easily be grasped. 3 *n* self-knowledge, superb knowledge.

ਸੁੱਬੀ [subbī] *n* a cord, string.

ਸੁਬੁਚਲਾ [subracala] See ਸੁਵਰਚਲਾ.

ਸੁਬੁਤ [subrat] *n* a superior vow, good principles.

2 a sage. "lahā subrat nama munī rāhe," —caritr 3/9. 3 *adj* righteous, virtuous.

ਸੁਬ੍ਰਿਤ [subrit] *Skt* सुब्रित *adj* noble, virtuous. 2 well-to-do, 3 well-done, superbly performed. "onek kritt subritā," —gvan.

ਸੁਬ੍ਰਿਤਾ [subrita] *adj* virtuous (woman). "sunahu subrite : im ur jan," —GPS. 'Listen virtuous (lady)!

ਸੁਬ [subh] *Skt* सुह *vr* to shine, to be beautiful, to talk nicely. 2 *adj* good, nice, fine. "subh hācon bolī gun anol," —sar partal in 5. 3 light. 4 bliss. 5 comfort.

ਸੁੱਬ [sūbh] *Skt* सुभ *n* a demon, brother of Nisumbh, born from the womb of Danu and semen of Kashyap. He was killed by Durga in a battle. "sūbh nisūbh pāthava jam de dham aū," —cāṛī 3. See ਨਮੁਬਿ 2.

ਸੁਬ ਸਕੁਨ [subh sakun] See ਅਖ ਸਗਨ.

ਸੁਬਹਾਨ [subh-han] See ਸੁਬਹਾਨ.

ਸੁਬਹਾ [subhag] *Skt* *adj* beautiful. 2 lucky, 3 delightful. 4 *n* borax, orris powder. 5 magnolia, champak. 6 Shiv.

ਸੁਬਹਾ [subhaga] *Skt* *adj* (woman) beautiful, pretty. 2 woman enjoying conjugal bliss. 3 *n* turmeric. 4 basil. 5 musk. 6 jasmine.

ਸੁਬਹਾਰ [subhear] short form for ਸੁਬ ਆਚਾਰ.

ਸੁਬਚਿਤਕ [subchitak] *adj* well wishing, sincere.

ਸੁਬਚਿਤਨ [subchitan] *n* benevolence, wishing well. 2 noble feeling. "subchitan gobid roman nrmal sadhu sār," —asa chāt in 5.

ਸੁਬਚਿਤਵਨਿ [subchitvanī], ਸੁਬਚਿਤਵਨੀ [subchitvanī] See ਸੁਬਚਿਤਨ. 2 compassion, kindness. "subchitvanī das tomare," sor in 4.

ਸੁਬਟ [subha] *n* a superb warrior, brave fighter. 2 a soldier.

ਸੁਬਟਅਰਿ [subhajarī] *n* a spear, pike. —sanama. 2 a gun, sanama.

ਸੁਬਟਸਹੇਟ [subhatsaheṭ] *n* a battle-field, where warriors encounter one another.

**ਸੁਭਟਨੀ** [subhātṇi] *n* army or force comprising brave soldiers.

**ਸੁਭਟੇਂਦੁ** [subhāṭēḍr] *adj* leader of warriors. 2 *n* general, chieftain. 3 a metre containing four lines, 24 matras in each line, first pause on the 13<sup>th</sup>, second on the next 11<sup>th</sup> matra and a guru, laghu in the end or a couplet of four lines, all the four lines rhyming.

Example:

sarar sarar jab cadhat dāl saṛ kor sīgh solur.  
 harar harar harat ripo bihbat bikai sarir.  
 bharar bharar bhay bhayt blu bīpat bahu bhat  
 blur.  
 marar marar kali cabē arat ju duṣṭ bahir.

—sikkhi prabhakar

**ਸੁਭਦ੍ਰਾ** [subhadrā] Vasudev's daughter, Krishan's sister and Arjun's wife. Her elder brother Balram wanted her to marry Duryodhan but Arjun carried her away from Dvarika with the consent of Krishan. She was the mother of Abhimanyu and grandmother of Prikshit. Some writers mistakenly hold that her statue is in the Jagan Nath temple but actually it is that of Bhadra. See **ਭਦ੍ਰਾ**.

**ਸੁਭਮਸਤ** [subhmāsāt]. **ਸੁਭਮਸਤੁ** [subhmāsatu] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਮਸਤੁ** a word signifying blessings, good wishes, welfare.

**ਸੁਭਰ** [subhar] *adj* filled to the brim, full. "khaṇ mahz unē subhar bharia."—*bhar m 5*. 2 bright, clear. 3 beautiful. "subhar kapar."—*var mara 2 m 5*.

**ਸੁਭਰਮ** [subharam] See **ਸੁਭਮ**

**ਸੁਭਰਾਣੀ** [subhrai] See **ਅੰਗਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ**.

**ਸੁਭਰਾਤ** [subhārat]. **ਸੁਭਰਾਤਾ** [subhrata] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਰਿਤ**. *adj* possessing all qualities: complete with fine subjects "grāṭh kara purān subhrata."—*capar*.

**ਸੁਭਵੰਤੀ** [subhvāṇti] *adj* lucky, fortunate, auspicious, delightful. "sāt sāgatī subhvāṇti."—*nāṛ m 4 parāṭ*. 2 *ਸੁ-ਭਵੰਤਿ* happens, occurs.

**ਸੁਭਾ** [subha] See **ਸੁਸ਼ਭ** 2 doubt, suspicion, disbelief.

"je dīl subha tumare lahe."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾ** grace, elegance. "barni nāhi jāt subha he" *krisan*. 4 desire. 5 an assembly of the deities.

**ਸੁਭਾਉ** [subhau] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾਓ** *n* nature 2 temperament. 3 habit, wont. 4 *ਸੁ-ਭਾਓ* noble thinking.

**ਸੁਭਾਇ** [subhai] See **ਸੁਭਾਉ** 2 *adj* good intentioned, having noble intention. "jīṅ guru milia subhai."—*sri m 5*. 3 *adv* intentionally, determinedly. "subhai abhai ju nīkāṭi ave."—*maru a m 5*. 4 spontaneous, natural, instinctive. "sāṭiguru mīle. tē mīle subhai."—*mala m 3*.

**ਸੁਭਾਇਕ** [subhaik] *adj* praiseworthy. "māstak dipat jōṭi subhaik."—*GPS*. 2 spontaneous, natural. "jīm aīs kār det subhaik, manih tīm basi pur tīn."—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਭਾਈ** [subhai] *adj* good intentioned; who means well. "soi purakh subhai."—*sor m 5*. 2 gentle brother. 3 *adv* effortlessly, naturally. "nanak mīlāṅ subhai jīo."—*maṣh m 5*. 4 spontaneously, naturally. "jese balak bhai subhai lakh apradh kamave."—*sor m 5*. 5 *n* good luck, good fortune. "meri har-hu bīpatī jān kār-hu subhai."—*gao rāvrādas*.

**ਸੁਭਾਸੀ** [subhasi] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾਸਿ** *adj* who is an eloquent speaker; who is a speaker of endearing words.

**ਸੁਭਾਸੁਭ** [subhasubh] auspicious and inauspicious; good and evil

**ਸੁਭਾਖ** [subhakh]. **ਸੁਭਾਖਾ** [subhakha] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾਖਾ** *n* a noble tongue. 2 conversation easy to follow, and in which difficult words are not used. 3 according to Shakunshastar, a speech that conveys bliss. "bhakh subhakh vicar na chikk manāṭa" —*BCi*

**ਸੁਭਾਖਿਅ** [subhakhṭa] See **ਸੁਭਾਖਾ** "prabhu banī sabad subhakhṭa." *sor m 5*. 2 *adj* eloquent, well-articulated.

**ਸੁਭਾਖਯ** [subhakhy] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾਖਯ** *adj* easy to say.

2 *n* Shesh's superior explication of Ashtadhayayi. "subhakhy komdi pāṭ." —braham.

ਸੁਭਾਗ [subhag] *adj* lucky, fortunate. 2 *n* luck, fortune.

ਸੁਭਾਗੀ [subhagi] *adj* fortunate.

ਸੁਭਾਚਾਰ [subhacar] good conduct; noble behaviour. "subhacar jīh nam sabal dusar anumano." —paras.

ਸੁਭਾਨ [subhan] See ਸੁਭਾਨ. 2 See ਸੁਭਾਨ. 3 *S* tomorrow, the next day.

ਸੁਭਾਨਨ [subhanan] ਸੁਭ (nice) ਅਨਨ (face), a pretty face

ਸੁਭਾਨਨੀ [subhannī] *adj* (woman) having a beautiful face or pretty countenance

ਸੁਭਾਨੁ [subhanu] *adj* sublime light. 2 *n* spiritual enlightenment. "gurmukhī sukh subhanu." —sri m 1.

ਸੁਭਾਯਕ [subhayak] See ਸੁਭਾਇਕ.

ਸੁਭਾਵ [subhav] high thinking. 2 supreme love, true love. 3 See ਸੁਭਾਵੀ.

ਸੁਭਾਵਕ [subhavak] See ਸੁਭਾਇਕ.

ਸੁਭਾਵਤ [subhavat] naturally, spontaneously. "subhavat jese besātar aīpat." —maru m 5.

ਸੁਭਾਵ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ [subhav prāṇasī] See ਭਾਵ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ.

ਸੁਭਿਖਾ [subhikha], ਸੁਭਿਖੀਆ [subhikhia] a Khatri caste.

ਸੁਭਿਖ [subhikkh] *Skt* ਸੁਭਿਖ *n* auspicious time, when alm are easily got.

ਸੁਭੋਟੀ [subhoṭī], ਸੁਭੋਟੀ [subhoṭī] *n* valour, courage, bravery. 2 glory. "mon te kon subhoṭī rahe." —hanu

ਸੁਭੰਤ [subhāt] a happy ending, good result, lucky outcome. 2 *adj* dignified, graceful.

ਸੁਭ੍ਰ [subhr] *Skt* ਸੁਭ੍ਰ *adj* bright, white. 2 glittering. "sṛrō set chatrō su subhrō bīrajō." *PN*. 3 beautiful, attractive. 4 *n* mica. 5 silver. 6 fat, tallow. 7 alum. 8 desire for progeny.

ਸੁਭ੍ਰਮ [subhram] *Skt* ਸੁਭ੍ਰਮ "uc avas banyo atī subhram." —krisan. See ਸੁਭ੍ਰ.

ਸੁਭ੍ਰਾਸੁ [subhrāsu] *Skt* ਸੁਭ੍ਰ (bright) are ਅੰਸੁ (rays) of whom; the moon whose rays are bright.

ਸੁਮ [sum] *A*  $\sum$  part again, a second time. once more. 2 *P*  $\sum$  *n* a hoof of a quadruped. 3 a spring, fountain. "nādia hovhī dhenva sūm hovhī dudh ghīu." —var majh m 1. 4 *Skt* ਸੁਮ a flower. 5 the moon. 6 the sky.

ਸੁੰਮ [sūm] See ਸੁਮ 2

ਸੁਮਗ [sumag] exalted way, noble path, superior sect.

ਸੁੰਮਣਵਾਣੀ [sūmanvāṇī] spring-water; non-stop flow; continuous addition. "īhā khalsa sūmanvāṇī." *GPS* inexhaustible Khalsa.

ਸੁਮਤ [sumat] *Skt* *adj* who is a learned person, wise.

ਸੁਮਤਿ [sumati] superior sense "das kau sumati diti." —kor m 5. 2 a person of discerning sagacity.

bījan vivīdh jese bhukhbhay bhājan he gāpn vīyog vīthā purī prīti pāṭī kī, akhādī amal jyō hārya he gahur gad.

bhaktī bhagvāt jyō karēya sadgati kī, ākur upav op pavas pāyand jese

suman sudhar jyō bahar ritupati kī, kamna ko purak jyō kalap bakhane grāth kumati vidarān tyō sāgati sumati kī.

3 a minister of Jarasandh. "apne mātri sumati ko lino nikat bulat." —krisan. 4 wife of Vishnu Yash and mother of Kalki Avtar

ਸੁਮੱਧਾ [sumaddhma], ਸੁਮੱਧਮਾ [sumadhyma] *adj* one having a slim waist, with a slender figure. "he sumaddhme! nāhī me mano." —GPS.

ਸੁਮਨ [suman], ਸੁਮਨਸ [sumanas] *Skt* ਸੁਮਨਸ *adj* having a noble heart; benign. 2 *n* a flower. 3 deity. "sattasat vīvek subh sumanas, cahal rahit bhogāt gān sumanas." *GPS*. 4 wheat 5 a thorn-apple

ਸੁਮਨਾ [sumana] *adj* good-hearted (woman) 2 *n* mālī, a flower plant of jasmine family

ਸੁਮਾ [suma] *P*  $\sum$  *pron* you, yourself. 2 I, myself,

mine. my "ab asaḍi soma gā he" -JSBM.

**सुमार** [sumar] *P* سُومَر *n* number, count. "take at na pər-hi sumar." -*gujam* 1. 2 army. 3 group, assembly. 4 an incurable wound 5 adj injured, wounded, hurt. "sabh uc nic kine sumar." -*ramav*. "tum ko nihar kiy mar ne sumar mo ko." -*caritr* 109. hurt (सुमार) by lust (भार)

**सुमाल** [sumal] 1 سُومَل *n* north. 2 left side.

**सुमाली** [sumali] See सुमाल. 2 adj northern.

**सुमित** [sumit] adj properly measured. 2 best friend, sincere friend. "həri labdho mitr sumito" -*gatha*. 'best among friends.'

**सुमित्र** [sumitr] a noble friend. 2 *Skt* सुमित्रि *n* Lachhman, who is Sumitra's son. "Ih or sumitr pathayo." -*ramav*. 3 Shatrughan, younger brother of Lachhman. 4 *Skt* सुमित्रु a minister of king Dashrath who was also a skilful charioteer. "tat basist sumitr bulae." -*ramav*.

**सुमित्र सेन** [sumitr sen], **सुमित्र सैन** [sumitr sen] father-in-law of king Dashrath, father of Sumitra and maternal grand father of Lachhman and Shatrughan.

**सुमित्रा** [sumitra] Lachhman, son of Sumitra. "cin sumitraj ki chabz ko." -*ramav*. 2 Shatrughan.

**सुमित्रा** [sumitra] Sumitrasen's daughter who was king Dashrath's wife. She gave birth to Lachhman and Shatrughan.

**सुमित्रेस** [sumitres] husband of Sumitra, king Dashrath. "sumitres mahip bhayo jō te." -*ramav*.

**सुमिल** [sumil], **सुमिला** [sumila], **सुमीला** [sumila] adj properly mixed, nicely blended "pravesyo sabhe me ālepā sumila" -*GPS*. "combined and blended."

**सुमुख** [sumukh] adj having a pretty face; whose face remains cheerful. 2 *n* Ganesh. 3 Garur's son. 4 head serpent.

**सुमुखी** [sumukhi] (woman) having a pretty face.

2 See सुखे 28. 3 a mirror, a looking-glass.

**सुमुंड** [sumūd] an ascetic, mentioned as Guru Teg Bahadur's predecessor in Ratanmal and Guru Partap Suray. "nam sumūd muni tab thrye." -*GPS*.

**सुमुंद** [sumūd] an ocean, sea. 2 See सुमंद.

**सुमुंदा** [sumūda] See सुमंद. "sumūde kādharā." -*paras* 'horses of Kandhar.' 2 originated from the ocean.

**सुमेर** [sumer] See सुमेरु.

**सुमेर सिंह** [sumer sīgh] son of Baba Sadhu Singh, resident of U.P., district Azamgarh, city Nizamabad' who was an excellent poet. His compositions include Khalsa Shatak, Gurupad Prem Parkash, etc. Gurupad Prem Parkash was composed in the year:

"sāmal unnis se adhik tēis sal rasal,  
nagar najābad me bhayo suvcon nihal."

For sometime he remained a priest of Takhat Patna Sahib also. See ललितभाषा.

**सुमेरु** [sumeru] *Skt* *n* a special mountain that, as mentioned in Bhagvat and Vishnu Puran is of gold and is the abode of gods. Its height is eighty four thousand yojan and depth sixteen thousand yojan.<sup>2</sup> There is a plain of thirty two thousand yojan on its top. Sumeru is the name of Rudrhimalaya from where river Ganga emerges, as per the geographical dictionary. It is also known as Panch Parbat (five mountains) because of its five peaks: Rudrhimalya, Vishnupuri, Brahmipuri, Udgarikanth and Svargarohan. 2 the main bead of a rosary. 3 According to mathematics, it is the name of north-pole whereas south-pole is called Kumeru. 4 the tenth opening or the ultimate stage, according to Yog. 5 See भगवद्गीता 2.

**सुमेरुटी** [sumovani] See सुमरुटी. "huto khalsa

<sup>1</sup>It is 20 kōh away from Jaunpur and 30 kōh from Kashi

<sup>2</sup>See Vishnu Puran Part 2, Ch 2







**ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀ** [suragduari] *n* a drain or passage kept in the basement of a building for water or air to pass. See **ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀ**.

**ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀਆ** [suragduaria] *xa* a disgraced person. "nakṭa suragduari vala."—*PP*.

**ਸੁਰਗਲੋਕ** [suraglok] *n* heaven, paradise.

**ਸੁਰਗਵਾਸ** [suragvas] dwelling in heaven, the deceased; a polite word for a dead person.

**ਸੁਰਗ** [surga] in heaven. "gavhṛ monṇa manu mohanṛ surga."—*ppu* 2 plural of **ਸੁਰਗ**.

**ਸੁਰਗਾਮੀ** [surgami] short form of **ਸੁਰਗਾਮੀ** *adj* (one) who has a place in heaven. "Ṣt hoe surgami."—*cāḍi* 3.

**ਸੁਰਗਿ** [suragi] in heaven. "deda naraki suragi lde dekh-hu ehu dhinaṇa."—*var mala m l*.

**ਸੁਰਗਿਆਨਿ** [surgiani], **ਸੁਰਗਿਆਨੀ** [surgiani] *adj* who is a trained singer, musician 2 wisest of the deities. "upjyo brāhma surgiani."—*braham* 3 who is a profound scholar, highly learned. "tuhṛ surgiani."—*asa m 5*.

**ਸੁਰਗਿਦੁ** [surgidu] *n* the world of the moon, moon-paradise; in the scriptures the moon-world is considered higher than that of the sun. 2 Amaravati, heaven of god Indar. "koi bache bhisat koi surgidu."—*ram m 5*. The Muslims opt for Bahisht and Hindus want to go to Amravati.

**ਸੁਰਗਿਰਿ** [surgiri] Sumeru, the mountain of gods.

**ਸੁਰਗੀ** [surgi] *Skt* **ਸੁਰਗੀ** *adj* heavenly 2 *Dḡ* *n* a deity, god.

**ਸੁਰਗੁ** [suragu] See **ਸੁਰਗ**.

**ਸੁਰਗੁਣ** [surgun], **ਸੁਰਗੁਨ** [surgun] *adj* divine attributes, celestial qualities. 2 (endowed with) good attributes. 3 all the qualities/attributes. "kahū trigun ḡt kahū surgun samet ho." *akal*.

**ਸੁਰਗੁਰੁ** [surguru] *Skt n* Vrihspati, chief of the deities.

**ਸੁਰਗੁਰੁ ਵਾਰ** [surguru var] Thursday

**ਸੁਰਚਾਪ** [surcap] See **ਇੰਦੁਧਨੁਖ**.

**ਸੁਰਜਨ** [surjan] *adj* noble. 2 a kind-hearted person. "harṛ surjan dekha neṇṛ."—*majh dinneṇ* 3 *Skt* deities.

**ਸੁਰਜਨ ਦਾਸ** [surjan das] See **ਅਜਾਤ ਪੰਥੀ**.

**ਸੁਰਜੀਤ** [surjit] See **ਸਰਜੀਤ**. 2 the conquerer of the deities.

**ਸੁਰਜਨ** [surjan], **ਸੁਰਜਨਾ** [surajhna] *v* to be resolved; to be free. "jhajha urajh surajh nahṛ jana."—*gau bavan kabir*. 2 to clear misunderstanding. 3 to settle a dispute.

**ਸੁਰਤ** [surat] See **ਸੁਰਤਿ**. 2 *adj* deeply engrossed. 3 *ਸੁਤ* heard. 4 *n* Ved. 5 Shastar 6 awakening, consciousness. 7 memory, recollection.

**ਸੁਰਤ ਸਬਦ** [surat sabad] See **ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤਿ**.

**ਸੁਰਤਰੁ** [surtaru] *n* a tree of the deities; five such trees are mentioned in Sanskrit scriptures—mādar, parijat, sātan, kalapvrikṣ, haricādan. A tree similar to these names 'sidertul murtah' **سدرتول** is found in the Muslim faith which is in the garden of God in the seventh heaven. Hazrat Muhammad riding a horse, ascended to that place to find that leaves of the tree were like elephant ears and fruit were of the size of a pitcher. See **ਮਿਸਕਾਤੁਲ ਮਸਬਿਹ**.

**ਸੁਰਤਾ** [surta] *adj* conscious, alert. "jin kia besurat te surta."—*gau m 5*. 2 a listener, one who listens to religious discourses with rapt attention and reverence. "so surta so besno."—*gau thiti m 5*. "surte cūṛi gīan ki."—*var sar m l*.

**ਸੁਰਤਾਨ** [surtan], **ਸੁਰਤਾਨੁ** [surtanu] *n* an emperor, monarch. "so surtanu chatru sirṛ dhare."—*bhet kabir*. 2 a saint, pir (sakhī sārvar) "ros abe surtan badhehe."—*cāritr 139*. 3 one who practices yog, yogi. 4 amplification of tones, amplitude of sound. 5 See **ਸਰਤਾਨ**.

**ਸੁਰਤਿ** [surati] *n* mind, an aspect of conscience relating to memory. "ghare surati matṛ

manī budhī.” *jāpu*. See ਅੰਤਰਕਰਣ. 2 attention, care. “phahi suratī māluḱi ves.”—*sri m 1*. “a wolf in sheep’s clothing.” See ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਤਿ 3 superior attachment, sublime love. “dudh karam phuni suratī samaiṇu.”—*subh m 1*. 4 scripture, Ved. 5 hearing, the auditory sense. “sravanī na suratī.”—*gaur m 5*. 6 an ear. “sabad suratī par.”—*BG 7* music’s domain. “rag nad sabhko surē sabad suratī samjhe virolai.” *G* See ਸੁਤਿ 6.

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸਬਦ [suratī sabad] See ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤਿ.

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਤਿ [suratī simratī] thought and recollection, contemplation and meditation.

“suratī simratī dui kēni mūda.”—*gaur kabir*.

2 Veds and scriptures

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਮਤਿ ਮਨਿ ਭੂਖਿ [suratī matī manī budhī] See ਅੰਤਰਕਰਣ

ਸੁਰਤੀ [surthi] See ਸੁਰਤਿ. 2 adj/what is meditated/ contemplated upon; divinity. “surti kē marogī calīkē.”—*prabha m 1*. 3 ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣਿਕ a scholar of Veds. “sabhī surti mēlī suratī kamaī.”—*sodara*. 4 Veds, scriptures. 5 spiritually enlightened. “ketiā surti sevāk ketē.”—*jāpu*.

ਸੁਰ ਤੇਰੀਸਦ੍ਰਿ [sur tetisau] See ਤੇਰੀਸ ਕੋਟਿ.

ਸੁਰਥ [surath] adj a beautiful chariot. 2 a handsome charioteer. 3 one having a perfect body. 4 *n* a Chandarvanshi (lunar dynasty) king who is mentioned in Markandey Puran. He was a great devotee of Durga. See *Devi Bhagvat Sakandh 5, Ch 32*. “nam surath munisar bekh.”—*cōḱi 1*. 5 See ਨੈਦਰਥ.

ਸੁਰਥਾਨ [surthan] *Dg n* heaven, the abode of the deities. 2 a temple of god. 3 a congregation, holy assembly.

ਸੁਰਦਾਰ [surdar] *n* a deity’s consort, a fairy.

ਸੁਰਦਾਰੂ [surdaru] See ਦੇਵਦਾਰੂ cedar tree, deodar.

ਸੁਰਦੇਵ [surdev] *n* Lord of gods, Indar. “sadh kē sēgī sobha surdeva” *sukhmani*.

ਸੁਰਧੁਨਿ [surdhuni] See ਸੁਰਧੁਨੀ. 2 See ਸਵੈਯੇ 19.

ਸੁਰਧੁਨੀ [surdhuni] *n* Ganges, the river of

deities.

ਸੁਰਧੇਨੁ [surdhenu] *n* Kamdhenu, the cow of the deities.

ਸੁਰਨਦੀ [surnadī] *n* Ganges. 2 the milky way.

ਸੁਰਨਰ [surnar] god and man. “sur nar tin ki banū gavh.”—*sri a m 3*. 2 See ਸੁਰਿ ਨਰ

ਸੁਰਨਾਇ [surnai] See ਸਰਨਾਈ and ਸਰਨਾਈ. “bajat bāsuri surnai.”—*yudhistar raj*.

ਸੁਰਨਾਥ [surnath]. ਸੁਰਨਾਯਿਕ [surnayik]. ਸੁਰਪ [surap].

ਸੁਰਪਤਿ [surpatī] lord of gods, Indar; king of gods.

ਸੁਰਪਾਨ [surpan] a potable drink for deities; nectar

ਸੁਰਪਾਲ [surpal] See ਸੁਰਪਤਿ.

ਸੁਰਪੁਰ [surpur]. ਸੁਰਪੁਰਿ [surpurī] *n* heaven, paradise. 2 a holy congregation; a holy assembly.

ਸੁਰਬਾਨੀ [surbani] *n* Sanskrit, the language of gods. 2 saintly discourses.

ਸੁਰਬ੍ਰਿਖ [surbrich] *n* a tree of deities; Kalpvriksh (a mythological tree supposed to grant all wishes) See ਸੁਰਤਰੂ.

ਸੁਰਬਾਨੁ [surbhanu] *Skt* ਸੁਰਾਨੁ *n* Rahu, a demon. “surbhanu hanyo sir bhumī paryo.”—*krisan*.

ਸੁਰਬਿ [surabhī] *Skt n* fragrance, sweet smell. 2 See ਸੁਰਤੀ

ਸੁਰਬ੍ਰਿਖ [surbhikkh], ਸੁਰਬ੍ਰਿਖ [surbhicch] See ਸੁਰਿਖ. “sadhun ko surbhikkh karyo.”—*GPS*. “rahit bhālo surbhicch hamesu.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਰਬਿਤ [surbhit] *Skt* adj perfumed, fragrant

ਸੁਰਤੀ [surbhi] *Skt n* a cow of the deities that emerged during sea-churning. 2 gold. 3 the earth. 4 the spring season. 5 sandal wood. 6 musk. 7 musk deer. 8 nutmeg 9 minusops clangi; ਸੁਰਤਿ is also correct in this context.

ਸੁਰਤੀਸੁਤ [surbhisut] *n* a bull, ox. 1 especially, the one which is Shiv’s vehicle. See ਕਾਮਧੇਨੁ

ਸੁਰਤੰਗ [surbhāg] *n* a singer’s flow, segmented intonation, incorrect modulation of voice during singing.

**ਸੁਰਮਈ** [surmai] *adj* greyish, grey-coloured.  
2 coloured with antimony.

**ਸੁਰਮਚੂ** [suramcu] *P* short form of ਸੁਰਮਚ-ਚੋਬ, a needle for putting collyrium in the eyes.

**ਸੁਰਮਾ** [surma] *P* سُرْمَة *n* a material which is black and bright; collyrium.

**ਸੁਰਮੇਖ ਧਰਣ** [surmegh dharaṇ] *n* Meghnad who has voice as of a cloud.—*ramav*

**ਸੁਰੱਯਾ** [surayya] *A* سُرَّيَّة a cluster of six stars, constellations. Pleiades.

**ਸੁਰਰਾਇ** [sur-rai], **ਸੁਰਰਾਜ** [sur-raj], **ਸੁਰਰਾਯ** [sur-ray] *n* lord of gods, Indar.

**ਸੁਰਰਿਦ** [sur-rid] *Skt* सुहृद *n* a kind-hearted person; a well-wisher. "mitr putr kalatr surrid."—*gujm* 5. 2 *adj* whose heart is godly.

**ਸੁਰਲੋਕ** [suriok] *n* heaven, paradise.

**ਸੁਰਾ** [sura] *Skt* an intoxicant, a type of liquor that emerged during the sea-churning. It is mentioned in the 45<sup>th</sup> chapter of Bal Kand in Valmiki's Ramayan that deities were called divine after taking liquor. Liquor was highly glorified during the ancient times. There is a mention in the fifty second chapter of Ayodhya section that while crossing river Ganga during the exile, Sita alongwith Ram Chandar, vowed that after coming back from exile, if her husband obtained the Ayodhya kingdom, she would offer thousands of cows to Brahmans (priests) living along the bank, one thousand pitchers of liquor alongwith other material comprising rice, meat etc. "sura apavitr, natu avar jal re. sursari milal nahz hor anō."—*mola ravidas*. Liquor is offered to God in the Bible also. See Judges Ch 9 Verses 12, 13. Liquor is also available in abundance in the heaven glorified by Islam. See Quran Ch 51, Verse 23. There is complete renunciation of liquor in Sikhism. See ਮਦ੍ਹ. ਸਰਾ in place of ਸੁਰਾ is found in Guru Granth Sahib. "sacu sara gur bahira." *sri*

*m* 1.

In *sūvat simriti*, three types of liquor find mention.

ਸੀਤੀ ਸਾਧ੍ਵੀਕ ਕੈਠੀਕ ਵਿਭੇਧਾ ਤ੍ਰਿਵਿਧਾ ਸੁਰਾ

It is made from jaggery, or mähua (a tree, its flowers are used for making liquor), or honey, fermented rice and barley. Similar is Manu's contention. See ੭ 11, § 94. Eleven types of liquor including toddy (made of palm and date trees) etc. are also mentioned in the *Simritis*.

**ਸੁਰਾਸੁਰ** [surasur] *adj* god and demon, god and devil.

**ਸੁਰਾਸ਼ਟ੍ਰ** [suraṣatr] *Skt* *adj* just government; perfect rule. 2 a region of Kathiavar in Bombay.

**ਸੁਰਾਹਾ** [suraha] See ਰਾਹਾ.

**ਸੁਰਾਹੀ** [surahi] *n* a flagon; a flask 2 a mendicant's pot. 3 *Skt* सुराही a vessel in which liquor is put. "sul surahi khājer piala."—*hojare* 10.

**ਸੁਰਾਕ** [surak] See ਸੁਰਾਖ

**ਸੁਰਾਖ** [surakh] *P* سُرَاخ a hole, sewer, opening, aperture, cavity.

**ਸੁਰਾਗ** [surag] true love, chaste fondness. 2 *T* سُرَاغ a clue, hint, trace, search.

**ਸੁਰਾ ਗਵੀ** [sura gau] See ਚਮਰ and ਚਮਰੀ.

**ਸੁਰਾਗਨਾ** [surāgna] *Skt* सुराङ्गना *n* ਸੁਰ-ਅੰਗਨਾ a fairy, a celestial beauty, a god's consort. 2 goddess.

**ਸੁਰਾ ਗਾਇ** [sura gai] See ਚਮਰ and ਚਮਰੀ.

**ਸੁਰਾਹੀ** [surahi] *adj* given to drinking; who is a drunkard.

**ਸੁਰਾਜ** [suraj] *adj* good government. 2 independence, autonomy. "jmi suraj khai udham gau."—*tolst*. "Indian autonomy was destroyed by revolt of vile people."

**ਸੁਰਾਤ** [surāt], **ਸੁਰਾਤਕ** [surātak] *adj* an annihilator of gods; an enemy of gods. 2 *n* a demon. 3 son of Ravan.

**ਸੁਰਾਪਗਾ** [surapaga] *n* a river of gods, Ganga. 2 the milky way.

**ਸੁਰਪਾਨ** [surapan], **ਸੁਰਪਾਨਿ** [surapani] the act of drinking. "kabir, bhāg macholi surapani."—*s kabir*

**ਸੁਰਾਪੀ** [surapi] *adj* who is a drinker. "tarak sudha ko hoī surapi."—*NP*

**ਸੁਰਾਰਧਨ** [surardan], **ਸੁਰਾਰਿ** [surari], **ਸੁਰਾਰੀ** [surari] *Skt* **सुरार्धन** *n* a demon; an enemy of gods. "sur surardan."—*akal*

**ਸੁਰਾਲਯ** [suralay], **ਸੁਰਾਲੈ** [suralai] *n* the abode of deities, heaven. 2 a temple. 3 a tavern; a bar.

**ਸੁਰਿ** [suri] because of god. 2 of the god 3 See **ਸੁਰਿ ਨਰ**.

**ਸੁਰਿਜਨ** [surijan] *Skt* **सुरिजन** *adj* kind, sympathetic, gentle. "surijan mile piare."—*toḍi m 5*.

**ਸੁਰਿਦ** [surid] See **ਸੁਰਿਦਏ**. "bhai mit surid kie."—*sri m 5*.

**ਸੁਰਿਦ** [surid] king of gods, Indar.

**ਸੁਰਿਦਹਿ ਫਿੰਦੂ** [surid-hi idu] master God of gods; lord of Indar. "bālvād akhād surid-hi idu."—*NP*

**ਸੁਰਿਦਾ** [surida] a good heart 2 See **ਸੁਰਿਦਏ**. "sujanu surida suhela sahije."—*sar m 5*.

**ਸੁਰਿਧ** [suridh] See **ਸੁਰਿਦ**.

**ਸੁਰਿਨਾਰ** [surinar] god and man. "suri nar asur ātu nahi payau. payau nahi ātu sure asurāh nar."—*savaye m 4 ke*. 2 men of godly qualities; angelic persons. "suri nar sughaṛ sujan gavhi."—*vaḍ chāt m 1*. 3 *Skt* sovereign, independent kings exercising independent control over their states. "akh-hi danav akh-hi dev, akh-hi suri nar muni jan sev."—*japu*. "suri nardev asur tre gunia."—*asa m 5*.

**ਸੁਰਿਨਾਥ** [surinath] lord, yogiraj. "sunir sidh pur surinath."—*japu*. 'by hearing Nam, one gains knowledge of all things.'

**ਸੁਰੀ** [suri] *Skt* *n* a goddess; wife of a deity "suri asuri kīnraṇi nijh purnari."—*cāritr 2*

**ਸੁਰੀਤਾ** [surita] *Skt* **स्व-हृता** *adj* female slave (purchased), maid servant. "tō savani hr ki

sunta?"—*BG* Dhruv asked his mother whether she was Svakia or a maid servant. 2 See **ਰੀਤ**. **ਸੁਰੁਚਿ** [suruci] gentle wish, noble desire. 2 wife (queen) of king Uttanpad. She was Uttam's mother and Dhruv's stepmother

**ਸੁਰੂ** [suru] **أصل** a beginning, an origin, a start.

**ਸੁਰੂਪ** [surup] a beautiful appearance, an attractive look. 2 personal appearance, one's own form.

**ਸੁਰੂਪਿ** [surupi] who is beautiful.

**ਸੁਰੂਰ** [surur] See **ਸਰੂਰ**

**ਸੁਰੇਸ** [sures], **ਸੁਰੇਂਦ੍ਰ** [surēdr] *n* the lord of deities, Indar.

**ਸੁਰੇਤ** [surot] See **ਸਰੇਤ**

**ਸੁਰੇਂਤਮ** [surottam] Vishnu, supreme among deities. 2 the sun.

**ਸੁਰੇਂਦ** [surod] See **ਸਰੇਂਦ**. 2 *Skt* *n* an ocean of liquor; where it is in liquid form.

**ਸੁਰੇਂਦਯ** [suroday], **ਸੁਰੇਂਦਾ** [suroda] *Skt* **सुरेन्द** *n* a magical text Tantar Shastar that mentions good and bad signs after observing nasal tones, in different ways. Some superstitious person has composed a text in Gurmukhi in the name of Guru Nanak which is a word for word copy of Charandas's Surodaya Granth. 2 Surodaya Granth composed by Vaishnav Sadhu Charandas is read with reverence by the hermits.

**ਸੁਰੰਗ** [surəṅ] *adj* good colour, beautiful colour. "surəṅ rāṅile harī harī dhīrī."—*bher namdev*. 2 *n* crimson colour. "bhaṭ tən bhāṅ-hī, bəraṇ surəṅ-hī."—*GPS*. 3 a grey horse. 4 *Skt* a spotted deer. "jim lag baṇ surəṅ."—*ramav*. 5 an old musical instrument, svarang. It was played with a bow; a sarangi is its adaptation "mucəṅ upəṅ surəṅ se nad sunav-hige."—*kalki*. 6 *Skt* **सुरङ्गा** a mine. "ud-hī surəṅṅan mar gəjab ki."—*GPS*. 7 a tunnel, underground passage.

**ਸੁਰੰਗਤਾ** [surəṅra] *adj* having a good colour. 2 *n* a musical instrument, a harmonium. "dhənu



surag surāgre.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. See ਸੁਰੰਗ 5.  
**ਸੁਰੰਗਾਬਾਦ** [surāgabād] It is another name for Sarangpur. This town is in Devasaraj of Central India (C.P.) Once a famous place, it is mentioned in many chronicles. “sora si surāgabād nuke rāhi jhulke.”—*akal*.

**ਸੁਰੰਗਿਆ** [surāgiya] *n* a miner. “rāni bol surāgiya lina.”—*caritr 347*.

**ਸੁਰੰਗੀ** [surāgi] *adj* having a beautiful colour.

**ਸੁਰੰਗੀਆ** [surāgiā] *adj* having a fine colour.  
 2 See ਸੁਰੰਗਿਆ.

**ਸੁਰੰਜਨ** [surājan], **ਸੁਰੰਜਨੋ** [surājano] *n* the act of dyeing in the best way. 2 *adj* who dyes excellently. “adī jugadī anadī sarāb surājano.”—*BG 3* one who can please.

**ਸੁਰੰਦ** [surād] lord of gods, Indar. “surād su buddhī bisarād.”—*kṛsān*. 2 sound producing.

**ਸੁਲਸ** [sulās] *A* **سُلَس** *n* one third.

**ਸੁਲਹ** [sulah] *A* **سُلْح** *n* conciliation. 2 peace.

**ਸੁਲਹਕੁਲ** [sulahkul] *A* **سُلْحِ كَل** *adj* sociable, amiable. 2 *n* Sikh community; the community founded by Guru Nanak Dev.

**ਸੁਲਹੀ** [sulhi], **ਸੁਲਹੀ ਖਾਨ** [sulhi xan] an Afghan who was an official of king Jahangir. Being a friend of Prithi Chand, he wanted Guru Arjan Dev to be harassed. However, he sank into a hot brick-kiln and was burnt to death while going to the Guru's abode to meet his friend Prithi Chand. “sulhi hoī mua napak.”—*brla m 5*. See ਕੋਠਾ ਭਰੂ ਥਾ.

**ਸੁਲਖ** [sulak] *Skt* **शुल्क** *n* price, cost. 2 tax, toll, duty. “koṣap hoī ṣah ko jēc, tīs tē sulak bhrity le krē?”—*NP*. 3 price of a girl.

**ਸੁਲਖਣ** [sulakhan] *n* fine traits, noble qualities, excellent signs. 2 *adj* with good qualities.

‘During Mughal rule, the official who did not keep his own vehicles had his emoluments reduced by one third. If he was entitled to Rs. nine hundred per month, then three hundred were deducted.

**ਸੁਲਖਣਾ** [sulakhṇa], **ਸੁਲਖਣੀ** [sulakhṇī] *adj* having noble qualities. 2 See ਸੁਲਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

**ਸੁਲਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ** [sulakhṇī mātā] born to mother Chando and Mool Chand Chone khatri whose paternal home was in village Pakhoke (district Gurdaspur) She was married on 24<sup>th</sup> Jeth, 1544 in Vatala, to Guru Nanak Dev ji. Two sons (Baba Shri Chand and Lakhmi Das) were born to her. Mātā ji breathed her last in Kartarpur near river Ravi. Mātachoni is also mentioned at few places in history, because of her lineage. 2 See ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

**ਸੁਲਖਣੀ** [sulakhṇī], **ਸੁਲਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ** [sulakhṇī mātā] See ਸੁਲਖਣੀ and ਸੁਲਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

**ਸੁਲਗ** [sulag] *adj* a weapon that hits its target. “lābi sulag tūphāg onēk.”—*GPS*. 2 well achieved. 3 well trained horse or hawk etc.

**ਸੁਲਗਣਾ** [sulagna] *v* to burn slowly, smoulder.

**ਸੁਲਖਣਾ** [sulakhṇa] *v* to be disentangled, be settled, be unravelled.

**ਸੁਲਟਾ** [sulṭa] *adj* simple, straight, upright.

**ਸੁਲਤਾਨ** [sultan] *A* **سُلْطَان** *n* an argument. 2 to be powerful. 3 an emperor. “sultan hova melī laskar.”—*sri m 1*. Mahmud Gaznavi was the first to assume the title of a Sultan. 4 a Muslim holyman who is famous as Sakhi Sarvar, Lakhdata, Lalanvala, Dhonkalia etc. The real name of Sultan was Saiyad Ahmad. He was the son of a Baghdadi. His father settled in Sialkot, a village 12 miles to the east of Multan in 1220 AD. The shrines of Sultan are known as pirkhanas which exist in many villages of Punjab. On Thursdays the followers of Sultan assemble in the pirkhana and make offerings. The main offering is a ‘roṭ’ (a big loaf). This ‘roṭ’ which may weigh upto one and a quarter maund is baked by heating up the earth. It is offered to the pir after covering it with jaggery. Bhiraī (priest of Sultan) after reciting prayers according to

Islamic tradition accepts a part of the 'roti' for himself and gives the remaining to the devotees. The grave of Sultan is in village Nagahe (district Dera Gazikhan) built in the thirteenth century. The grave of Sultan's wife Bibi Bai is also there. The progeny of Sultan's three attendants share the offerings which are further divided into 1650 parts. After Nagahe, next in importance, is pirkhana of the Sultan in village Dhonkal. Because of this only, the pir is known as Dhonkalia.

**ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ** [sultanpur] a town on the bank of 'safed vei' in Kapurthala state which is sixteen miles to the south of the capital. It was founded by Sultan Khan Lodhi (who was a commander of Mahmud Gaznavi) in the 11<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>1</sup> Bibi Nanki was married to Jairam Das at this place. At this very place, Guru Nanak Dev had ruminated, "I am yours ! I am yours !" while weighing justly on the scale. He was then working at the provision store of Daulat Khan Lodhi.<sup>2</sup> Now Sultanpur is a station of the north-western railway. The following gurdwaras are situated in this holy town.

(1) Santghat. That bathing place on the bank of sacred vein where Guru Nanak Dev disappeared after a dip and on reappearing after three days took to long travels as a hermit. Five ghumaons of land has been donated to this gurdwara by the princely state.

(2) Haṭ Sahib. Here Guru Nanak Dev

<sup>1</sup>Remnants of the old fort are still to be seen there. The masjid where Guru Nanak Dev was taken for teaching Muslim prayer, exists even now.

<sup>2</sup>In the olden times, a portion of the grain offered as worship, was claimed by the state. Jaggery and grain thus claimed were deposited in the official store. Whatever was needed for the official langar or the army, was claimed against receipt. The rest was sold and money deposited in the exchequer.

would run the royal provision store, which benefited many people. At this place, there are eleven small and big weights of stone owned by the employer of Guru Nanak Dev. 20 ghumaons of land and Rs. 81 in cash are donated to this gurdwara by Kapurthala state.

(3) Kothri Sahib. Here the Nawab's clerks checked the accounts maintained by the Guru. Three ghumaons of land has been given to this gurdwara by the princely state.

(4) Guru ka Bagh. This place was the home of Bibi Nanki and the residence of Guru Nanak Dev. At this place Baba Sri Chand and Lakhmi Das were born. 13 ghumaons of land from Kapurthala state has been given to this gurdwara. There is also a hermitage of Baba Sri Chand.

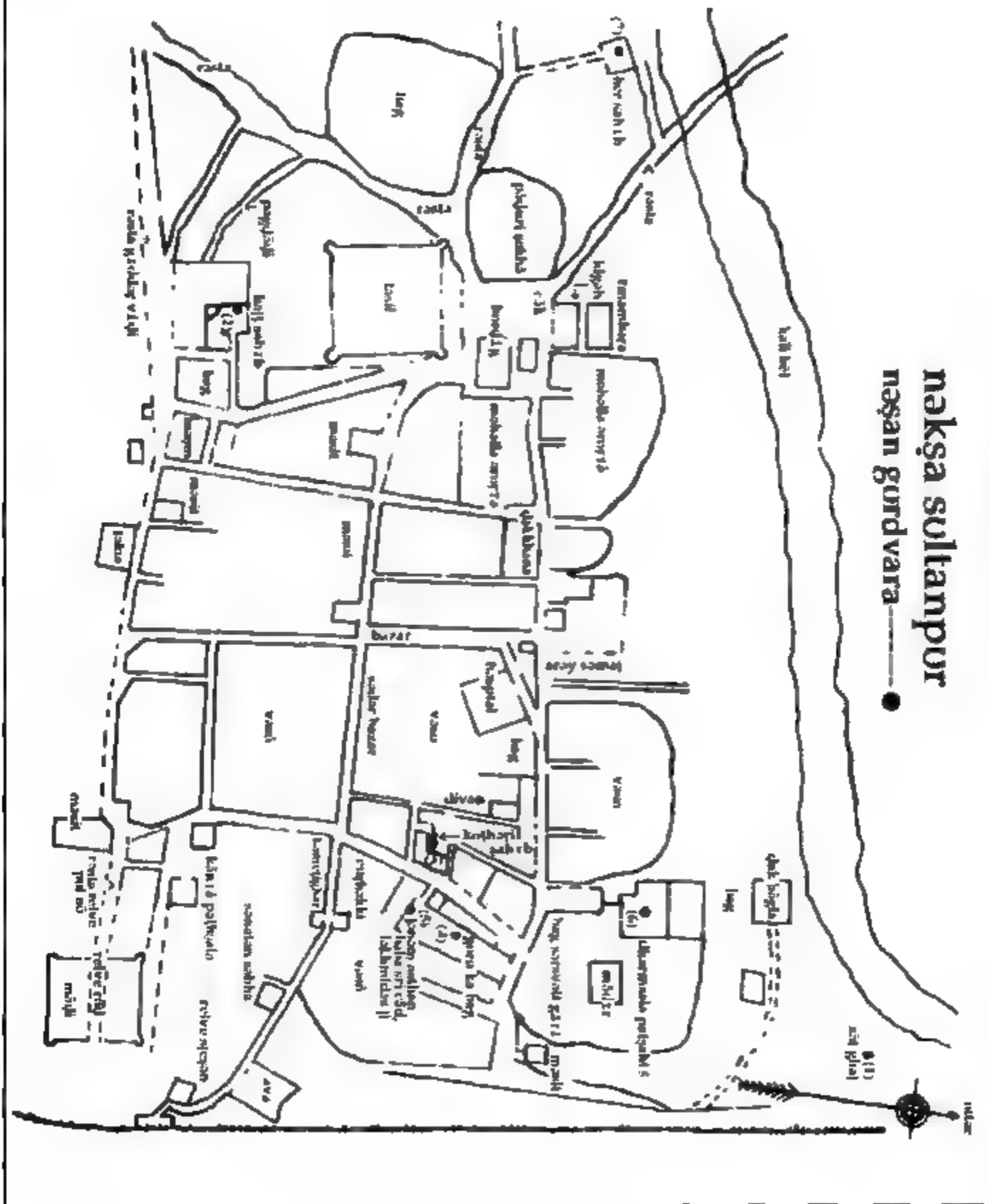
(5) Birth place of Baba Shri Chand and Lakhmi Das Ji. See No. 4.

(6) Dharamsal Guru Arjan Sahib. This place is close to gurdwara Kothri Sahib. Guru Arjan Dev visited this place while on his way to Dalla village to attend the marriage of Guru Hargobind Sahib. Kapurthala state has donated 12 ghumaons of land to this gurdwara.

(7) Ber Sahib. About half a mile from the town towards the west is this place where the great Guru used to go daily to take bath in the sacred 'vei'. A ber tree of Guru Sahib's time is still there. This gurdwara has been sanctioned Rs. 1360 as annual Jagir by the Kapurthala state and Rs. 125 and Rs. 51 respectively by the Patiala and Nabha states. Thirty ghumaons of land stands in the name of this gurdwara in villages Manik and Machijoya.

**ਸੁਲਤਾਨ ਬੇਗ** [sultan beg] a military officer of Shah Jahan, killed by Bhai Bidhi Chand in a battle at Amritsar.





ਸੁਲਤਾਨ ਵਿੰਡ [sultan vid] See ਅਮਿਤਸਰ and ਰੂਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨੀ [sultani] *P* سُُلْطَانِي kingship, rule, reign.  
2 See ਸੁਲਤਾਨੀਆ

ਸੁਲਤਾਨੀਆ [sultania] a devotee of Sultan (Sarvar). The Hindu devotees of Sultan also consider it a sin to eat jhatka meat (animal or bird slaughtered with a single stroke of sharp weapon) and pork.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨੇ [sultane] Sultan (nominative case)  
"nama sultane badhila." *bher namdev*

ਸੁਲਪ [sulap] *Skt* सुलप *adj* very little. "alop ahar sulap si nidra." *-hajare 10.*

ਸੁਲਫੀ [sulphai] an addict of sulpha (a mixture of tobacco and cannabis smoked as intoxicant). See ਸੁਲਫਾ 2.

ਸੁਲਫਾ [sulpha] 1 سُُلْطَان what is eaten on an empty stomach. 2 an intoxicant prepared through a mixture of tobacco and cannabis. It is smoked through a pipe (bowl). Its after-effect is hot and dry. It has a very bad effect on the heart, brain and muscles.

ਸੁਲਬ [sulab] See ਸੁਲਫਾ.

ਸੁਲਹੀ ਖਾਨ [sulhi khan] son of Sulhi Khan's elder brother, who, on the instigation of Chandu, went ahead to torment Guru Arjan Dev. He was killed on his way to Amritsar by his Pathan servants in a dispute over their salary.

ਸੁਲਭ [sulabh] *adj* easily available, available without any difficulty.

ਸੁਲਾ [sula] See ਸੁਲਹ.

ਸੁਲਾਉਣਾ [sulauna] *r* to put one to sleep.

ਸੁਲਾਸ [sulas] *Skt* सुलस in high spirits. See ਭਾਬਤਾ 2.

ਸੁਲਾਕ [sulak] See ਸੁਲਾਹ.

ਸੁਲਿਸ [sulis] See ਸਲਿਸ and ਸੁਲਸ.

ਸੁਲੁਕ [suluk] 1 سُورُك to move, go. 2 to follow a virtuous path. 3 to wish to be near to God. 4 good conduct, ceremonial propriety.

ਸੁਲੇਮਾਨ [soleman], ਸੁਲੈਮਾਨ [soleman] 1 سُليمان

(Solomon) son of David born from the womb of Bathsheba; he was a very wise emperor of Isreal dynasty. His proverbs are world famous. His sayings find a place in the Bible also. According to the Quran, once emperor Suleman was inspecting his horses with the result that he missed the time of Namaz. Then Suleman cut the lower part of the legs of the horses with the sword. It is mentioned that God put air, giants and demons under his command. He was equipped with the knowledge to understand the language of animals

Once Suleman was going with his army that the ants resolved to enter holes immediately lest his army should crush them. Suleman heard this, he thanked God and saved the ants. Once on being informed by a woodpecker about a sun-worshipping queen, Suleman sent a letter through the woodpecker to the queen and brought her round to his religion. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ 27.

It is written in the Bible that Suleman ruled over Jerusalem for forty years and built the world famous temple sacred both to the Jews and the Christians. Suleman's tomb is found in Jerusalem.

Suleman was born in 1033 BC and died in 975 BC approximately.

Suleman had seven hundred wives and three hundred female slaves. Rahabyam was his son who also ruled over Jerusalem

ਸੁਲੋਕਨ [sulokan] *n* सु-अदिलैकन fine to look at, good sight 2 attractive eyes, captivating eyes. See ਜਰੋਰ.

ਸੁਲੋਚਨ [sulocan] *n* excellent eyes. 2 *adj* one having beautiful eyes. 3 *n* a deer. 4 Indian red legged partridge.

ਸੁਲੋਚਨਾ [sulocna], ਸੁਲੋਚਨੀ [sulocni] *adj* (lady) having beautiful eyes.

ਸੁਲੋਨੜਾ [sulonra], ਸੁਲੋਨੜੀ [sulonri] *adj* a person

having beautiful eyes: a lady having enchanting eyes. 2 handsome, beautiful.

**ਸੁਵਸਤੁ** [suvasatu] *adj* something good. 2 *n* spiritual discourse. "jithe suvasatu na japai."—*var ram* / *m* 2

**ਸੁਵਨ** [suvan] *Skt* ਸੁਨੁ *n* son. See ਸੁਨੁ.

**ਸੁਵਰਚਲਾ** [suvarcala] *Skt* ਸੁਵਰਚਲਾ *n* daughter of Vishavkarma, wife of the sun: her other name is Sangya. When she assumed the form of a mare, then from the sun she gave birth to Ashvini Kumar, an angel. See ਭਾਇਆ 2 linseed. 3 a sunflower.

**ਸੁਵਰਣ** [suvaran], **ਸੁਵਰਨ** [suvaran] *Skt* ਸੁਵਰਣ *adj* nice colour, good creed. "suvaran ko suvaran tan duti mil."—*GPS*. 2 a noble caste. 3 a fine word. 4 *n* gold. "loha paras bhetie mili sãgeli suvaran hojai."—*var gau* / *m* 4. 5 a dhatura (thorn-apple) 6 sixteen masa weight. 7 Harichandan. 8 a minister of king Dashrath.

**ਸੁਵਰਨਗਿਰਿ** [suvarangiri] *n* Sumeru, said to be made of gold. 2 a hill near Girivaru city in southern Bihar.

**ਸੁਵੱਲਾ** [suvala] See ਸਵੱਲਾ.

**ਸੁਵਾਉਣਾ** [suvauna] *v* to put one to sleep, render sleepy. "pati sut pritham suvai kar."—*caritr* 259.

**ਸੁਵਾਸ** [suvas] *adj* incense, fragrance. 2 fine clothes, beautiful dress. 3 fine house. 4 See ਸਵਾਸ

**ਸੁਵਾਸੁ** [suvasatu] See ਸਵਾਤ 2.

**ਸੁਵਾਣੀ** [suvani] See ਸੁਆਣੀ.

**ਸੁਵਾਰ** [suvar] See ਸਵਾਰ 2 *adj* auspicious.

**ਸੁਵਿਨਾ** [suvinā] *Skt* ਸੁਵਿਨਾ *adj* of gold, made of gold, golden. "deh kãcan jin suvinā ram."—*vãd m* 4 *ghorã*.

**ਸੁਵੇਸ** [suves], **ਸੁਵੇਖ** [suvekh] *adj* fine dress, dignified clothing. "tulsi pekh suves, bhulẽ muðh nã cãtur nãr. sũdãr kekĩh pekh hãcan sudha sãm asãn ahi."—*tulsi*

**ਸੁਵੇਦ** [suved] *adj* knowledgeable. 2 easily achievable.

**ਸੁਵੰਨ** [suvañ] *adj* of noble caste. 2 *n* gold. 3 See ਸੋਵਨ.

**ਸੁਵੰਨਵੀ** [suvañvi], **ਸੁਵੰਨਤੀ** [suvañti], **ਸੁਵੰਨੀ** [suvañi] *adj* having a fine complexion, having a charming colour. "suvañti deh."—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. 2 of gold, golden.

**ਸੁ** [su] *pron* as suffix, it means 'his'. for example "nam japiosu."—*JSBB*. 'He recited nam.' 2 *v* is. 3 *Skt* *vr* to conceive, give birth 4 *P* ੜ *n* a direction "gãrẽ sur pũjhar dũ su."—*saloh*. 5 profit, gain. 6 interest. 7 light, black ink.

**ਸੁੰ** [sũ] *onom* ਸਾਂ ਸਾਂ, a hissing sound. 2 *part* to, unto, towards, of. "papã de miãvañ sũ samrohta nohi."—*JSBM*

**ਸੁਅ** [sua] *n* son. "ju parhyo dij te sua ! tãhr rãro."—*nãrsĩgh*. 'O, son ! learn by heart the lesson read'.

**ਸੁਅਟਾ** [suata] *n* a parrot. "tũ piãr hau suaãa tor."—*gau kabir*

**ਸੁਅਨ** [suan] son. See ਸੁਅ.

**ਸੁਅਰ** [suar] *Skt* ਸੁਕਰਾ *n* a pig. "hãku parãza nãka, usũ suar usũ gãi."—*var majh m* / . See ਸੁਰ 10.

**ਸੁਆ** [sua] *n* a parrot. "bãdhio nãni bhram sua."—*asa m* 5. 2 a large needle. "lãu nãrĩ sua he asti."—*ram m* 5. 3 *m* lactation. "ĩsgã da duja sua he."

**ਸੁਐ** [suc] on the sharp point. "suc cãrĩ bhavaiahi jãt "—*var asa*

**ਸੁਇ** [sur] *Skt* ਪੁਸੁਯ. See ਸੁਣਾ. 2 See ਸੁਯ. 3 *adv* after giving birth. "pãkhi sui bãhihu."—*s tarul*

**ਸੁਈ** [sui] *Skt* a needle. *adj* *Skt* ਸੁਵਰੀ. one who has given birth (for cattle).

**ਸੁਦੀਯਾਰ** [suidhar] *Dg* one who keeps a needle, a tailor. *Skt* ਸਤੁਤਿਕਾਰ one who sews.

'This word sukar is also of Sanskrit origin

**ਸੁਸੀ** [susi] *n* a type of striped cloth. In old times, people used to wear underwear shorts of this cloth. Now this cloth is worn by women only. "susi ki kācchā the sīgh rakhte."—*PP*.

**ਸੁੰਹ** [sūh] *n* information, news. 2 the act of detecting.

**ਸੁਹਥੀ** [suhāu] See ਸੁਹੀ. 2 See ਸੁਹਾ.

**ਸੁਹਟ** [suhā]. **ਸੁਹਟਾ** [suhā]. **ਸੁਹਟਾ** [suhāu] *n* a parrot. "suhāu pīṭarī prem ke."—*maru a m l*. Here the parrot stands for a person who has achieved salvation. 2 See ਸੁਹਟਾ.

**ਸੁਹਣ** [suhān]. **ਸੁਹਣੀ** [suhān]. **ਸੁਹਣ** [suhān]. **ਸੁਹਣੀ** [suhni] *Skt* ਸੁਹਣੀ *n* a woman sweeper, scavenger "dev suhni sadhu ke." *bxla m f*. In Sanskrit ਸੋਧਣੀ (śodhni) also means 'a broom.'

**ਸੁਹਬ** [suhāb]. **ਸੁਹਬ** [suhāb]. **ਸੁਹਬੀ** [suhvī] *adj* of deep crimson colour. 2 dyed in beautiful colour. "suhāb suhāb suhvi apnē pritam ke rāgi rati."—*suhī m f* "suhāb tā sohāgnī jā mānī lṛhī sōcunāu."—*var suhī m f*. 3 coloured in the illusionary world of senses (safflower) "suhvie nimanīe ! so sāhu sōdā samāi."—*var suhī m f*.

**ਸੁਹਝ** [suhā] a sub-caste of Khatri. See ਸੁਹਝ. 2 See ਸੁਹਝਾ.

**ਸੁਹਰਾ** [suhṛa] *n* bran of flour of wheat/gram. On sieving, the flour comes down from it and the bran is left in the sieve.

**ਸੁਹਰੀ** [suhṛī] See ਸੁਹਝ and ਸੁਹਝਾ.

**ਸੁਹਾ** [suhā] *adj* safflower *n* stands for engrossment in the illusionary world of senses or worldly wealth. "lā bhāe suhā rāg māia." *gāu a m l*. 'became red in the true love of God and considered the world of senses illusionary or safflower.'

**ਸੁਹਾ** [suhā] *n* a spy, informer, detective. 2 *adj* knowing secrets; knowledgeable. "sīgh sōbhe jōgāl ke suhē"—*PP* 3 face to face

**ਸੁਹੀ** [suhī] *adj* safflower-coloured "māno ṛg

suhī ki sarhī kārī hē." *cāḍī f*. 2 a variation of a major musical 'rag' also known as Suha! It is a folk song of 'kaphi {ha}' in which Dhevat is forbidden. In Suhi. Ghandhar and Nishad are soft, the rest are pure notes. Vadi is slow whereas sixth is dramatic. Singing time is two periods after sunrise.

Ascending (arohī) ṣa, rā, gā, mā, pā, nā, ṣa descending (avrohī) ṣa, nā, mā, pā, gā, rā, ṣa

In Guru Granth Sahib, suhi rag comes at number fifteen. 3 in Pothohar the act of paying respect by a woman to an elder of the family by touching his feet. See ਸੁਹੀਆ.

**ਸੁਹੀਆ** [suhīā] See ਸੁਹਾ.

**ਸੁਖ** [suk] *Skt* सुख *adj* parched, dry. "suk bhāi patri si."—*krīṣṇ*. 2 *Skt* सुख *n* a sharp thorn on the spike of barley or wheat.

**ਸੁੱਕ** [sūk] *onom* a hissing sound, hissing of a snake. "tāb cālē sūk jānu nāg jāi."—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਕਣਾ** [sukṇa] *v* to get dry; be free from moisture. 2 See ਸੁੱਕਣਾ. 2. "tānī cōṛṇ īk dubidhā suki."—*maru solhe m f*. In the third era of Hindu mythology, three steps of Dharma remained and indecision (double mindedness) dominated.

**ਸੁੱਕਣਾ** [sūkṇa] *v* to make a hissing sound, snort or breathe with a wheezing sound. 2 to show arrogance of power.

**ਸੁਕਰ** [sukar] *Skt* सुकर *n* a hog or boar, known as such because it breathes with a wheezing noise. "sukar suā gārdhābh mājara."—*bxla a m l*.

**ਸੁਕਰਖੇਤ** [sukarkhet] *Skt* सुकरखेत a place of pilgrimage near Nemisharny, now known as Soron. There is a myth that in the incarnation of prophet Varah, Lord Vishnu killed Hirneykeshi, the demon, at this place.

**ਸੁਕਰਣਾ** [sukarṇa]. **ਸੁੱਕਰਨਾ** [sūkarna] *v* to snort 2 to breathe with a wheezing noise like a pig.

\*Many musicians consider Sohni also as Suhi

"cālī sen sūkhar pāracī dīsanā.—*pnmejy*

**ਸੁਕਰੀ** [sukri] *n* a sow, a female swine.

**ਸੁਕਾ** [suka] *adj* dry. "jāl māhī ketā rakhī abhīātārī suka."—*asa a m 1*. 2 **ਸੁਕਾ**, a lop; a blunt or arrogant fellow.

**ਸੁਕੀ** [suki] *adj* dry. 2 See **ਸੁਕਟਾ**.

**ਸੁਕੁ** [sukt] *Skt n* a fine utterance; an axiom. 2 a collection of Ved mantras. 3 a panegyric.

**ਸੁਕਮ** [sukṣam] *Skt adj* thin, slim. 2 small. 3 trivial. 4 a figurative expression in which a gesture is responded with a likewise gesture to express a delicate feeling.

Example:

melīō baba ūṭhīa multānē dī jyarēt jāi,  
aggō pīr multān dē dūddhkaṭōra bhār lē ai,  
baba kaḥh kār baḡal tē cābelī dūddh vīcc mīlai,  
jīō sagar vīcc gōg samai.—*BG*

With a full cup of milk the pīrs of Multān suggested that the city was already having excess of holy men, so there was no room for him. By putting a flower on the milk, Guru Nanak Dev indicated that he could adjust any where without giving trouble to anybody.

deh kācukī tāhī sōvari,  
ek hath mē jīhva dhari,  
gāhyo līg ko dūsar hatha,  
ava sāmukh jāhī jagnatha. *NP*

From this Kalyug suggested that those persons who are slaves to the pleasure of sex are actually the Kalyugi beings. Submission to sexual desire is the real form of Kalyug (the age of darkness).

(b) If a gesture or movement conveys the opposite sense, then it is known as *vīkham suksam* (complex indication).

Example:

he he kārīkē ohī kārēnī,  
gāhā pīṭānī siru khohēnī,  
nau lēnī āru kārānī samai,  
nanak tīn bālīhārē jāi.—*sava m 1*.

While lamenting at the time of the funeral, women beat their cheeks, head and thighs, and cry "he ! he !" Guru Nanak conveys the subtle meaning that women by touching parts of their bodies show that God is present in every part of world (omnipresent).

**ਸੁਕਸ਼ਮਸਰੀਰ** [sukṣamsarīr] *n* subtle/abstract body, inherent in the material body. On leaving the human body, it enters into another. Mind, intellect, five vital airs, five organs of activity, five sense organs all these seventeen, constitute the abstract/subtle body.

**ਸੁਕਸ਼ਮਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ** [sukṣamdriṣṭi] *n* a minute observation; divine insight, subtle knowledge to see through things.

**ਸੁਖ** [sukh] *n* happiness, bliss. "mān sēgal ko hoā sukh."—*asa m 5*. 2 *adj* dry. "sukh gayo trāske hārhar."—*cāḍī 1*. 'Shiv's garland, a snake, went dry out of fear.'

**ਸੁਖਮ** [sukham] See **ਸੁਕਮ**. "sukham deh bādhi bahu jāṭua."—*savaye sri mukhvak m 5*.

**ਸੁਖਮਸਰੀਰ** [sukhamsarīr] See **ਸੁਕਮ ਸਰੀਰ**

**ਸੁਖਮਮੂਰਤਿ** [sukhammūrati] *adj* with a delicate body, handsome and tall. 2 See **ਸੁਕਮ ਸਰੀਰ**. 3 the abstract body which can't be seen with the eyes (sense organs) "sukham mūrati nam nīrājan."—*var asa*.

**ਸੁਖਾ** [sukha] *adj* dry.

**ਸੁਖਜੁਰ** [sukhajur], **ਸੁਖਜੁਰ** [sukhajvar] See **ਤਪ (d)**.

**ਸੁਖਿ** [sukhi] in comfort. "sukhi aradhanu dukhi aradhanu."—*jct m 5*.

**ਸੁਖੀ** [sukhi] *adj* dry. 2 See **ਸੁਖ**. "sukhi kārē pāsau."—*sukhi m 1*. "enlarges his comforts."

**ਸੁਖੀ ਹੂੰ ਸੁਖ** [sukhi hū sukh] *adj* supreme bliss, highest happiness. "sukhi hu sukh pāi, māi nā kim gānī."—*asa m 5*

**ਸੁਖ** [sukhu] See **ਸੁਖ**.

**ਸੁਖੇ ਸੁਖਿ** [sukhe sukhī] always in bliss; in constant happiness; in continuous bliss. "sukhe sukhī gūḍarna."—*ram a m 5*

ਸੁਭ [sug] *n* doubt, hatred, abhorrence.

ਸੁਭਕ [sucak] *Skt n* an informer, a reporter.  
2 stuff for sewing, needle, thread etc.

ਸੁਭਨ [sucan], ਸੁਭਨਾ [sucna] *Skt n* information, memorandum.

ਸੁਭਾ [sua] *Skt ਸੁਚਿ adj* sacred, pure. "so suca ji krodh nivate."—*maru solhe m 3*.  
2 innocent. 3 whole, unhurt. "jan na deõ tume ghar suce."—*NP*

ਸੁਭਾਚਾਰੀ [sucacari] *adj* who has a virtuous conduct; who has good manners. "sabadz mile se sucacari."—*prabha m 1*.

ਸੁਚਿ [suci] *Skt a* needle. See ਸੁਚੀ 3.

ਸੁਚਿਕਾ [sucika] *Skt n* a needle. "lin sucika nok cubhava."—*GPS*

ਸੁਚੀ [suci] *adj/ਸੁਚਿ*, pure, untouched "suci bhai rasna."—*bila m 3*. 2 *n* sacredness, purity, cleanliness. "p dilr suci hot."—*s kabir*. 3 *Skt* a needle. 4 a table of contents, an index.

ਸੁਚੀ ਕਟਾਹ ਨਿਯਾ [suci kaṭah nyay] See ਨਿਯਾ.

ਸੁਚੀਪਟ੍ਰ [sucipatr] *n* a table of contents, an index.

ਸੁਚੀਮੁਖਾ [sucimukha], ਸੁਚੀਮੁਖੀ [sucimukhi] *adj* which has a sharp point like a needle. 2 *n* a wood-pecker, hoopole. 3 a male sparrow, a female sparrow.

ਸੁਚਮ [sucham] See ਸੁਚਮ. 2 worthless, inferior. "kya barno sucham matī meri."—*NP*. 'My understanding is very poor.'

ਸੁਚਾ [sucha], ਸੁਚੀ [suchi] *adj* sacred, pure, clean. "kim hve srey bane or sucha."—*GPS*. 2 best, excellent. "suno prabhu ! kahx hõ gath suchi."—*GV 6*.

ਸੁਜਨਾ [sujna] See ਸੁਜਨਾ inflammation, swelling.  
2 *Pkt n* a towel, loin-cloth. *Skt* ਸੋਜਨ.

ਸੁਜਨੀ [sujni] See ਸੋਜਨੀ.

ਸੁਜਾ [suj] a devotee of Dhavan sub-caste of Guru Arjan Dev, who achieved spiritual enlightenment.

ਸੁਜੀ [suji] granulated form of wheat flour after

rinding the grain. See ਰਵਾ 2.

ਸੁਭ [sujh] *n* understanding, knowledge, right intellect. 2 vision, sight.

ਸੁਭਣਾ [sujhna], ਸੁਭਨਾ [sujhna] *v* to have understanding, have intuition 2 to be visible, be seen. "locan kachu na sujhe."—*sri beñi*.

ਸੁਭਬੁਭ [sujhbujh] consciousness. 2 insight and knowledge. "sujh bujh nahī kar."—*oṣkar*.

ਸੁਭੀ [sujhi] grasp, understanding. "maia rāg mate locan kachu na sujhi."—*dhana m 5*

ਸੁਟਾ [suṭa] *n* an ear of corn. "rahyo nisar sabh sabat suṭa."—*NP*. 2 a spring, fountain. 3 a sound produced while inhaling. For example "caras gāje da suta laauna."

ਸੁਣਾ [suṇa] short form of ਸੁੱਜਣ (swelling). "demu khakhar jo chuhe disse muh suṇe."—*BG* 2 to conceive, give birth. See ਸੁ.

ਸੁਤ [sut] *Skt ਸੁਤੁ n* yarn, cord. "dara kəpah sātikh sut."—*var asa*. 2 a sacred thread. "sut paī kare burrai."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 3 management, arrangement. "rakh-hu sut ihī bān ave."—*GPS*. 5 rite, custom. "huto sāsar sut ihu dasa."—*NP*. 'According to the worldly custom, he was a servant.' 6 right, accurate, correct. "mādal na bajē naṭpe suta."—*asa kabir*. 7 sweets of thread-like shape prepared with sugar, vermicelli, nugdi. "lādua ar sut bhāle ju bane."—*krisan*. 8 *Skt* सूत a charioteer, or a chariot's driver. "parath sut ki dōr lagae."—*krisan*. 'Arjun put his trust in the hands of Krishan and made him his charioteer.' 9 the sun. 10 an əkk — a wild plant of a sandy region. 11 Khatri son born to a Brahmin woman. See ਐਸਨਸੀ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਮ: 2 and 3. 12 a prisoner; a poet who remembers and recites the names of the ancestry of angels and royal priests.<sup>1</sup> 13 mercury. 14 Lomharshan, a disciple of Vyas, who used to recite

<sup>1</sup>See ਲੋਮਹਰਸ਼ਣ.



mythological tales to the sages. 15 *adj* who has conceived/given birth. 16 milked, dripped. 17 *Skt* ਦੁੱਧ having been given, having been donated. See ਸਾਤ ਸੁਤ

**ਸੁਤਕ** [sutak], **ਸੁਤਕੁ** [sutaku] *Skt* ਸੁਤਕ *n* bird 2 impurity at the time of a child's birth, according to the Hindu scriptures, lasts for 11 days in case of Brahmins, 13 days for Khatris, 17 days for Vaish and 30 days for Shudars. See ਅੰਤ੍ਰਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਜ 84. "nanak sutaku ev na utre gian utar dhoi."—*var asa*. 3 an impurity, an error. "janme sutak mue phont sutak."—*gau kabir*. 'One is born impure and dies impure.'

**ਸੁਤ ਕੇ ਹਟਾਯਾ** [sut ke hatua] big sellers of yarn, silk worms etc, which bring out silk yarn from their bodies and die in the net cast by themselves. "sagal dukh pavai jiu prem badhai sut ke hatua."—*savrye sri mukhvak m 5* 'Those who entangle themselves in the yarn of love (Maya) suffer heavily in this world.' **ਸੁਤ ਕੇ ਲੱਡੂ** [sut ke laddu] a type of ladu (sweet). At first the vermicelli and mathis (crisp fried bread) of fine wheat flour are fried in ghee; then these are crushed or powdered and mixed with sugar, and balls are made out of the mixture. In olden days, these sweets and sacred threads were distributed to the Brahmins on auspicious occasions, hence this name for these sweets.

**ਸੁਤਣਾ** [sutna] *v* to spread yarn. 2 to pull: to brandish a sword.

**ਸੁਤਧਾਰ** [sutdhar], **ਸੁਤਧਾਰ** [sutdhar] *Skt* ਸੁਤਧਾਰ *n* an actor, a player, one who has strings of the puppets in his hands. (a puppeteer); one who manages the whole show

**ਸੁਤਧਾਰੀ** [sutdhari] See ਸੁਤਧਾਰ. 2 yarn, rope, cord of cotton yarn. "man mohi je gahina hov paun hove sutdhari."—*asa m 1*. paun means 'a breath.'

**ਸੁਤਧਾਰੁ** [sutdharu] See ਸੁਤਧਾਰ. "ape hi sutdharu

he piara." *sor m 4*

**ਸੁਤਰ** [sutar] See ਸੁਤ.

**ਸੁਤਰਿ** [sutar] *n* the enemy of ਸੁਤ. Balram. See ਲੋਮਹਰਸਣ. 2 *adj* the enemy of a charioteer. "pavan sut andi sutari."—*sanama*. Bhim, the son of wind, his younger brother Arjun, his charioteer Krishan, his enemy the arrow.

**ਸੁਤਲੀ** [sutli] *n* the cord of cotton yarn, rope.

**ਸੁਤਾ** [sutra] *adj* sleeping

**ਸੁਤੀ** [sutri] See ਸੁਤਲੀ. 2 *adj* (a) sleeping (woman). "ni ghari sutrie, piromu jagae ram." *brla chat m 1*

**ਸੁਤਾ** [suta] *adj* sleeping. "hari dhan jagal suta." *guj m 5*. 2 *n* the act of rubbing and smoothening a stretched rope, for example rubbing and smoothening a stretched rope with a wet cloth.

**ਸੁਤਿ** [suti] in a string. "sagal samagri apne suti dhare."—*sukhmani*. 2 under proper control or management. "sotokhu thapi rakhia jini suti."—*japu*. "sagal samagri suti tumare."—*suhi m 5*. 3 *Skt* *n* birth, creation. 4 progeny. **ਸੁਤਿਹੋ** [sutiho] vocative 'O, sleeping persons!' "jag-hu jag-hu sutiho."—*asa a m 1*.

**ਸੁਤੀ** [suti] *adj* sleeping.

**ਸੁਤ** [suta] See ਸੁਤ.

**ਸੁਤ੍ਰ** [sutr] frenzy, lost in divine contemplation. e.g. "kukra na sutri carhna" 'The kukas move their head in frenzy.' 2 *Skt* *n* yarn, cord 3 rule, principle. 4 a pithy but polysemic statement. See ਬਟ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰੀ and ਬਟਾਰਣ ਦੇ ਸੁਤ੍ਰ. 5 a motive, on behalf of

**ਸੁਤ੍ਰਧਾਰ** [sutrधार] See ਸੁਤਧਾਰ

**ਸੁਤ੍ਰਿ** [sutri] in a cord, in a string. "sagal samagri tumre sutr dhari." *sukhmani*. 2 *adj* ਸੁਤ੍ਰਿਨ੍ who has a string

**ਸੁਤ੍ਰੀ** [sutri] See ਸੁਤ੍ਰਿ 2.

**ਸੁਥਨ** [suthan], **ਸੁਥਨਿ** [suthani] *n* lady's trousers, trousers. "lab suthani sahu utar dai."—*caritr 39*.

**ਸੁਦ** [sud] a sub caste of the Vaish caste. 2 *Skt* सूद to drip, leak, purify; deposit on trust. wound, tear, promise, beat. 3 *n* a cook 4 a sin, crime. 5 *Dg* a chef. 6 *Skt* सुद the fourth caste. "khatrī brahmaṇ sud ves."—*suhi m 5*, 7 *P* سود profit, gain. 8 interest "nit suda sud kice bahu bhātī kar."—*gau m 4*. According to Islam, usury is sinful. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੁਰਤ ਬਕਰ, ਆਯਤ 275. In Hinduism interest can be taken. According to rishi Gautam, a twentieth part of the principal amount may be charged as interest. For Manu interest should not exceed one and a quarter percent per month. See ਵਿਆਜ.

**ਸੁਦਰ** [sudah] *P* سودر *adj* rubbed. *n* a rubbed (used) thing.

**ਸੁਦਨ** [sudan] *Skt n* a kitchen. 2 to throw away. 3 to kill "madhusudan damodar suami."—*maru solhe m 5*. Used as a suffix to a word, it means a killer. 4 *P* سودن *v* to rub, scrub.

**ਸੁਦਨਾ** [sudna] *n* a sub-caste of Brahmins. 2 a towel. "din sudna bakhṣiṣ bhāi." *GPS*. 'gave a towel as a tip'

**ਸੁਦਰ** [sudar] See ਸੁਦ. 2 *Skt* one having a beautiful belly. ਸ-ਦੁਦਰ.

**ਸੁਦੀ** [sudi] *n* wife of a low caste (sudar) "sudi te srestai re"—*asa m 5* See ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ. 2 *adj* loan on interest. "sudi rupaya."

**ਸੁਦੁ** [sudu] See ਸੁਦ.

**ਸੁਦ੍ਰ** [sudr] *Skt* सुद्र *n* fourth caste in Hinduism, whose duty is to earn its living by serving the other three castes. jhaur, nai, chimba, tarkhan etc. are termed as sudars. According to Hinduism, women and the fourth caste (sudars) are not only not entitled to meditation but by doing this they render themselves depraved as well. See *atri simriti* § 133. See ਚਾਚ ਵਰਣ and ਵਰਣ.

**ਸੁਦ੍ਰਾ** [sudra] a woman of the fourth caste; wife of a person belonging to this caste.

**ਸੁਦ੍ਰਿਸ** [sudris] ਸੁਦ੍ਰ-ਈਸ a low-caste king. "sun-

bhayo bēṇ sudris sakruddh."—*kalki*. 'On hearing these words, the low caste king became angry.'

**ਸੁਧ** [sudh] *n* consciousness, sensation, sense. "bhārī jobānī bhojan sukh sudh."—*sukhmani*. "sudh nā simrat āg." *cau m 5*. 2 naivety, simplicity. 3 See ਸੁਧੁ 2.

**ਸੁਧਾਈ** [sudhai], **ਸੁਧਾ** [sudha] *adj* straight, without a bend, simple. "sudhe sudhe reg cal-hu tum."—*biṛa kabir*. "suan puch jiu bhāro nā sudhai."—*sor m 9*. 2 without deception, candid.

**ਸੁਧੁ** [sudhu] See ਸੁਧ. 2 *adj* pure, clean. "mēlu kīno sabēn sudhu."—*ram m 5*. See ਈਸਨ ਤੇ ਈਸੰਤਰੁ

**ਸੁਧੋ** [sudho] See ਸੁਧਾਈ.

**ਸੁਨ** [sun] *Skt n* a flower 2 *Skt* सुन son, a male child, "rhi bic ayo mritā sun bippā."—*ramav*. 3 *Skt* void, sky. 4 a dot, a zero. "sun sun grīh atma sābat adī pachan."—*GPS*. meaning thereby the beginning of 1900. 5 wilderness, a forest. 6 *adj* empty.

**ਸੁਨ ਸਿੰਘਾ** [sun sīgha] *n* son of Sinhika planet. "sun sīgha saros so dharam bhayo rakes."—*NP*. 'Dharam personified as moon was eclipsed by the mythological demon (Rahu).'

**ਸੁਨਵਾਦ** [sunvad] See ਸੁਨਤਵਾਦ.

**ਸੁਨਾ** [suna] *adj* deserted, empty. 2 *Skt n* violence, murder. 3 a slaughter-house.

**ਸੁਨੁ** [sunu] son. See ਸੁਨ 2. 2 the sun. 3 the moon.

**ਸੁਨੋ** [sunu], **ਸੁਨਤ** [suny] See ਸੁਨ 3 and ਸੁਨਾ 1.

**ਸੁਨਤਵਾਦ** [sunnyvad] *Skt n* a sect that terms 'nothing' as the cause of everything, a branch of Buddhism. There was nothing before this world came into existence. The world came into existence by chance. It will come to nothing in the end according to this doctrine.

**ਸੁਨਤਵਾਦੀ** [sunnyvadi] *adj* who believes in the doctrine of 'nothingness.' See ਸੁਨਤਵਾਦ.

**ਸੁਪ** [sup] *Skt n* a kitchen. 2 cooked lentils;

soup. 3 *Skt* सूय.<sup>1</sup> a winnowing tray. "paɪ sup me bərkhat salī."—*NP*. 'There is a custom among Khatris that at the time of the birth of a son, they rain grains from a winnowing tray.' 4 short form for सुपनका (सुपनका) "jəht huti sup."—*ramav*.

सुपका [supkar] *n* one who prepares soup; a cook. 2 one who makes a winnowing tray.

सुपनका [supnakha] *Skt* सूर्यनासा.<sup>2</sup> Ravan's sister who had nails like a winnowing tray. According to the Ramayan, she was charmed by the beauty of Ram Chandar. When she wanted to marry Ram Chandar, he sent her to Lachhman. Lachhman again sent her to Ram Chandar. In the end she got furious and quarrelled with Sita. Ram Chandar told Lachhman to mutilate a limb of her body. So Lachhman cut her nose and ears. To avenge his sister, Ravan stealthily took away Sita. Because of this, there was a war between Ram Chandar and Ravan. "supnakha ih bhāt suni jōb."—*ramav*.

सुफ [suph] *ا* *سوف* *n* wool. 2 a woollen cloth, a blanket. "kān musla suph galī."—*s farid*. 'having a strip of cloth (for a seat to perform namāz) over the shoulder, and wearing a loose sleeveless gown round the neck.'

सुफही [suphai] *Sec* सुफी

सुफी [suphi] *ا* *سوفي* This word means sacredness and wool in Arabic. One who wears a woollen blanket or a loose sleeveless gown of blanket is a Sufi. 2 One who has purity of soul, he is a Sufi. 3 Greek word 'sophia' means enlightened. One who is enlightened or learned is a Sufi. 4 a sect of Islam called sufi or sufai which is a result of the combination of Vedant and Islam. Bahauddin Sam was a preacher of this sect who lived in the early thirteenth century. Following are the

<sup>1</sup>सूय — सुय is also a correct spelling.

<sup>2</sup>सूर्यनासा is also correct

principles which the Sufis profess:

- (a) God is in all and all are in God.
- (b) Religion is not the way to salvation, it is a way to life.
- (c) The whole creation is in the will of God. Man can do nothing without His consent
- (d) The soul existed before the body and will unite with God according to one's deeds.
- (e) One can reunite with God through deep meditation with the blessing of a competent Guru

As the Vedantists believe in seven stages, the Sufis visualise four stages to cover the journey of life for achieving unity with God. The seeker of spiritual knowledge is called 'salik'.

The first stage is 'nasul' (humanism) in which one must act according to the Shariat.

The second stage is 'malkut' (farīṣṭa khaṣṣat) in which one has to follow "ṭarīkat" i.e. guidelines given by the 'murshid' (guru).

The third stage is 'jabrut' (power) in which one achieves 'marphaṭ' (spiritual knowledge).

The fourth stage is 'fanā' (extinction) in which one achieves 'hakikat' (truth, reality stage) In this stage all worldly objects vanish and one achieves 'vasol' (unification with God).

सुबा [suba] *ا* *سوبا* *n* a province of a state. 2 the ruler of a province; a governor, subedar.

सुबी [subi] an ancient caste of Arabia. Its correct pronunciation is 'sabi.' Sabians support long hair and beards. Their religious book is older than the Quran. They don't have marital relations with the Muslims. They reside in Basra and the nearby towns. Most of them work as goldsmiths.

During the World War 1914-1918 the Sabi

people showered love on those Sikhs who went to Basra. There is reference to Sabis in the Quran. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੁਰਤ 22, ਅਯਤ 17.

**ਸੁਬੇਦਾਰ** [subedar] See ਸੁਬਾ 2. 2 a junior commissioned officer in the army is also known as subedar.

**ਸੁਬੇਦਾਰੀ** [subedari] *n* the rank of a provincial governor. 2 the ruler of a province.

**ਸੁਮ** [sum] *A* سُوم *adj* inauspicious. 2 miserly "sum-hi dhanu rakhān kau dia."—*asa kabir* See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ. 3 *Skt* *n* water. 4 milk. 5 the sky.

**ਸੁਮਸੋਫੀ** [sumsophi] a miser and teetotaler. "gac sum sophi nāgi dhar mūḍi."—*GV 10*.

**ਸੁਯ** [suy] *A* سُوًى *n* towards, direction. 2 See ਸੁਇ.

**ਸੁਰ** [sur] *Skt* सुल *n* a convulsive stomach ache.

"bhayo sur raja ju māryo.—*caritr 218*. See ਸੁਲ ਰੋਗ. 2 a thorn, enemy "sur suran ke han karē."—*GPS*. 3 a trident, a javelin, a spear. "hate satru gān gāhī kar sur."—*GPS*. 4 *Skt* सूर the sun. "nam japāt koṭī sur ujara."—*jet m 5*. "kete id cād sur kete."—*japu*. 5 spiritual enlightenment, spiritual insight. "ugve sur asur sāgharē"—*oākar* Here asur means depravity. 6 As per the practice of yog, this word signifies respiration through the right nostril, whose diety is supposed to be the sun. "sur sāt khorṣa dat kia."—*maru jedev*. 7 a scholar, a learned man. 8 *Skt* सूर warrior, hero. "asākh sur muh bhākh sar."—*japu*. 9 *Skt* सौर्ध courage, bravery. "khatri sādā sur sādā."—*var asa*. 10 *Skt* सुख a pig; a swine. "sur tam vrīd par, sur rāṇ dōd par, sur ditiṇād par."—*GPS*.

Pork is prohibited in Quran. See ਸੁਰਤ ਬਕਰ, ਅਯਤ 71. Jews consider pig unholy as Moses has included it among unclean animals <sup>2</sup> Sikhs

<sup>1</sup>Shukar dominates Hiranayakship or Harnakash. son of the prophet Diti

<sup>2</sup>Those animals which do not ruminate and have cloven hoofs are termed impious by prophet Musa. See The Bible's Dictionary by Sir W. Smith for 'unclean meats.'

consider pig as eatable but there is no hard and fast rule. 11 *A* سُور a trumpet, a bugle. 12 a war-trumpet clarion of prophet Israphel which will be sounded at the time of Doomsday and the dead will rise in their graves. See. ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੁਰਤ 39, ਅਯਤ 68. 13 *P* سُور a tribe of Pathans of Lodhi dynasty Sher Shah who defeated Humanyun belonged to this tribe. 14 a congregation for marriage. 15 red colour. 16 a wall for protection of the city, rampart.

**ਸੁਰਾਉ** [surau] *n* a hero, a warrior. "sati surau sil bālvāt."—*savrye m 3 ke*.

**ਸੁਰ ਸਤ** [sur sāt] *n* a breath through the right nostril; a cripple. "sur sāt khorṣa datu kia."—*maru jedev*. 'recitation of Om mantr for sixteen times by breathing out through the right nostril.'

**ਸੁਰ ਸਰ** [sur sar], ਸੁਰ ਸਰੁ [sur saru] *n* a vowel sound uttered through the right-nostril; a leper. "sur saru sosti le."—*maru m 1*. by 'breathing through the right nostril end your breath', which means to breathe one's last.

**ਸੁਰਸਾਗਰ** [sursagar] *n* a book of poetry written by Bhagat Surdas. See ਸੁਰਦਾਸ.

**ਸੁਰਸੁਤ** [sursut], ਸੁਰ ਕੋ ਬਲਕ [sur ko balak] *n* Yam, the god of death. 2 Karan, who was the son of the sun born from the womb of Kunti. "pādu put sursut adī je sātōkh sīgh, dino jin dan pun chunta udot he"—*GPS*. "kīy sur ko balak kebe ko dan."—*krīsan*. 3 See ਸੁਰਸ ਸੁਤ.

**ਸੁਰਜ** [suraj] *Skt* सूर्य *n* the sun. "suraj kīrāṇī mile."—*bīla chāt m 5*. 2 an indicator of numeral 12 as the Purans believe that there are twelve suns. See ਬਾਰਾਂ ਸੁਰਜ.

**ਸੁਰਸੁਤ** [surasut] son of the sun, Yam. 2 Saturn, the planet. 3 Karan. 4 Sugreev. 5 Varivsvat Manu.

**ਸੁਰਜਸੁਤਾ** [surajsuta] *n* daughter of the sun, Yamuna, Jamna.

**ਸੁਰਜਕੁੰਡ** [surajkūḍ] *n* There are many tanks in

the name of the sun god, but two are very famous. One is near Buria in Ambala district, the other is near Mathura on the bank of the Jamuna. Guru Gobind Singh stayed at both the places on way to Punjab from Patna. See **ਬੁੜੀਆ**.

**ਸੁਰਜਸ** [suraj] *n* son of the sun, Yam. 2 Karan. 3 a horse—*sanama*, known as Ashwini Kumar because of such a birth.

**ਸੁਰਜਸਾਰਿ** [surajsarī] *n* born of the sun, Karan, his enemy Arjun.—*sanama*.

**ਸੁਰਜ ਨੂੰ ਦੀਵਾ ਦਿਖਾਉਣਾ** [suraj nū diva dikhāuna] to pretend to educate a great scholar

**ਸੁਰਜ ਪੁਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ** [suraj putrika] See **ਸੁਰਜਸੁਤਾ**.

**ਸੁਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼** [suraj prakas] *n* history of Marwar written by Karan, a poet resident of Jodhpur, mentioned by Col Tod in 'Rajasthan.' 2 See **ਭੁਰਪੁਰਾਪ ਸੁਰਜ**.

**ਸੁਰਜਮੱਲ** [surajmāl] son of Guru Hargobind and mother Maha Devi who was born in Sammat 1674 in Amritsar. Surajmal was married to Khem Kaur daughter of Prem Chand Sili, a resident of Kartarpur. She gave birth to her son Dip Chand in Sammat 1690.

Gulab Rai was born in Sammat 1717 and Shyam Chand in Sammat 1719 in the house of Deep Chand, who took amrit from Guru Gobind Singh and turned Singhs. Gulab Singh died intestate. Sodhi Sahib of Anandpur is the lineal decendent of Shyam Singh. He is revered a lot. See **ਸੋਈ**.

The *khāḍa* (double edged sword) with which amrit was prepared by the great Guru and the Sri Sahib (sword) given by Guru Gobind Singh to be worn by Shyam Singh are in the possession of 'Tikka Sahib' (eldest Sodhi son) of Anandpur.

**ਸੁਰਜਮੁਖੀ** [surajmukhi] *n* a type of light yellow flower which resembles the sun; sun flower. *L* Helianthus annuus. 2 a lotus, which comes

to bloom in the sun light. 3 a round fan, on which the shape of the sun is embroidered with the golden thread

**ਸੁਰਜਵੰਸ** [surajvās] *n* the sun dynasty. See **ਰਾਮ ਸੁਰਜਵੰਸੀ** [surajvāsi] *adj* belonging to the sun dynasty.

**ਸੁਰਜਾਣੀ** [surajāṇi] *n* power of the sun. 2 the grandeur of the sun. 3 *adj* of the sun. "lakh lajā sohā surajāṇi."—*datt*.

**ਸੁਰਣ** [surāṇ], **ਸੁਰਣੁ** [surāṇu] *Skt* **ਸੁਰਣ** *n* an edible tuberous root. The form **ਸੁਰਣ** also conveys the same meaning. *L* Arum Campanulatum

**ਸੁਰਤ** [surat] *1* سُورَت *n* a picture, a portrait. 2 a face. 3 *1* سُورَة a section of the Quran, a chapter. 4 *Skt* **ਸੁਰਤ** a city near Bombay in Gujarat province which once was an important town of Surashtar. "sukrit aigh sūro bāḍo sūrat ko narpāl." *caritr* 166. 5 *Skt* **ਸੁਰਤ** *adj* kind, merciful.

**ਸੁਰਤਣ** [suratāṇ], **ਸੁਰਤਣੁ** [suratāṇu] *n* handsomeness; bravery. "manūa jite hāṛi milc iṭh suratāṇ ves."—*bāvan*. "khatrī karam kārē suratāṇu pavē."—*gāu m* 4.

**ਸੁਰਤ ਬੰਦਰ** [surat bādar] *n* a sea-port near the city of Surat.

**ਸੁਰਤਵੀ** [suratvī] *adj* kind, merciful. See **ਸੁਰਤ** 5. "mrīṇa māṇṇi suratvī moh karta."—*cādi* 2

**ਸੁਰਤਾ** [suratā], **ਸੁਰਤਾਈ** [suratāi] *n* bravery.

**ਸੁਰਤਿ** [suratī] a face, a figure. See **ਸੁਰਤ**. "suratī dekhi nā bhul gavarā."—*maru solhe m* 5 2 because of the comely face, from appearance

**ਸੁਰਤਿ ਮੁਰਤਿ ਆਟਿ** [suratī muratī adī] the root of face and body from which all faces and bodies emerge. "suratī muratī adī anup"—*dhana a m* 1.

**ਸੁਰਤੀ** [surtī] *adja* resident of Surat. 2 having a figure, like for example ਰੋਣ ਸੁਰਤੀ.

**ਸੁਰਤੁ** [suratv] See **ਸੁਰਤਾ**

**ਸੁਰ ਦਾਸ** [sur das] a resident of Braj, son of



Baba Ramdas Brahaman, born in Sammat 1540. He became a desciple of Vallabhacharya and was devoted to Krishan worship throughout his life. This highly pious poet has written a holy book 'Sur Sagar'. Its melodious songs are sung by Vaishnavs in many rags. Surdas is considered among the eight great poets of Braj alongwith Krishan Das, Parmanand, Kumbhan Das, Chaturbhuj, Chheet Swami, Nand Das, Gobind Das, and Surdas.

2 Madan Mohan Brahmin whose other name was Surdas. He was born in Sammat 1586 and was a great scholar of Sanskrit, Hindi and Persian. To begin with, he was a courtier of Akbar and was an administrator of the Sandila area of Avadh, but in the end he became a recluse and renounced all worldly attachments. He spent the rest of his life in meditating upon God.

The shrine of Surdas stands near Kashi. His verses have been included in Guru Granth Sahib. See ਗੁੰਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

3 eyeless, blind As Surdas was blind, a blind person is addressed as Surdas out of respect.

ਸੁਰਖ [surap] *Skt* सुर्प *n* a winnowing tray with which grains are winnowed/cleaned. 2 with which grain is measured. 3 a measure of sixty four seers in weight.

ਸੁਰਖਨਖਾ [surapnākha] See ਸੁਖਨਖਾ.

ਸੁਰਪੁਰ [surpur] a village in the princely state of Bikaner, Najamat Rajgarh in tehsil and thana Nauhar Singh. It is five koh from Nauhar. While going from Nauhar to Suhave, Guru Gobind Singh stayed in this village. But no gurdwara has been built there.

ਸੁਰਬੀਰ [surbir] *adj* brave, valiant. "surbir dhiraj matī pura."—*ram m 5*.

ਸੁਰਮਤਾ [suramta], ਸੁਰਮਤਾਈ [suramtaī] *n* bravery,

courage.

ਸੁਰਮਾ [surma] *n* brave, valiant. 2 *xa* blind, sightless.

ਸੁਰਜ [suraj] See ਸੂਰਜ 2 indicative of numeral twelve because it is believed that there are twelve suns. See ਕਰਾਂ ਸੂਰਜ.

ਸੁਰਜਕਾਂਤ [suraykāt] *Skt* सूर्यकान्त *n* a jewel or gem; a magnifying glass, which may cause fire after the rays of the sun pass through it.

ਸੁਰਜਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ [surayprakas] See ਸੂਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ and ਗੁਰੁਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੁਰਜ.

ਸੁਰਜਵੰਸ [surayvāns] See ਸੂਰਜਵੰਸ and ਰਾਮ.

ਸੁਰਜਵਾਰਤ [suryavarat] See ਅਰਧਸਿਰਾ.

ਸੁਰਯੋਦਯ [suryoday] *Skt* सूर्योदय *n* the time of sunrise. 2 the sunrise.

ਸੁਰਾ [sura] *Skt* शूर brave, valiant. "tudhu jevaḍu avaru na sura jiu."—*majh m 5*. 2 *A* , , a face, an appearance, a chapter of Quran. See ਮਰੇ.

ਸੁਰਾਖ [surakh] See ਸੁਰਾਖ.

ਸੁਰਾਨੁਜ [suranuj] brave younger brother. "suranujā an pekha."—*ramav*. 'Ram came and saw brave Lachhman, his younger brother.'

ਸੁਰਾਰਿ [surarī] See ਸੁਰਾਰਿ. 2 Saturn, the enemy of the sun.

ਸੁਰਾਲਾ [surala] See ਸਰਾਲਾ. 2 *adj* prickly kind of grass. 3 *n* celestial home of the sun; the sky.

ਸੁਰਿ [surī] *Skt* *n* the sun. 2 a wild plant of a sandy region, colotropis procera. 3 a caste of the Yadavs. 4 a scholar, learned person.

ਸੁਰੀ [suri] *n* a sow, female pig. 2 a cross, crucifix. "suri uparī khelna."—*s kabir*. 3 a Khatri sub-caste of Khukhranas. "suri coudhri rahāda."—*BG 4 P* , , a red rose. 5 *adj* happy, cheerful. 6 belonging to the Sur sub-caste. See ਸੁਰ 13. 7 a lineage of Pathans which is found in Quella and Pishin in large numbers.

ਸੁਰੀਜੇ [surijē] to the sun, towards the sun. "jiu cakvi dekhī surijē."—*kalī a m 4*.

ਸੁਰੁਟਾ [suruṭa] *n* an embrasure; a hole in the wall of the fort through which weapons are



hurled on the enemy. "bikhām than bahut bahu dhana anik rakh surujā."-sar m 5  
2 *Skt* **सुरजटा** a pathway for the soldiers to move about inside the fort.

**ਸੂਰ੍ਯ** [sury] See **ਸੁਰਜ**.

**ਸੂਰ੍ਯ ਵੰਸ਼** [sury vāṣ] See **ਰਾਮ**.

**ਸੁਲ** [sul] *Skt* **सुलः** a triśul, trident. 2 a javelin, spear "tuhi sul sethi tabar, tū nikhāg aru ban."-sānama. 3 a convulsive stomach ache. **سول**, Gastralgia "dusā brahmaṇu mua hoike sul."-bher m 5

This disease is caused by excessive eating of dry, unripe, stale, heavy viscuous food, blocking excretory and urinary system while doing horse riding, taking excessive tea and smoking. Gastralgia is of many forms and is caused by a number of factors. It should be treated under the supervision and guidance of a competent doctor. But for ordinary gastralgia, the following treatment is the best:

After grinding ginger officinate, parched borax and asafoetida in the juice of ginger, make small tablets of the size of a big gram grain. One to four tablets may be taken with hot water.

Aniseed water and menthol should be taken at intervals.

Foment the abdomen. Persley seed treated with colocynth should be taken.<sup>1</sup> Pump hot water in to the stomach. Castor oil mixed with hot milk may be taken to get rid of constipation.

Ginger, black salt, parched asafoetida in

<sup>1</sup>A hole is driven into a ripe colocynth through which all its seeds are removed and it is filled with persley seed and sealed. It is placed in a pitcher which is then covered with a lid. After forty days the persley seed is removed and dried under shade. This persley is taken to cure stomachache, if taken in 2-4 masa measure with luke warm water

equal quantity may be mixed in the juice of long beans. Tablets of the size of berry may be made and taken with hot water. Serve one tablet with hot water. 4 thorn. "sul ne sōkaṭ diyo sul jāyō cubhe he tēn." GPS.

**ਸੁਲਣੀ** [sulni] *Skt* **सुलिनী** adj (a lady) who bears a trident.

**ਸੁਲਧਰ** [suldhar] // Shiv, who carries the trident. "tēb lēg bajrī suldhar ko he?"-krisān

**ਸੁਲਧਾਖਤਾ** [sulphakhta] It is the name of a rhythm of three beats. "ni dī dhīna, ni dī dhīna, na ti tīna, na dī dhīna."

**ਸੁਲਰ** [sular] See **ਸੁਲੁਰ**. 2 short form for **ਸੁਲਧਰ**.

**ਸੁਲਾ** [sula] // a base, root. It can also be a short form for the Arabic word **سول** meaning base (root) "tālē rebesā uparī sula." See **ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੂਤ** and **ਰੇਬੇਸਾ**. 2 *Skt* **सुला** a prostitute, a dancing girl.

**ਸੁਲਾਕ** [sulak], **ਸੁਲਾਕੁ** [sulaku] See **ਸੁਲਾਹ**. 2 *Skt* **सुलक**, a thin rod. "parkhe parkhānhare bāhurī sulak na hol."-bher a m 1. 'Testing the purity can not be done with a rod; a hole is required to be made with a sharp point of the needle.'

**ਸੁਲਿ** [sulī]. **ਸੁਲੀ** [sulī] // a cross, thorn. "jiu taskar uparī sulī."-var gau 2 m 5. 2 a worry, concern. "khavāṇ sādre sulī."-var gau 2 m 5. 3 suffering, pain. "par-hī dojak ke sulī."-var gau 2 m 5. 4 *Skt* **सूलिन्** adj who bears a trident. 5 // Shiv

**ਸੁਲੀਸਰ** [sulisar] There is a village Dharmu da Kol or Kot Dharmu in tehsil Mansa, district Barnala of Patiala state. There is a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur three fourths of a mile away from this village. The thief who stole Guru Sahib's horse felt sorry for his misdeed at this place and killed himself by ripping his stomach with a dry branch of jād; therefore this came to be known as Sulisar. 125 ghumanons of land has been given by the state to the gurdwara. This place is about six miles

away towards the south from Mansa railway station.

**ਸੁਲੁਹ** [sulhar] It is a village in district, tehsil and police-station Ambala. Less than a furlong away towards the north of this village, there is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. Coming from Lakhnaur the Guru stayed at this place to oblige the Sangat (religious congregation). There is an unpaved path five miles long connecting the gurdwara with Ambala city railway station.

**ਸੁਝੀ** [surī] See ਸੁਹਾ

**ਸੁਝਾ** [surha] See ਸੁਹਾ.

**ਸੇ** [se] *pron* he, they, that, those. "bāde se jī pavhi vici bādī."—*var asa*. 2 *v* past tense of ਹੋਣਾ; were. "Itne jānom bhul pāre se."—*gaur m* 3. 3 indicative of the ablative; from, out of. "bikh se ōmrī bhāe."—*vaḍ a m* 3. 4 *adj* similar to, short form for ਜੈਸੇ "nēn ōdhule tēn bhasm se."—*tukha chāt m* 1. 5 *P* — three. See ਸਿਹ. 6 See ਸੇਅੰਤ.

**ਸੇਉ** [seu] *Skt* शैव *adj* Shiv's devotee, i.e. an ascetic "na ihu jati kahave seu."—*gāḍ kabir*. 'An individual soul is neither celibate nor ascetic.' 2 *n* Shiv, Shankar "sakoti na seu he."—*BGK*. 3 service. "kār-hi kis ki seu?"—*asa kabir*. "cārān kāmāl sādā seu."—*savrye m* 4 ke. 4 *adj* who has been served, worthy to be served. 5 *P* — *n* an apple. In India, Kashmiri apple is very delicious. In Sanskrit it is called 'maha badar.' *E* Apple. *L* Pyrusmanus. Its after-effect is cool and wet. It strengthens the heart and mind. It removes bad smell from the mouth.

**ਸੇਅਰ** [səar] *A* — a couplet, a poetic form in accordance with specified vowel quantity (matra) or number of characters (ਅੱਖਰ).

**ਸੇਅੰਤ** [seāt] *Skt* स्वान्त *n* one's own heart, one's own mind. 2 one's own theory. "tīnār seāt nā lahe."—*savrye m* 3 ke. 3 one's end (death

time).

**ਸੇਇ** [sei] *pron* he, they, that one. "sei mukat jī manū jīn-hī."—*guj m* 3. 2 *adv* having served.

**ਸੇਈ** [sei] *pron* he, she, they, that one, those ones. "sei sah bhāgvāt se."—*bavan*. 2 served 3 he serves. "kām dām cit parvasī sei."—*gaur a m* 1.

**ਸੇਈਕੇਇ** [seiker] those very people "cāge seiker."—*var asa*.

**ਸੇਸ** [ses] *Skt* शेष *adj* remainder, residual. 2 *n* leftovers. 3 destruction, end. 4 Sheshnag (name of a mythical snake) "ses nam sohraphānī nāhī net purān hot."—*akāl*. See ਸੇਸਨਾਗ. 5 God. 6 result, consequence, outcome.

**ਸੇਸਾਈ** [sessai], **ਸੇਸਾਈ** [sessayi] *Skt* शेषनागਿ *n* Vishnu, who sleeps on Sheshnag.

**ਸੇਸਨਾਗ** [sesnag] *Skt* शेषनाग *n* king of the snake dynasty and the nether world. There is a story in the Purans that it has 1000 heads to shade Lord Vishnu. Some people say that it bears seven netherworlds on its head. Vishnu Puran mentions that whenever it yawns, there occurs an earthquake. In every kalap (i.e. 4,320,000,000 years) it throws up fire from its mouth and all mankind are reduced to ashes. Its shape is described like this: "Violet colour, string of white beads in its neck, a plough in one hand and a mortar in the other." It is called Anant also. Anant Shirsha is the name of its wife. Some people regard it as Vasuki but others consider it to be different from it. In the Purans it is believed to be the son of Kashyap and Kadru, and Balram is said to be its incarnation. Its slough is called 'maṇḍvip' and its abode is called 'maṇibhittī' or 'maṇimāḍap'.

**ਸੇਸੁ** [sesu] See ਸੇਸ.

**ਸੇਹ** [seh] *Skt* शैव *n* a porcupine. "tīr sarīrān bīr lage bhāḥ mān-hu seh sarup dhāre hē."

—*krīṣaṇ*. 2 *pron* he, she, that

ਸੇਹਜ ਤੀਰ [sehaj tīr] *n* an arrow made of porcupine's quill, a porcupine's thorn. "rom bure jānu sehaj bra."—*GV 10*.

ਸੇਹਰ [sehar] See ਸਿਹਰ.

ਸੇਹਰਾ [sehra] *n* a chaplet; a garland, a chaplet of flowers tied around the head of a bridegroom on the day of marriage. *P* ੫੪੨ Many people make a chaplet of brocade thread.

ਸੇਹਵਾਨ [sehvan] a town in district Larkana of Hyderabad Sindh about 142 miles from Rohari junction. In an old fort, there is a holy seat "Nanak Bara", which is worshipped by Hindus and Muslims. While paying a visit to Sindh, Guru Nanak Dev came to this place. Colonel Tod has referred to this gurdwara in 'Rajasthan'.

ਸੇਹੁੰਡ [sehūd] , ਸੇਹੁੰਡ [sehūd] . *Sk* ਸੇਹੁੰਡ or ਸਿਲ੍ਹੁੰਡ *n* cactus, the thorns of which are like a lion's teeth. "gat dhatu godudh te sehūd ke te ghat."—*vrīd*. See ਥੋਹਰ.

ਸੇਕ [sek] *n* heat, fire. "lagan det na sek."—*maru m 5*. 2 *Sk* ਸੇਕਨ to sprinkle.

ਸੇਕਣਾ [sekna], ਸੇਕਨਾ [sekna] *v* to heat, to warm. "tīh thar pre kahū sekan ayo."—*krīṣaṇ*. 2 to roast, parch.

ਸੇਖ [sekh] 1 *ਏ* *n* an old man. 2 an old man worthy of respect 3 a scholar. 4 a particular caste of Muslims. "kahū sekh brāham surup."—*akal*. 5 *Sk* ਸੇਸ਼. Sheshnag. "muni jān sekh na lah-hī bhev."—*basāt m 5*. 6 *Sk* ਸੇਖ an offspring of a Brahmin fallen from his caste. 7 (also used for) hilltop or peak. See ਪੁਆਰੇ.

ਸੇਖ ਬਰਕ [sex šaraf] شيخ برك. Abu Ali Kalandar was known as Shiekh Sharf. He was born in Iran and lived in India at Panipat. This holyman died at Panipat on August 30, 1332

<sup>1</sup>He who converts from Hinduism to Islam is also called a Sheikh.

AD. His masoleum is a well known place in Panipat. Guru Nanak Dev met his successor pir<sup>2</sup> there.

ਸੇਖਸਾਇ [sekhsaī] See ਸੇਸਸਾਯੀ. "sesnag par soxbo karē. jag tīh sekhsaī ucce."—*VN*

ਸੇਖ ਕਾਲੰ [sekh kalā] ਵੈਸੇਸ਼ਿਕ-ਅਲੰ. the whole of Vaisheshik Shastar written by Kaṇad Muni "kahū bed patāpālā sekhkalā." *gyan*.

ਸੇਖ ਚਿਲੀ [sekh cihli], ਸੇਖ ਚਿਲੀ [sex cilli] Many Muslim fakirs having kept fast for 40 days are known by this name. One was a holyman from district Aṣak. The other was Abdul Kadir, a great saint who lived at Banur. His tomb at Thanesar was built in 1271 AD. He was carefree and pleasure-loving. He used to concoct many stories which made people laugh but the moral of each story was full of meaningful teaching. 2 Now-a-days, a day dreamer, or he who builds castles in the air, is called a Sheikh Chilli.

ਸੇਖਨਾਗ [sekhnag] See ਸੇਸਨਾਗ.

ਸੇਖਨਾਗਿ [sekhnagi] Sheshnag (nominative case). "sekhnagi tero maram na jana."—*dhana kabir*.

ਸੇਖ ਫਰੀਦ [sekh farid] See ਫਰੀਦ

ਸੇਖ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [sekh braham] شيخ ابراهيم Sheikh Ibrahim. See ਫਰੀਦ. "sekh farid paṭan hē jāhīva. sekh braham tab bas hī tahīva."—*NP*

ਸੇਖ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਮੋਹਸਨ [sekh muḥammad mohsan] See ਦਵਿਸਤਾਨੇ ਮਜ਼ਹਬ.

ਸੇਖ ਮੁਬਾਰਕ [sekh mubarak] See ਅੰਬੁਲਫਜਲ.

ਸੇਖਰ [sekhar] *Sk* शेखर *n* pertaining to the top, crown, coronet. "sekhar sohi līlar udar ke."—*NP* 2 a knot of hair, tuft of hair left unshorn

on the top of the head. 3 a poet, named Chandar Shekhar, who added glory to the

<sup>2</sup>Disciples and successors of celebrated pirs were called by the names of their marshids (spiritual teachers). This is why in some legends the Guru is described as having discourse with Sheikh Sharf

court of Patiala ruler Maharaja Narendar Singh. Born in 1798 AD, he died in 1875 AD. He wrote many excellent books 'Guru Pachasa' a poem written in praise of the Guru, is a lovely composition from which some verses are given below:

ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ  
 ਜਗਨ ਪਰਮਾਨ ਲੇਖੇ ਸਾਧਨ ਕਰਨ ਹੋ,  
 ਸਿੱਧ ਹੋ ਕੀ ਕਾਲਿ ਪਾਏ ਪ੍ਰਾਸਿੱਧ ਹੋ  
 ਰਿੱਧਿ ਕੁ ਸਮ੍ਰਿੱਧਿ ਹੋ ਕਾਹੁ ਕੇ ਗਰਾਨ ਹੋ,  
 ਸ਼ੇਖਰ ਅਸੇਖ ਕਲਿਕਾਲੁ ਨਾਸਾਏ ਕੋ  
 ਮੁਕਤਿ ਬਾਧਾਏ ਕੋ ਧਰਾ ਧਰਾਨ ਹੋ,  
 ਸਾਨ ਸਾਰਨ ਸਾਏ ਮਾਮਤਾ ਹਰਨ ਏ  
 ਗੁਰੂਦੇਵ ਨਾਨਕ ਕੇ ਪੋਕਾਏ ਚਰਨ ਹੋ  
 ਪੁਰਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਾਰਾ ਸੁਧਾਕਾਰ ਜੋ  
 ਮਾਧ ਮਾਧ ਹਾਸ ਚਾਦ੍ਰਿਕਾ ਤੇ ਚਰੁ ਸਾਰੇ,  
 ਕੁੰਡ ਕੀ ਕਲੀ ਸੀ ਦਾਸਨਾਵੀ ਅਨੁਪ ਲਾਏ  
 ਲੋਚਨ ਵਿਸਲ ਕਾਏ ਮਾਯੂਜਾ ਪਾਏ,  
 ਬਾਨੀ ਕੋ ਸਾਧਨ ਕਾਏ ਸ਼ੇਖਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਸਾਨ ਸਾਧਾ  
 ਸਾਰਾ ਸੁਧਾ ਤੇ ਬਨ ਮਾਕਰਾਧ ਬਾਰੇ,  
 ਬਾਰਾ ਬਿਨੋਦ ਬਾਧੋ ਵਿਸ਼ ਕੋ ਦਰਾਧ ਹਰ  
 ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੋ ਮੁਖਾਰਬਿੰਦ ਦਾਰੇ,  
 ਅਮਲ ਅਸੀਤ ਕਾਲ ਦਾਨ ਦਾਨ ਦੁਇ  
 ਮਾਲਿਨ ਕਾਰੋ ਸਾਏ ਪ੍ਰਿਥੇਕ ਲਾਏ ਹੋ,  
 ਚਿਤ੍ਰਿਤ ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਹੋਮ ਹਿਰਾਨ ਜਾਤਿ ਅਰ  
 ਧਰਾ ਏਤਿ ਤਿਖੀ ਊਗ ਸਾਨ ਧਰਾ ਸਾਏ ਹੋ,  
 ਸ਼ੇਖਰ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਕੇਸਾਯੁਧ ਅਮੋਗ, ਕਾਰ  
 ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੁ ਕੇ ਚਾਕਰ ਚਾਏ ਚਾਏ ਹੋ,  
 ਲੋਕ ਤਾਮ ਹਰਨ ਮਾਯੂਕਾਨ ਸਾਏ ਮਾਨੋ  
 ਕਾਮਲ ਸਾਨਾ ਪ੍ਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਬਹਾਕਾਰ ਵਿਰਾਏ ਹੋ,  
 ਗਿਆਨਿ ਕੋ ਗਿਆਨ ਯੋਗਧਿਆਨ ਦਿਨੇ ਧਿਆਨਿ ਕੋ  
 ਭਾਕਤਾਨ ਕੋ ਦਿਨੀ ਭਾਕਤਿ ਪੁਰਾਨ ਵਿਦਿਆਨ ਕੀ,  
 ਯਾਕਾਨ ਗ੍ਰਾਮ ਦਿਨੇ ਮੁਲਾਕ ਅਰਾਮ ਦਿਨੇ  
 ਦਿਨੀ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਮਾਨ ਕੀ,  
 ਸ਼ੇਖਰ ਰਾਯੋ ਹੋਮ ਹਾਥੀ ਹਾਏ ਹਿਰਾ ਹਰ  
 ਦਿਨੇ ਕਾਏ ਲੋਚਨ ਵਾਧਾਏ ਯਾਸ ਗਾਨ ਕੀ,  
 ਸਾਏ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੁ ਕੀ  
 ਦੇਖ ਦਾਨ ਧਾਰਾ ਬਹੁਲ ਮਾਏ ਮਾਘਵਾਨ ਕੀ.  
 ਸੇਖਰ [sekhar], ਸੇਖਰੀ [sekhri] a Khatri sub-caste.  
 "sekhar sadh vakhani ahi."—BG

ਸੇਖਰ [sekhar] a village in Barnala district of Patiala state, which is five kos towards the west from Mulawal and one mile towards the south from Sekha railway station. Two gurdwaras of Guru Teg Bahadur are there in the village. One is a furlong to the east where the Guru had stayed during his sojourn. It has got land from the state of Patiala that requires four ploughs for cultivation. About half a mile to the west of the village there is Manji Sahib. Guru Sahib stayed here to take milk offered reverently to him by a lady. To this gurdwara land requiring two-ploughs for cultivation has been donated by the state. 2 an address to a Sheikh "sekha! idar-hu joru chadhi."—var b zha m 3. 3 Skt सेख result, consequence, outcome. "kahit sunat kichu satī na upjat, bin vicar kia sekha?"—sar m 5. 4 Skt सेख, an offering made to a deity; a present; worship

ਸੇਖੀ [sekhī] P ॐ n affectation of wisdom; boast, pride.

ਸੇਖਪੁਰਾ [sekhupura] a district of Punjab, in which Nankana Sahib is now situated. King Jahangir liked this place for hunting and established a small village under the name Jahangirabad. Remnants of the buildings of the time are yet extant there.<sup>1</sup> See ਖੁਸ਼ਨਾਮਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸੇਖੋ [sekhō] a Jat sub-caste.

ਸੇਖੋ ਖੁਰ [sekhō pur] See ਸੱਚਾ ਸੱਚ 2.

ਸੇਖ [segh] S n briskness, smartness.

ਸੇਖ [sēgh] Skt सिंह adj one who is associated with a lion; of a lion. 2 lion-like i.e. brave, heroic. "jese palan saran segh."—mali m 5. 3 See ਸੇਖ.

ਸੇਚਨ [secan], ਸੇਚਨਾ [secna] Skt n irrigation, watering. 2 spraying. 3 dampening. 4 a vessel like a bucket used for irrigation.

<sup>1</sup>Some are of the opinion that Shekhu was the pet name of Jahangir by which he was called by his parents. Hence this favourite village of his acquired this name.

ਸੋਜ [sej] *Skt* ਸਾਧਾ *n* a bed for sleeping, bedstead, bed. "sej sohni cādon cāa."—*sor a m 5*.

ਸੋਜਬੰਦ [sejbēd] *n* a string for fastening beddings; a small rope of cotton or silk to tie bed sheets to the tops of bedstead's legs. "sej bād gūphe bād jārī."—*GPS*.

ਸੋਜਰੀ [sejri], ਸੋਜਰੀਆ [sejriā] See ਸੋਜ and ਸੋਜਾ "tau meri sukh sejriā."—*sar m 5*.

ਸੋਜ ਵਾਲਾ [sej valua] *n* See ਸੋਜਬੰਦ. a bed string. "basaku sej valua."—*māla namdev*. 'Snake Vasuki is string-like.'

ਸੋਜਰੀ [sejri], ਸੋਜਾ [seja] *Skt* a bedstead. "seja suhavi sāgī prabh kr."—*bṛha chāt m 5*. "na mane sukh sejri, binu pir bād sīgaru."—*sri a m 1*.

ਸੋਠ [seṭh] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼੍ਠ *adj* supreme. 2 wealthy 3 *n* a money lender. 4 a title for rich Marvārī and Parsi merchants.

ਸੋਠਾ [seṭhā] an Aroja, resident of Chuhmian, who by becoming a devotee of Guru Arjun Dev attained spiritual enlightenment.

ਸੋਠੀ [seṭhī] a sub-caste of Khukhran business community. "lala seṭhī jānī."—*BG 2* a sub-caste of Arojas. 3 a rich man's business of money lending. See ਸੋਠ.

ਸੋਠਿ [seṭhi] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣਿ *n* a row, queue.

ਸੋਠੁ [seṭhu] See ਸੋਠ 7.

ਸੋਤ [set] *Skt* ਸ਼ੁੱਠ *adj* white. "srahau hoā set."—*barahmaha majh*. i.e. 'has become old' See ਸ਼ੁੱਠ. 2 with, alongside, along with. "prabh ki dargah sobha set."—*gāu m 5*. 3 *Skt* ਸ਼ਿਤ *n* coolness. 4 calmness. "gar den hari bolhari dārī set ko."—*BGK*. 'One who speaks abusive words is devoid of calmness.' 5 See ਸੋਤੁ. 6 short form for ਸੋਤਜ (ਸ਼ੁੱਦਜ) "utbhuj set binadha."—*sar m 5*

ਸੋਤ ਅਸੇਤ ਅਸਿਨਾ [set aset aṣina] *n* a deer with dappled skin; a black deer *sanama*.

ਸੋਤ ਕੁਸ਼ [set kuṣṭ] See ਸ਼ੁੱਤ ਕੁਸ਼.

ਸੋਤਜ [setaj] *Skt* ਸ਼ੁੱਦਜ *adj* pests like lice born

from perspiration. 2 *n* a kind of very small creatures which are born from moisture of the earth and from perspiration; spontaneous generation. "ēdaj jeraṣ setaj utbhuj tere kine jāta."—*sor m 1*.

ਸੋਤਤਾ [set-ta] *Skt* ਸ਼ੁੱਤਤਾ *n* whiteness.

ਸੋਤਦੁਤ [setdūt] *Dg n* the moon, whose shine is white. *Skt* ਸ਼ੁੱਤਦ੍ਰੁਤਿ.

ਸੋਤਬਰਾਣ [setbarāṇ] white colour. 2 frightened; with face turned white. "set barāṇ sab dūta."—*gūj a chāt m 1*. 'All perversions are fear-stricken.'

ਸੋਤਬੰਧ [setbādh] See ਸੋਤੁਬੰਧ.

ਸੋਤੀ [seti] with, alongside, alongwith. "seti khasam samāi."—*var asa m 2*. "manu mera dialu seti thiru na rāhe."—*asa m 1*. 2 from, out of

ਸੋਤੁ [setu] *Skt n* a bridge. "bādhio setubidhate."—*siddhgosāṭi*.

ਸੋਤੁਬੰਧ [setubādh] See ਅਦਮ and ਰਾਮੇਸ਼ੁਰ. 2 a book, in which details are given of the construction of the boat-bridge over Jehlum by Pravarsen, king of Kashmir.

ਸੋਤੁਬੰਧ ਰਾਮੇਸ਼ੁਰ [setubādh rameshvar] See ਅਦਮ and ਰਾਮੇਸ਼ੁਰ.

ਸੋਤੁਬੰਧੀ [setubādhī] *adj* resident of Setubandh (Rameshvar)

ਸੋਤੰਬਰ [setābar] *Skt* ਸ਼ੁੱਤ-ਅੰਬਰ white sky 2 characterized by a virtuous trait; dominated by knowledge. "sam kahe setābar suamī."—*var asa 3* in white dress; incarnation of the swan. See ਰੰਸਾਵਤਾਰ. 4 a sect of Jainis. See ਜੈਨ

ਸੋਦੁਰ [sēdur] *Skt* ਸਿੰਦੂਰ *n* vermilion. "na sēdur māg sāvārī."—*cārītr 367*.

ਸੋਧ [sedh] *n* straightness. "kāru sedh is tare dīsi ko ham ko khoj ichu tī jai."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt adj* frightened, timid. 3 *n* an obstruction, ban

ਸੋਧਖਾਨਾ [sedhkhana] *P* سِدْه خانہ alavatory, stools.

ਸੋਧਰ [sēdhar] See ਸੋਦੁਰ.

ਸੇਧ [sēdhav] See ਸੇਧਵ.

ਸੇਧੁਰ [sēdhur] See ਸੇਧੁਰ. "In sēdhur māḡ dai sir pē." *kṛisān*. 'put a line of vermillion on the head.' 2 See ਸਿੱਧੁਰ.

ਸੇਨ [sen] *Skt* स्निग्ध *adj* with pity; melted. "jxni milia pathar sen."—*kan m 4*. 'Even stone like hearts melt.' 2 *Skt* शान्त *n* sleep. 3 rest; quiet resulting from self-realisation. "abhinasi sukh sen."—*ratanmala*. 4 wise. See *E* sane. *adj* intelligent learned. 5 *Skt* से- dependent.

ਸੇਨਾ [senā] *Skt* न *n* Indar's queen. 2 army. In Sanskrit documents different names have been given to army on the basis of its numerical strength. For example an army with one chariot, one elephant, three horses and five unmounted troops, is called 'patti'. Three pattis make one senamukh. Three senamukhs constitute a 'gulam'; three gulams form a 'gaṇ'; three 'gaṇs' comprise a 'vahini'; three vahinis are a 'pritha'; three prithas make a 'cāmu'; three cāmus form an 'anikini', ten anikinis constitute an akṣhini and a group of ten akṣhinis constitute a *baḷ*. The commander-in-chief of a *baḷ* is called master rathi.

ਸੇਨਾਨਾਥ [senanath], ਸੇਨਾਨੀ [senanī], ਸੇਨਾਪਤਿ [senapatī] *n* a commander of the armed forces; a general; an army commander. 2 Kartikey, son of Shiv.

ਸੇਨਾਮੁਖ [senamukh] See ਸੇਨਾ.

ਸੇਬ [seb] See ਸੇਵ. 2 *Skt* सेव्य *adj* venerable, worthy of worship. "pavhī nahī seb."—*akāl*. 3 *P* سیب *n* an apple. See ਸੇਊ 5.

ਸੇਬਰ [sebar], ਸੇਬਰਿ [sebarī] See ਸਾਲਮਲੀ and ਸਿੰਮਲ. "naher phal sebar paka."—*ram kabir*. See ਨਾਲੀਏਰ.

ਸੇਬਲ [sebal] See ਸਿਬਲ. "tū ape vicī sebal." *var sri m 4*.

ਸੇਬਤ [seby] See ਸੇਵਤ.

ਸੇਭਿ [sebhi], ਸੇਭੀ [sebhi] ਸ-ਅਧਿ 'he too; that

also.

ਸੇਮ [sem] *P* ۛ *adj* own self; third. "dom na sem ek so ahi."—*gauravidas*. 'There is no friend like the Creator. It is not a question of the Trinity' "jval dom na sem kharaba"—*BG*. 'There is no fight among Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv.' 2 *Skt* सिम्ली a type of bean—grain which is small or big in size and is of various colours and is cooked as a vegetable.

ਸੇਮਰ [semar] See ਸਿੰਮਲ. "semar phal jxu tahī banaū."—*NP*.

ਸੇਮੁਖਿ [semukhi] See ਸੇਮੁਖੀ. "semukhi jxn kar dīy mām putā."—*NP*. 'Wisdom has purified my mind.'

ਸੇਮੁਖਿਨੀ [semukhīnī] *n* a prudent army. 2 a group of intellectuals comprising such an army—*sanama*.

ਸੇਮੁਖੀ [semukhi] *Skt* सेमुषी *n* intelligence, intellect, wisdom, sagacity. "semukhi vīsekha jāne lekha."—*NP*.

ਸੇਰ [ser] *Skt* सेटक *n* fortieth part of a maund; a measure of four pau weight. "dūi ser magau cūna."—*sor kabir*. 2 *P* شیر *n* a lion. 3 *adj* courageous, brave. "burīā hūi ser."—*varguj* 2 *m 5*.

ਸੇਰ ਅੰਦਾਮ [ser ādam] *P* شیر اندام *adj* having a leonine body.

ਸੇਰਸ਼ਾਹ [seršah] شیر شاه son of Hasan Khan, landlord of Sehasram and grandson of Ibrahim Khan who was a Pathan of the Sur dynasty. Earlier he was named Farid Khan. While serving king Lohani of Bihar, Farid killed a lion and was given the title of Sher Khan. He defeated Hymayun on 17<sup>th</sup> May, 1540 AD in the battle of Kanauj and drove him out of

'Seer and maund as measures have been changing with the passage of time. In the time of Kabir, a seer was not equal to eighty tolas. At this juncture in the Punjab, a kacha seer is equal to thirty four and a half tolas and one masa



India. On January 25, 1542 AD he ascended the throne of Delhi with great pomp and show and acquired the status of a fair-minded sovereign. He died on 24 May, 1545 AD. In Sahasram, the tomb of Shershaah is a beautiful building, worthy of a visit. See ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ.

**ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ** [ʃer sɪŋh] a soldier of Guru Gobind Singh who was posted at Lohgarh fort of Anandpur. He faced the enemies with great courage.

2 son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Maharani Mata Kaur, born in 1807 AD, who ascended the throne of Lahore on January 18, 1841 AD after Prince Naunihal Singh, and on September 15, 1843 AD, he was treacherously shot dead by Ajit Singh Sandhawalia near Siala Bilaval in the Barandari area.

**ਸ਼ੇਰਖਾਨ** [ʃerkhan] See ਸ਼ੇਰਸ਼ਾਹ and ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ.

**ਸ਼ੇਰਗੜ੍ਹ** [ʃergarh] See ਗੜ੍ਹ ਸ਼ੇਰ. 2 a village in tehsil thana Jalalabad of district Ferozepur. It is about five to six miles to the north from Jalalabad railway station. At a very short distance to the east of this village is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh near Tahlian Phattu Sammu Kian. When the Guru arrived here, Dogar, Phattu and Sammu, presented a covering for the waist and a cotton-blanket to him, which were the gift-items of this area. The building of Manji Sahib is complete which had 85 ghumaons of land but now only 30 ghumaons are left. A baptised Sikh looks after the gurdwara.

**ਸ਼ੇਰਗਿੱਲ** [ʃergill] a subcaste of Jats to which belong the landlords of Majitha and Naushehra villages (Amritsar).

**ਸ਼ੇਰਗਿੱਲ** [ʃerdɪl] P شیردل adj having a lion-hearted, brave.

**ਸ਼ੇਰਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ** [ʃerdriʃɪ] n a lion's vision. "kukardriʃɪ na kabɪ man dhərnɪ. ʃerdriʃɪ gurmukh hve kərnɪ."—NP. A dog bites a stick and a brick.

A lion, on the other hand, does not care for the weapon but keeps an eye on the killer. Similarly, ignorant people indulge in fighting considering others as givers of joy and sorrow but Guru-oriented people keep an eye on actions which control everything.

**ਸ਼ੇਰ ਨਰ** [ʃer nər] P شیر n adj (a man) brave as a lion. 2 a heroic person. 3 a powerful lion. 4 a lion-like man.

**ਸ਼ੇਰਨੀ** [ʃerani], **ਸ਼ੇਰਨੀ** [ʃerni] a tigress, a lioness; a Sikh woman. "mrigen vikar brɪd ko serani."—GPS.

**ਸ਼ੇਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ** [ʃer pəjab] a title of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

**ਸ਼ੇਰਬਾਕਾ** [ʃerbaca] n a type of small gun having the figure of lion on its mouth. It is called 'baghbaca' (lion's cub) also. 2 son of the Khalsa, a warrior.

**ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਖਾਨ** [ʃer muhəmad khan] This Maleria Pathan sided with Vazir Khan during the battle of Chamkaur to fight against Guru Gobind Singh. His real brother Khijar Khan whom the Guru mentions as Khwaja Mardud in Jafnama, saved himself from an arrow of the Guru by hiding behind a wall. Sher Muhammad was killed by a Sikh in Sammat 1767 during the battle of Sirhind.

**ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁੱਛ** [ʃer muchh], **ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁੱਛ** [ʃer much] a lion's whisker. In olden days jealousy-ridden people used to mix a hair cut from lion's whisker in the meal served to an enemy. It was thought that once it went into the stomach it caused such injuries as became the reason for his death. Once, Aurangzeb served lion's whisker mixed in rice to Dara Shikoh, "ʃer much katrayke cavar məhɪ pai."—GPS. The life of Dara Shikoh was spared with the grace of Guru Har Rai's kindness.

**ਸ਼ੇਰਦਾ** [serva] ਸਿਰ-ਪਾਏ shorter arm, head or foot bar of a col.

ਸੇਰੀਣ [seriṇ] See ਸਰੀਣ. "ketarīa seriṇ vilahi"  
—BG

ਸੇਰੁ [seru] See ਸੇਰ.

ਸੇਰੇ ਜਯਾਂ [sere jayā] *P* adjan angry lion, furious lion. See ਜਿਅੰ 2

ਸੇਲ [sel] *n* information about one's well-being. See ਸੇਲੁ 2 See ਸੇਲਾ a spear, javelin "coṭ suhol sel ki"—s kabir.

ਸੇਲਮਸੇਲ [selmsel] *A* سَلَم to tie. *P* سُول a hoof "nama prāṇve selāmsel. gāu duhai bāchra mel."—bhar. having tied (the hind legs) with a rope.<sup>1</sup>

ਸੇਲਾ [sela] *n* a lance, spear, pike, javeline.

ਸੇਲਾਬ [selab] *P* سَلَاب flood of water. 2 moisture, wetness.

ਸੇਲੀ [seli] *n* a plaid rope of black wool or silk which is tied on a turban or cap, or is worn around the neck by monks. Among Guru Nanak Dev's disciples this tradition of wearing continued up to Guru Arjan Dev. While ascending the throne, Guru Hargobind kept this rope in the treasure house and wore a sword instead.<sup>2</sup> 2 a whirl, spin.

ਸੇਲੁ [selu] *adj* one who keeps a spear. 2 an informer, tattler. "dusar selu dāi se. pahucāi."—PPP. 3 *Dg* lasuṇa, a deciduous tree and its glutinous fruit. See ਲਸੁਣਾ.

ਸੇਲੱਖੀ [selākhi] In Panth Prakash this word has been used in place of ਸੇਲੱਵੀ. See ਸੇਲੱਵੀ.

ਸੇਵ [sev] See ਸੇਵੁ and ਸੇਬ. 2 *Skt* सेव dear. "harī sev sevak sevki."—vaḍ m 4 ghorā. 'service of the dear disciple of God.' 3 wealth, treasury. 4 In Nirukt 'sev' means comfort. 5 *Skt* सेव्य *adj* worthy of service, deserving worship. "akh-hi suri nār munī jan sev."—japu. 6 See ਸੇਵ. 7 short form of ਸੇਵਕ. 8 *Skt* सेव् to serve, work as an employee, to trust, worship.

<sup>1</sup>Many scholars confuse selmasel with Salim Shah. But this is wrong as Namdev lived much earlier

<sup>2</sup>sel is a symbol of asceticism and renunciation.

ਸੇਵਕ [sevak] a servant, slave, attendant "sevak sevhi gurmukhi harī jata."—majh a m 3.

ਸੇਵਕਭਾਇ [sevakbhai], ਸੇਵਕਭਾਵ [sevakbhav] *n* slavery, service. 2 spirit of service. "sevakbhai mile bād bhagi."—vaḍ chāt m 4

ਸੇਵਕਾ [sevka] a maidservant; a slave girl. "maia jakr sevkaī."—bhar a m 3. 2 *n* army containing a group of maid servants—sonama ਸੇਵਕਾਈ [sevkaī] *n* service; slavery.

ਸੇਵਕੀ [sevaki] *adj* maid servant, slave girl. "so sevaki ram piari."—ram m 1. "kavla sevaki tisu."—var bria m 3

ਸੇਵਕੀ [sevki] *n* service, slavery. 2 service. "karē sevki sabh hi gramu."—GPS. 3 vermicelli, an item made of fine wheat flour which is eaten after it is cooked like rice. 4 a sweetmeat, which is made of fine wheat flour and of gramflour, and soaked in sugar-syrup. "sevkiā cirve laḍua."—krisan.

ਸੇਵਕੁ [sevaku] See ਸੇਵਕ. "sevaku kino sādā nīhalu."—sukhmanī

ਸੇਵਤ [sevat] *adj* served: what has been served. "sevat sevt sevt sadh sevau."—bria m 5. 'By people are served kings, by whom are served deities, on whose account are served sadhus (mendicants), (you) had better serve them.' 2 *n* ਸੇਤਵਾਰ. Arjun. In Sastarnammala 'sevat' has been used in place of 'śvetvah'. See ਸੇਤਵਾਰ.

ਸੇਵਤੀ [sevti] *Skt* सेवती *n* a white rose, which is generally found in the jungle. Its medicinal paste is very useful. *L* Rosa glandulifera

ਸੇਵਦਾਰ [sevdar], ਸੇਵਦਾਰੁ [sevdaru] a servant, attendant, disciple. "puja satī satī sevdar."—sukhmanī

ਸੇਵਾਧਿ [sevadhi] *Skt* *n* a treasury of Kuber.

ਸੇਵਨ [sevan] *n* sewing. 2 serving.

ਸੇਵਨੀ [sevani] (women) serve. "sevani sāi appa."—var suhi m 3. 2 (men) serve.

ਸੇਵਨੀਯ [sevaniy] *Skt* *adj* worthy of service. 2 worthy of sewing.

**ਸੇਵੀ** [sevi] service. 2 a maidservant, slave girl. "me jugi jugi daye sevir."—sri m 5 ppar. **ਸੇਵਾ** [seva] *n* service, attendance, worship. "name ki sabh seva kar."—asa a m 3. 2 *P* **ਸੇਵਾ** a manner, method, regulation. "gurmāṭi pac sahajī seva."—asa m 1. 3 a habit, nature. 4 In Sindhi, 'seva' is pronounced as 'seva' and means worship or offering.

**ਸੇਵਾ ਸਿੰਘ** [seva sīgh] He came with Masand Duni Chand from Amritsar to support Guru Gobind Singh in the battle of Anandpur but as a coward he too fled with Duni Chand.

**ਸੇਵਾ ਜੀ** [seva jī] See ਸਿਵਾ ਜੀ

**ਸੇਵਾਦਾਸ** [sevasdas] a Brahman Sikh resident of Kashmir, who was the son of Mai Bhagbhari. He became Guru Sahib's disciple in the company of Madho Sodhi. "seva das lai nī sev."—GPS. See ਭਾਗਭਰੀ. 2 Many writers have mentioned Seva Ram as Seva Das. See ਅਭਨਸਾਰ. 3 a person, resident of Pothohar who wrote a Janamsakhi of Guru Nanak Dev in 1588 AD.

**ਸੇਵਾ ਦਾਸੀਆ** [seva dasia], **ਸੇਵਾ ਪੰਥੀ** [seva pāthī] See ਅਭਨਸਾਰ.

**ਸੇਵਿ** [sevi] See ਸੇਵਨ. 2 having served "seva saci samaia."—maru a m 1. 'merged into truth.'

**ਸੇਵਿਕਾ** [sevika] *Skt* ਸੇਵੀ, vermicelli, a hand made eatable item of wheat flour looking like cotton-yarn. 2 a slave girl, female attendant.

**ਸੇਵੀ** [sevi] See ਸੇਵਿਕਾ. 2 *adj* one who serves, a servant. 3 able to be served, worthy of service.

**ਸੇਵੀਅਲੇ** [seviale], **ਸੇਵੀਲੇ** [seville] it is worth while to perform service; let us serve. "seville gopal ra."—mala namdev.

**ਸੇਵੀਆ** [seveya] *adj* who worships.

**ਸੇਵੰਨ** [sevan] See ਸੇਵਨ. 2 See ਸੇ and ਵੰਨ.

**ਸੇਵਨ** [sevy] *Skt adj* worthy of service, worthy of worship. 2 dear, lovable.

**ਸੇਵਮਾਨ** [sevyman] *adj* worshipped

**ਸੈ** [se] *n* one hundred. "se nāge nāhi nāg."—var maru 2 m 5. "sat se ki katha yahī pun bhai he."—cāḍī 1. 2 part of, to, for, towards. "sabhse de dataru." var guj 2 m 5. 3 *v* present tense of ਹੋਣਾ (to be). "nanak jā ko min se."—prabha m 1. 4 part from, out of. "nā se nāhi hoī aur."—gūḍ namdev. 5 *Skt* ਸੁ. own self. "hās udīo tēn gādīo sojhai se nāh"—s kabir. 'There was no self-understanding.' 6 *A* **ਸੈ** *n* an article, a thing "tu jānī sabh se."—var asa. **ਸੈਆਨ** [sean] *adj* hundreds i.e. infinite "nanak lahiṁ lakh seān."—var guj 2 m 5. 2 *n* wisdom, prudence intelligence. 3 See ਸਯਾਨ. 4 *S* *adv* properly, accurately, correctly. 5 on the right path.

**ਸੈਆਨਾ** [seana], **ਸੈਆਨੀ** [seani] *adj* wise, prudent, intelligent. "me baura sabh khalak seani."—bīla kabir.

**ਸੈਇ** [sei] *n* one hundred "satarī sei sēlar he jāke."—bīer kabir. 2 See ਸਯ

**ਸੈਸਾਰ** [sesar], **ਸੈਸਾਰ** [sēsar], **ਸੈਸਾਰਾ** [sesarā] *Skt* ਸੰਸਾਰ *n* which keeps on sliding, never in one particular state; the world. "laha bhagatī sesare."—vaḍ chāt m 3. "esa bājī sesar."—tīlāg m 4. "sabh mukal hoā sesarā."—sri m 5 ppar. "bharām bhula sēsara."—sor m 3.

**ਸੈਸਾਰੀ** [sesari] in the world "kitu aīa sesari."—var vaḍ m 3

**ਸੈਸਾਰੀ** [sesari] *adj* worldly, earthly. "bhagta te sesari jānī kade nā aīa."—var majh m 1. 2 attached to worldly possessions.

**ਸੈਠੀ** [sehathi] *Skt* ਸ਼ਠਿ *n* spear. "seph sērohi sehathi."—sanama.

**ਸੈਠੀਆਰਾ** [sehathuara] *adj* one having a spear

**ਸੈਰ** [sehar] See ਸਰ.

**ਸੈਹਲ** [sehal] See ਸਹਲ.

**ਸੈਕ** [sek], **ਸੈਕਤਾ** [sēkṛa], **ਸੈਕਿਕ** [sekik] about one hundred, a hundred only. 2 a century.

**ਸੇਖ** [sex] See ਸੇਖ.

**ਸੈਂਦੀ** [sēci] *n* a file of papers, a collection of a large number of papers; volume

**ਸੈਂਦਾਲੀ** [sēdālī] *adj* hundreds of branches, having innumerable offshoots. "mālī takhat bēṭha sēdālī."—*var ram 3*.

**ਸੈਣ** [sen] He was a barber of Bandhavgarh (Riva) king Raja Ram. Becoming a follower of Ramanand, he served saints with devotion and was counted among worshippers of high status. These days, Sen's descendants live in Riva. A hymn by this holyman is in Guru Granth Sahib. "sen bhenc bhaj pāmanōde."—*dhana 2* *Dg* husband, master, owner. "hārī mel-hu sājā sen." *majh m 5 dīnān 3* *Skt* to sleep. "sōdār mōdār senah jē mādhy hārīkīrtanah."—*gatha 4* *Skt* armed forces, army. "gahat sen."—*cōḍī 2*. 5 *Skt* ਸੈਨਾ *adj* connected with the army. 6 *n* a soldier, warrior. 7 *S* ਸੈਣੁ, father of the bride or the groom. i.e. relatives; relation. "se sen se sājā."—*var sor m 3*.

**ਸੈਣਪਲ** [senpal] *adj* a commander, a general, an army-commander.

**ਸੈਣਾ** [senā] a devoted Jat who was a writer in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. The poet Senapati is different from him. Once he committed some crime and fearing the Guru's wrath, he ran away, and on reaching home he composed a rhymed couplet.

jab te prabhū te bichure karyo krikh: ko thāt,  
brikhbhan sāgātī ham kārī bhāe jā: xē jā.

The tenth Guru called him back to his duties.

**ਸੈਣੀ** [senī] *n* a caste, equal to Kambo and Malia 2 an acquaintance. "hārī prabhū sājā senī jū." *gū m 4*. 3 an army commander. 4 a soldier.

**ਸੈਣੁ** [senū] See ਸੈਣ 2. "sājānū tu hē senū tu mē."—*suhi a m 5*.

**ਸੈਣਨਾ** [setna] *v* to expand wealth; collect.

accumulate. See ਨੀਤ 4.

**ਸੈਤਾਨ** [setan] *شيطان* Satan *n* In the Bible and Quran, he is termed an angel who instigates man towards evil. It was only he who deceitfully made Adam eat the prohibited fruit. According to Quran, Satan is made of fire element only. God created Adam from clay and ordered the angels to bow before him. All except Satan obeyed the order. When God asked Satan to explain the reason, Satan replied that he himself was made of fire while Adam was made of clay and hence Adam was inferior to him. On this God reproached Satan and asked him to quit heaven. In anger Satan said to God, "OK ! I have been meted this treatment and I will not allow Adam's offspring to come to you and men will not be grateful to you." See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ ਆਰਾਫ਼, ਆਯਤ 11 to 17. 2 *adj* mean, sinful, riotous, rowdy 3 *Skt* विजगाण Kamdev, whose arrows are sharp "agadu pāre setan ve lalo."—*trīlōg m 1*. 'Cupid is performing the duties of Kaji and Purohit.' See ਅਕਦ.

**ਸੈਤਾਨਿਆ** [setania] *adj* influenced by Satan "bin pure gurudev phir setania."—*var jē*.

**ਸੈਤਾਨੀ** [setani] *n* mischievousness, mischief. "choḍī kateb kārē setanī."—*bhēr kabīr 2* *adj* who is a pupil of Satan; devilish. "nanak sirkhuthe setanī."—*var majh m 1*. See ਸੈਤਾਨ

**ਸੈਤਾਲੀ** [sētalī] forty seven, 47.

**ਸੈਤੀ** [sēti] thirty seven, 37.

**ਸੈਥੀ** [sethi] See ਸੈਥੀ. "tuhi sul sethi tābōr."—*sānama*.

**ਸੈਦ** [sed] *سید* *n* prey, a forest animal. 2 the animal to be killed and hunted 3 *سید* chief; rich. 4 elderly. 5 See ਸਈਅਦ 6 See ਲਾਯਦ.

<sup>1</sup>Guru Nanak Dev refers to illegitimate nikah under which helpless maidens were forced into submission, which neither the faith of Kazis nor of Brahmins could approve of.

**ਸੈਦਕ** [sēdāk] *adv* before the eyes; real and evident.

**ਸੈਦਖਾਨ** [sedkhan] سیدخان a commander of Aurangzeb's army, who came to capture Anandpur on 17 Phagun Sammat 1759. While fighting in the battle field, he came in front of the Guru whose glimpse impressed him so much that he renounced the royal army and became a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh. Having imbibed the Guru's teachings, he attained the highest spiritual status.

**ਸੈਦਪੁਰ** [sedpur] See ਏਮਨਾਬਾਦ.

**ਸੈਦ ਬੇਗ** [sed beg] See ਸੈਦ ਬੇਗ.

**ਸੈਦਬੀਖ** [sedbhikh] See ਸਾਹਬੀਖ.

**ਸੈਦਾ** [seda] سیدہ *adj* lazy, enamoured. 2 insane; possessed; ecstatic.

**ਸੈਦਾਬੇਗ** [sedabeg] Motivated by the hill-kings, he accompanied sardar Alifkhan to fight against Guru Gobind Singh when an attack was launched on Anandpur. Getting a glimpse of the Guru, he became his disciple and joined the Sikh army. Fighting against the Turkish army and the hill-kings, he attained martyrdom. He is different from Saidkhan.

**ਸੈਦੋ** [sedo] a khatri of Gheh sub-caste who was a worshipper of Varun (khvaja). Becoming a follower of Guru Nanak Dev he turned a votary of only one God. During the Guru's sojourn in the South, he was with the Satguru to serve him.

**ਸੈਧਾ** [sēdhav] *Skt* सैन्धव *n* salt from Sindh; Sindhi salt. 2 a Sindhi horse. 3 a horse. 4 *adj* pertaining to the sea.

**ਸੈਨ** [sen] an army. See ਸੈਨਾ. "asur sen bin cen hui kino hahakar."-*cāḍī* 1. 2 *adj* acquaintance. "sak sen."-*sukhmanī*. 3 *n* progeny, offspring. "hāri ka sāt māt hāṛē to saḡli sen tarai."-*asa kabir*. 4 *Skt* सैन to sleep "sahaj sen."-*sor m* 5. 5 a soft bed "hāri soi rāhe saḡ sen tāhā."-*cāḍī* 1. 6 See ਸੈਣ. "sen nai

bulkaria."-*asa dhāna*. 7 a hint, indication. *Skt* सैन्य

**ਸੈਨ ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ** [sen sumitr] See ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਸੈਨ.

**ਸੈਨਪ** [senap]. **ਸੈਨਪਾਲ** [senpal] chief of the army, a commander. See ਸੈਨਾਪਤਿ. "sam senap ke subhal mahān." *GPS*.

**ਸੈਨਬਿਡਾਰ** [senbīdar] // Guru Gobind Singh's favourite horse that could rout the enemy army.

**ਸੈਨਾ** [sena] a army. See ਸੈਨਾ. "ar sakal sena jōi bacyo su eke pret."-*cāḍī* 1. 2 *adj* acquainted, familiar "nanū jōp-hu mōre sajan sena."-*asa m* 4.

**ਸੈਨਾਈ** [senai] See ਸਰਨਾਈ.

**ਸੈਨਾਧਿਪ** [senadhīp]. **ਸੈਨਾਧਿਪਤਿ** [senadhīpatī]. **ਸੈਨਾਨੀ** [senani] See ਸੈਨਾਨੀ and ਸੈਨਾਪਤਿ.

**ਸੈਨਾਪਤਿ** [senapatī] See ਸੈਨਾਪਤਿ 2 a writer and poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh, who translated 'Chanikya Niti'- "guru gobid ki sabha me lekhak param sujan. caṇake bhakha kari kavī senapatī nam." He wrote a book also entitled "Gurusobha" See ਭੁਰਮਤ ਸੁਧਾਰਕ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.

**ਸੈਨਿਕ** [senik] *adj* pertaining to the army: a soldier.

**ਸੈਨੀ** [seni] See ਸੈਣੀ. 2 *adj* a soldier; a commander. "krudh ke dhumr cāḥe ut seni."-*cāḍī* 1.

**ਸੈਨੁ** [senu] See ਸੈਨ. "sakha senu prem gobid."-*asa m* 1.

**ਸੈਫ** [sef] سيف *n* a straight sword. "seph sarohi schthi."-*sanama*.

**ਸੈਫਖਾਨ** [sephkhan] See ਬਹਾਦੁਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

**ਸੈਫਨੀ** [sephni] *n* an army which carries straight swords -*sanama*. 2 a gun -*sanama*.

**ਸੈਫਾਬਾਦ** [sephabad] See ਬਹਾਦੁਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

**ਸੈਫੀ** [sefi] سيفي *n* a string of beads; a rosary. 2 a chant of a holy hymn to bring the enemy  
 'Akali Kaur Singh has got published the whole of Gurusobha.



under subjection. "kalam sephi parh muhre ture" *PPP*.

**ਸਿੱਧੁਦੀਨ** [sephuddin] See ਸਿਹਾਦਤਨਾਮਾ.

**ਸੈਭ** [sebhā] *Skt* ਸੁਭੰਭਵ. ਸੁਭੰਭੁ *adj* which comes into existence on one's own; not created by any one else. "akal muratī ajunī sebhā." -*japu*. 2 In Guru Granth Pradip, Pandit Sadhu Singh has given the meaning of sebhā as - 'which is like a beam of light in the inner-self'.

**ਸੈਯਦ** [seyad] 1 a master 2 a king 3 a leader, guide. 4 In many books on Islam, this term has been used for the lineal descendants of Bibi Fatima and Hazrat Ali. Sayyads are respected by Muslims and they are addressed as Shah, Badshah, Pir, Sharif, etc.

During the Mughal rule only a Sayyad used to goad the elephant of the king because no one else could sit with his back facing the king.

**ਸੈਯਦ ਅਹਮਦ** [seyad ahmad] See ਅਹਮਦ ਸੈਯਦ. 2 See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ.

**ਸੈਯਦ ਭੀਖ** [seyad bhikh] See ਸਾਹ ਭੀਖ.

**ਸੈਯਾ** [seya] See ਸੱਯਾ

**ਸੈਯਾ** [sēyā] a lord, a master. "cāca jāb jā un sēyan ki." -*krissan*. 2 a girl's female companion or female friend.

**ਸੈਰ** [ser] 1 *g* *n* a walk. See ਸਿ 2 a journey. 3 *P* *g* ਸੈਰ *adj* satisfied, satiated

**ਸੈਰੰਧੁ** [serādhru] *Skt* ਸੀਰੰਧਰ. having a ਸੀਰ (plough); a peasant farmer.

**ਸੈਰੰਧੀ** [serādhri] *Skt* ਸੀਰੰਧੀ *n* a woman having a ਸੀਰ (plough); a female farmer. 2 a handicrafts woman 3 This term can also be used for a slave girl. Draupadi was called Sairandhri when she went into hiding along with Pandavs in the house of Virat.

**ਸੈਲ** [sel] See ਸੈਰ. "tū tū sel kar-hi jū bhavē." -*gaur ravidās*. 2 *Skt* ਸੈਲ *adj* made of

ਸੋਨੇ ਕਾਜੀਨਾ ਕਸਿਸਨੁ ਜ ਭਯੋ - ਭਗਤ ਕਰਨਾਮ, ਭਯੋ

stone. 3 *n* a mountain, having lots of stones. "kar-hi sel māg selān kerī." -*GPS*. 4 petrified, stone-like. "sel loā in udhriā." -*saveye m* 3 *ke*. "athī sel mē ghar hoī." -*oṣkar*. 'if there is wealth in the house of a foolish and mean person.' 5 rock pitch, rock secretion, 6 hard-hearted, unfeeling. "tirāth nāz kaha sūc sel?" -*bhāc m* 5. 7 *adj* immovable "bhāc sukh sel." -*gaur m* 5. 8 *A* *g* *n* flow of water. "manmukh pathar sel hē dhrig jivān phikā." -*asa a m* 1. 'remains dry even in a water-current.'

**ਸੈਲ ਸੁਤਾ** [sel suta], **ਸੈਲ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ** [sel kumārī], **ਸੈਲ ਕੰਨਯਾ** [sel kōnyā], **ਸੈਲਜਾ** [selja], **ਸੈਲ ਤਨਯਾ** [sel tānyā] *n* daughter of the Himalayas; Parvati; Girija.

**ਸੈਲਨਿਪਾਤੀ** [selānīpati] *Skt* ਸੈਲਨਿਪਾਤਿ *adj* a destroyer of mountains; one who breaks hills and stones with a thunderbolt; Indar. "selānīpati śridhī sur sasi udū śtāk." -*NP*.

**ਸੈਲਪਥਰ** [selpathar] *adj* a hill stone. "sel pathar māhī jāt upat." -*sodarū*. 2 See ਸੈਲ 8.

**ਸੈਲਰਾਜ** [selraj] *n* Himalaya, the king of mountains. 2 Sumeru.

**ਸੈਲ ਲੋਅ** [sel loā] hard-hearted people. See ਸੈਲ 4.

**ਸੈਲਾਨੀ** [selānī] *adj* who is a tourist 2 having a tendency for roving.

**ਸੈਲੀ** [selī] *adj* who is a tourist. 2 *Skt* ਸੈਲੀ *n* custom, tradition. 3 a poetic style, usage of words and phrases in a particular way. See *E* style.

**ਸੈਲੁਖ** [selukh] *Skt* ਸੈਲੂਖ *n* an acrobat, a stage artist. 2 a wood apple tree.

**ਸੈਵ** [sev] *Skt* ਸੈਵ *pron* he, that. 2 *Skt* ਸੈਵ *adj* Shiv's; who has a connection with Shiv. 3 *n* a votary of Shiv. 4 thorn-apple.

**ਸੈਵਲ** [seval] See ਸਿਵਲ.

**ਸੈਵਰ** [sevy] *adj* who has connection with Shiv. 2 *n* a horse of Krishan's chariot



ਸੋ [so] *pron* his. "so dīa nā jai khāia."—*sor kabir*. 'We cannot eat (exhaust) what has been given by Him.' 2 *that*. "so guru kār-hu ji sacu drīave."—*dhana a m 1*. 3 *past tense of the verb ਹੈ: was*. "jab ihu nā so. tab kināhi upāia?"—*bher m 5*. 4 *adj* similar, alike, resembling. "hāri so hira chādke."—*s kabir*. "jo jān nirdave rāhe so gane idr so rōk."—*s kabir* 'one who likens a poor man to Indar' 5 *n* fame, short form of ਸੋਇ.

ਸੋਢੀ [sou] *pron* he, that one. 2 *to sleep*. "sukh sou hoī acīta."—*gāu m 5*.

ਸੋਢੀ [sou] *pron* he, that. "sou gāne sabbh te uca."—*sukhmani*. 2 *See ਸੋਢੀ*.

ਸੋਆ [soa] *adj* asleep. 2 *n* a green leafy vegetable like aniseed which is cooked with spinach. Its after-effect is hot-wet. *L* Anethum Sowa. 3 *fame, praise*. "nigurn mānmukh suṇe nā soa."—*BG* 4 *discussion*.

ਸੋਆ ਚੁਕ [soa cuk], ਸੋਆ ਪਾਲਕ [soa palak] *soa* and spinach. *See ਚੁਕ*.

ਸੋਇ [soi] *pron* that one, he, that "catur siana sughar soi."—*gāu thiti m 5*. 2 *n* fame, gossip. "ki nā sunēhi gorie apān kōnī soi."—*sri m 1*. "in ki nirmal soi."—*barahmaha majh*. 3 *fragrance, pleasing smell, redolence*. "is man ko basāt ki lage nā soi."—*basāt m 3*. 4 *fame, praise*. "tis ki soi suni mānu hāia."—*asa m 5*. 5 *See ਸੋਢੀ*. "bavar soi rāhe."—*asa m 5*. 6 *adv* sleeping "soi acīta jagi acīta."—*bher m 5*

ਸੋਇਆ [soia] *adj* asleep. 2 *sat, settled*. "ghaṭi ghaṭi soia."—*ram chāt m 5*. 3 *looked beautiful*.

ਸੋਇਨ [soin] *n* gold. "soin lōka soin māri."—*gāu m 1*. "se aṣṭhāi soin caubare."—*majh m 5*. 2 *See ਸੋਢੀ*

ਸੋਇਨਾ [soina] *n* gold. 2 *to sleep*. "nanak sukhi sukhi soina."—*asa m 5*.

ਸੋਇਰੀ [soiri] *Skt* सौरी *adj* a follower of Shiv.

2 *proficient in the lore of Tantar*. 3 *n* a sub-caste of Bahujai Khatris "pirtha kieda soiri."—*BG*

ਸੋਈ [soi] *pron* he, himself, that, that very. "soi soi sādā sacu."—*ppu*. 2 *adj* asleep (woman). "soi soi jagi."—*sor kabir*. 'Only she is half asleep.' 3 *n* a caste of Jats which is said to belong to the dynasty of king Kang. Its members are found in the districts of Sialkot and Gujranwala in a large number. It is called "sohi" also "ivemu soi gurmatti pai."—*BG*

ਸੋਈਸੀ [soije] *please sleep*. 2 *is sleeping*. "jih prasadi sukhaṭi soije."—*sukhmani*.

ਸੋਸ [sos], ਸੋਸਟ [sosā] *Skt* सौ and सौट, *n* to dry; dehydrate. *See ਸੁਰ ਸਰ*.

ਸੋਸਨ [sosā] *See ਸੋਸਟ*. 2 *لily* *n* a lily. This flower is of many colours. Of them white, yellow and blue are well known. Many think it to be narcissus, but that is not a fact. This flower belongs to the Amaryllis grandiflora genus.

ਸੋਸਨੀ [sosni] *adj* of lily colour.

ਸੋਸਾ [soṣa] *ل* سوسه a heap. 2 *a thread made of silver and gold*. 3 *n* fragment, small piece. 4 *a spark of fire, scintilla*

ਸੋਹ [soh] *n* fame "gurmukh sei sohde."—*sri a m 3*. 2 *befitting, beautiful*.

ਸੋਹਾ [sohā] *n* aesthetics, beauty. 2 *decoration*.

ਸੋਹਣਾ [sohna] *adj* belitting, beautiful. "sohne nak jini lōmre vala."—*vaḍ chāt m 1*. 2 *Skt* मुनर happy, delighted. *See ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸੋਹਣਾ*. 3 *Nand Lal*, a devotee of Guru Hargobind and a follower of Khwaja, who served the Guru and attained self-realisation. The Guru named him Sohna. "nam sohna jis kis kahia."—*GPS*. Bhai Sohna died in Sammat 1732: his memorial is at Guralah (district Hoshiarpur).

ਸੋਹਣੀ [sohni] *adj* a beautiful (woman). 2 *See ਸੋਹਨੀ*.

ਸੋਹਨਾ [sohna] *See ਸੋਹਣਾ*.

**ਸੋਹਨੀ** [sohni] See ਸੋਹਣੀ, beautiful "sohni sarupī sujan bickhānī." *asa m 5*. 2 *n* a maiden who loved Mehiwal, "ravi tir jāṭ k rāhr mehiwal nam jag kahe, nirakh sohni vasi hvegai." *caritr 101*. Sohni used to swim across the river daily over a pitcher to keep her tryst with Mehiwal. On her return, she would hide the pitcher under the bushes. On finding out this secret, her kin replaced the baked pitcher with an unbaked one. When she entered the river the unbaked pitcher got dissolved and she was drowned. On hearing this, Mehiwal died by drowning himself. See ਸੋਢੀ.

**ਸੋਹਬਤ** [sohbat] See ਸੁਹਬਤ.

**ਸੋਹਰਤ** [sohrat] See ਸੁਹਰਤ.

**ਸੋਹਲ** [sohal] *Skt* सुहृदल् *adj* delicate.

**ਸੋਹਲਾ** [sohala], **ਸੋਹਲਾ** [sohla] See ਸੋਹਿਲਾ.

**ਸੋਹਾ** [soha], **ਸੋਹਾਇਆ** [sohaya] *adj* looking befitting, elegant. "name karaj soha he." *-maru solhe m 3* "mili sadhsāg soha." *-sar m 5 partal*.

**ਸੋਹਾਗ** [sohag] See ਸੁਹਾਗ. "thiru sohag var agam agocar." *-majh m 5*.

**ਸੋਹਾਗਣਿ** [sohaganī], **ਸੋਹਾਗਣੀ** [sohagani], **ਸੋਹਾਗਨਿ** [sohaganī], **ਸੋਹਾਗਨੀ** [sohagani] See ਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ. "putrvāṭi silvāṭi sohaganī." *-majh m 5*. "sobhavāṭi sohaganī." *-sri m 3* "dhānī sohaganī jo prabhu jant." *-suhi m 5*. 2 wealth. "sohaganī kirpon kī puti." *-g3d kabir*.

**ਸੋਹਾਗਾ** [sohaga] See ਸੁਹਾਗ. "jū kācan sohaga dhale." *oākar*.

**ਸੋਹਾਗੁ** [sohagu] See ਸੁਹਾਗ. "thiru sāt-an sohagu māt na javae." *-asa chāt m 5*.

**ਸੋਹਿਆ** [sohiya] *adj* becoming elegant, going about gracefully. "sohiya mere bāk duare." *-asa chāt m 5*.

**ਸੋਹਿਲਾ** [sohila], **ਸੋਹਿਲਾ** [sohila] *n* a paean, panegyric. "māgal gavhu ta prabhu binavhu sohila jug care." *-suhi chāt m 1*. "kahe nanak

sabad sohila satiguru sunata." *-anādu 2* *ਸੁ* (best)-ਹੋਲਾ (game) a poem of praise, or victory. 3 a particular bani entitled sohila in Guru Granth Sahib which is traditionally recited/read at bedtime "titu gharī gavhu sohila." For that reason, it is named so.

**ਸੋਹਿਲਾ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ** [sohila pāṛhna] See ਛਾਤੀਆ.

**ਸੋਹੀ** [sohi] See ਸੋਢੀ. 2 looking graceful.

**ਸੋਹਿਆ** [sohia] See ਧੁਨੀ (a).

**ਸੋਹੀਵਾਲ** [sohival] a village between Dhillon and Dhaule in district Phul of Nabha state where the ninth Guru rested at noon time. There is no gurdwara at this place, but there is one in the jurisdiction of Dhaule village. See ਧੋਲਾ.

**ਸੋਹੇਲਾ** [sohela] See ਸੁਹੇਲਾ. "sarāṇī pāia nanak sohela." *-asa m 5*.

**ਸੋਹੇਰਾ** [sohera] *n* a sentinel, watchman; one who guards very carefully, meaning; one who has lust for wealth. "sohera gharīal jū dukhi rent vihar." *-s farid*. 'The watchman (of wealth) leads a painful life like a gong that gets strokes all the time.' 2 greedy of wealth; one who always keeps an eye on wealth. 3 a pick-pocket; a thug.

**ਸੋਹੈ** [sohā] *Skt* सोहम् That I am. "sohā apu pachanī." *-sri a m 1*. "tatu nīrājan joti sabai sohā bhedu nā koi jū." *-sor m 1*.

**ਸੋਹੈਸੋ** [sohāso], **ਸੋਹੈਸਾ** [sohāhāsa] सोहम्हस; He is I, I am He. "sohā so jā kau he japu." *-bher a kabir*. "sohāhāsa japu jap-hu." *-var maru 1 m 1*.

**ਸੋਹੈਦਾ** [sohāda], **ਸੋਹੈਦਾ** [sohāda] *adj* splendid, looking dignified "sohādō hābh thāi." *sri chāt m 5*.

**ਸੋਕ** [sok] *Skt* सोक *n* heat, warmth. "kī aditt soke." *-japu* 'gives heat to the sun.' "nā sit he nā sok he." *-akāl*. 2 grief, sorrow. 3 adversity, calamity.

**ਸੋਕਰਾ** [sok-har] *adj* who brings an end to grief. 2 *n* See ਮੋਤ ਦੁਰਮਿਲਾ.

ਸੋਕਾਕੁਲ [sokakul], ਸੋਕਾਕੁਰ [sokatur], ਸੋਕਾਰਤ [sokarat] *adj* upset because of grief.

ਸੋਖ [sokh] See ਸੋਸ. "jese sur sarab kau sokh." -*sukhmani*. See ਸੋਸਰੁ. 2 *P* سُخ fast, clever. 3 bright, gaudy. 4 shrewd.

ਸੋਖਕ [sokhak] *Skt* ਸੋਸਕ *adj* dehydrater, drier. 2 *n* the wind 3 the sun.

ਸੋਖਣ [sokhan] *Skt* ਸੋਸਣ *n* to dry, dehydrate. "bhar bhagat ja haume sokhe." -*majh a m 3*.

ਸੋਖਣ [sokhat] ਸੋਸਿਣ *adj* dried, dry. "sokhat kar turan dhig laie." -*NP*. 'Get the garment dried and bring it immediately.' 2 *P* سُخ lustrous. "te devl sokhat kare hūd tava ki nyai." -*cādi 2*

ਸੋਖਣ [soxtan] *P* سُخ *v* to burn, brighten.

ਸੋਖਣ [sokhan] See ਸੋਖਣ

ਸੋਖਿਲਾਇ [sokhilaio] got dehydrated, got dried. See ਸੁੱਕ.

ਸੋਖੀ [sokhi] *P* سُخ *n* quickness. 2 immodesty, shamelessness. 3 See ਸੋਖਣ.

ਸੋਗ [sog] *P* سُغ *n* trouble, grief, mourning. *Skt* ਸੋਕ. "sog agani tisu jan na biapē." -*dhana m 5*.

ਸੋਗ ਅਗਨਿ [sog agani] fire of mourning, blaze of regret, dolorous suffering. See ਸੋਗ.

ਸੋਗਸੋਗ [sogsog] woe-eradicator, destroyer of sufferings. "namo sogsoge." -*japu*.

ਸੋਗ ਹਰਾਕੀ [sog haraki] See ਹਰਾਕੀ ਸੋਗ.

ਸੋਗਣ [sogan] plural of ਸੋਗ (ਸੋਕ). "roga te aru sogan te." -*akal*. 2 *Dg* *n* vow, oath. 3 *Skt* सुग्ग *n* a scabbard; a sheath. "ek kripan ke sogan sōg unhe bin pran karē na dārēge." -*krisan*. 'will be killed with a sabre's sheath only.'

ਸੋਗਾ [soga] See ਸੋਗ and ਸੋਗ. 2 *adj* grief-stricken, sorrowful.

ਸੋਗਾਨੰਦ [soganād] sorrow and pleasure.

ਸੋਗੀ [sogi] *adj* aggrieved, sad.

ਸੋਗੁ [sogu] See ਸੋਗ. "sogu vijogu tisu kade na viapē." -*mala m 1*.

ਸੋਗੀਧ [sogādh], ਸੋਗੀਧਤਾ [sogādhita], ਸੋਗੀਧਿ [sogādhī]

fragrance, pleasant smell. "sogādhita kapar bhogadi." -*brh m 5*.

ਸੋਘਾ [sogha] *S* ਸੋਘੇ *adj* safe, secure. "ju dhan sogha rakhda ghar ādar sahu." -*BG*. 2 See ਸੋਘਾ.

ਸੋਘਾ [sōgha] *adj* who is a sniffer; particularly one who after smelling the soil can find out whether under ground water is sweet or saline.

ਸੋਚ [soc] *Skt* ਸੁਚ *n* worry, sorrow. "katik hove sadhusōgu binas-hi sabhe soc." -*majh barahmaha*. See ਸੁਚ *vr* 2 *Skt* ਸੋਚ, sacredness, cleanliness. "kara soc na paic." -*ari a m 1*

3 *Skt* ਸੋਚੇ to shrink. "na sit he na soc he na gham he na gham he." -*akal*. 'It is neither coldness nor worry, nor heat nor sweat'.

ਸੋਚਕ [sacak] *adj* thoughtful; given to pondering.

ਸੋਚ ਚਾਚ [soc car] thought process. See ਸੋਚਿ

ਸੋਚਣਾ [socna] *Skt* ਸੋਚਨ *n* the act of feeling concerned. 2 ruminating. 3 pondering 4 thinking.

ਸੋਚਤ ਸਾਚਤ [socat sacat] thinking, while feeling concerned. See ਸਾਚਤ.

ਸੋਚਨ [socan] See ਸੋਚਣਾ.

ਸੋਚਨੀਯ [socniy] *adj* worrisome. 2 deplorable, regrettable. "taje su pāth kumarag cala. se socan ke jog visala." -*G.P.S*

ਸੋਚਿ [soca] *n* contemplation, meditation. "sore socī na hovai je soci lakhvar." -*japu*. 2 See ਸੁਚਿ. 3 *Skt* ਸੋਚਿ *n* heat, sweat.

ਸੋਚੀ [soci] (you should) think; (if) I think; contemplate. See ਸੋਚਿ 1.

ਸੋਚੇ [socc] See ਸੋਚਣਾ and ਸੋਚਿ. 2 *Skt* ਸੋਚਿ: from cleanliness.

ਸੋਜ [soj] *n* *Skt* ਸੋਯ a swelling; an anti-hill 2 *P* سو burning sensation, burning, swelling. "visphol saghan te soj gat." -*G.P.S*. 3 used as a suffix to give the meaning of 'to cause burning' as in ਦਿਲਸੋਜ

ਸੋਜਸ [sozas] *P* سو See ਸੋਜ 2.

ਸੋਝਨ [sozan] *P* سوزن *n* a pin; a needle.

ਸੋਝਨੀ [sozni] *P* سوزنی *n* a garment, which has been embroidered. 2 a special kind of cloth spread under a wealthy person, embroidered with long stitches of many kinds.

ਸੋਜਾ [soja] See ਸੋਜਾ 1.

ਸੋਜਾਣ [sojan] See ਸੁਜਾਣ. "ravidaso bhāṇe jo jāṇe. sojan."—asa.

ਸੋਝੇ ਗੁਦਾਜ [sozo gudaz] *P* سوز گداز ਸੋਜ (burning) and ਗੁਦਾਜ (melting)

ਸੋਝ [sojh] *n* understanding; comprehension. "tān kau sagh sojh pai."—bīla m 5.

ਸੋਝਾਈ [sojhai] ਸੁਝ-ਆਈ See ਸੈ.

ਸੋਝਾਏਣਾ [sojhadeṇa] See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਸੋਝੀ [sojhi] *n* comprehension, knowledge, wisdom

ਸੋਝਾ [soṭa], ਸੋਟੀ [soṭi] *n* दाड़ी a baton, stick, cane, heavy club.

ਸੋਝੀ [soṭi] See ਸੋਝੀ. "mahā juddh soṭi."—cāṛitr 123. 'who bears sufferings caused by war (ਸੋਝੀ).'

ਸੋਝਨ [soḍhan] a woman belonging to the Sodh dynasty. 2 *Skt n* to bear, tolerate, endure.

ਸੋਝੀ [soḍhi] See ਸਨਹਿਤ and ਸਨਹਿਤੀ. According to Vachitar Natak. Sodhis are offsprings of Lav (Lau) and Bedis of Kush. See ਕੁਸੀ and ਵੇਦੀ. "tāte putr potr hve ae. te soḍhi sabh jagat kahae."—VN. Now, Sodhi sub-caste is counted among lower Sarins. Guru Ramdas was born in this caste. See ਖੜੀ.

Among the Khatris of Sodhi sub-caste, Sahibzade Sodhis are descendants of Guru Ram Das. Among them those belonging to Prithi Chand's clan are called Sodhis of lower order. The seat of authority of Anandpur belongs to Sodhis of the upper branch. Its lineage is as under :

Guru Hargobind

|

Surajmāl

!

Deepchand

!

Shyam Singh

!

Nahar Singh

!

Surjan Singh

!

Diwan Singh

!

Brijinder Singh

Tikka Ram Narayan Singh

!

Jagtar Singh

Amrit was administered to Shyam Singh by Guru Gobind Singh. The double-edged sword with which baptism was prepared and the sword which was given to Shyam Singh to wear are lying with Tikka Ram Narayan Singh, a rich man of Anandpur. 2 *adj* ਸੋਝੀ - who tolerates. "mahā sāstra soḍhi mahā loh purā."—ramav.

ਸੋਝੀ ਰਾਇ [soḍhi rai] head of Sodh dynasty with whom this sub-caste came into being. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਾਟਕ a 2. "tis te putr bhayo jo dhama, soḍhi rai dhara tih nama."

ਸੋਣ [son] *Skt* सोण् *vr* to be red with anger; to go; to depart. 2 *adj* red, crimson. 3 *n* blood, gore. 4 a river - Shon Nad, Son. Its names in Sanskrit are Swaran and Hirnyvah, and is mentioned at many places in Ramayan and Bhagwat. After emerging from Amarkantak near Narmada it flows 487 miles and merges into Ganga ten miles before Dinapur. 5 vermilion. 6 a gem, ruby.

ਸੋਣਿਤ [soṇit] *Skt* सोणित *adj* red. 2 *n* blood. 3 saffron. 4 cinnabar. 5 copper.

ਸੋਣਿਤਪੁਰ [soṇitpur] See ਵਾਟ 5.

ਸੋਝਾ [soṇha] *adj* beautiful, praiseworthy.

ਸੋਢੀ [soḍhi] praiseworthy (woman), beautiful (woman). 2 See ਸੋਹਣੀ 2. "soḍhi mahival nū ne tardi rati." BG

ਸੋਤ [sot] *n* night clothes. 2 *Skt* a source; flow, a spring, fountain. "tāhā pragat jū sot so jā he."—NP. 3 sense organs, new slit. "nave sot sabhi dhila."—var gau 1 m 4. 4 short form for ਸੋਤਰ, "de gayo pritam sot dikhai."—krisan. in the sleeping condition.

ਸੋਤਸਾਹ [sotsah] with zeal, longingly, courageously.

ਸੋਤਰ [sotar] *n* a source, flow. 2 a fountain. 3 an opening in the body "mal mutr sotar vic aya."—BG.

ਸੋਤਾ [sota] See ਸੋਤ.

ਸੋਤਰ [sotr] a village in district Jalandhar, tehsil Nawanshahir, which is a koh to the north from Banga. It has a gurdwara named Gurplah. See ਗੁਰਪਲਾਹ. 2 *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੋਤ an ear. "jihva netr sotr saci rate." sor a m 1.

ਸੋਦਰ [sodar] *Skt* *n* ਸ-ਭ੍ਰਾਤਰ, uterine siblings; real brother. "tat sut mat hitu sodar sahodri he."—NP. 2 See ਸੋਦਰੁ.

ਸੋਦਰੀ [sodri] *Skt* *n* uterine sisters, real sister. "mili sodri hri sō."—NP.

ਸੋਦਰੁ [sodarū] a particular *bāṇī* which is recited/read in the evening as a prayer. It got this name from its opening words "sodarū keha so gharū keha." as like *upniṣad* are given the name *isvāsy* and *ken upniṣad* because of the opening words in them being *is* and *kenesitā* respectively

This *bāṇī*, refuting some ignorant people's belief in so-called door to God shows the real threshold of God's door.<sup>1</sup>

ਸੋਦਮਾ [sodama] See ਸੁਦਮਾ. "sodama apda te 'Some ignorant writers have written that when Guru Nanak Dev reached God's court, he recited this hymn. Had it been so, its wordings would have been "zī dār keha zī gharū keha...."

akhia."—savrye m 4 ke

ਸੋਧ [sodh] *n* news; information about well-being. "dagar sodh ek din lāhyo." caritr 36. 2 *Skt* ਸੋਧ, research, exploration, search, "ram nam atam māhi sodhe." sukhmani 3 purity, cleanliness. 4 a test, an examination. 5 *Skt* ਸੋਧ a stately temple, a palace, "khan pan sodhe sukh bhūcat."—savrye m 4 ke 6 See ਸੋਧਣਾ

ਸੋਧ (sōdh) *n* a sweet smell, fragrance.

ਸੋਧਵੀ [sodhavi] that, he, "sodhau mukatī kahā deu kesi." maru kabir. 2 please correct; rectify. See ਸੋਧਨ.

ਸੋਧਕ [sodhak] *adj* who makes corrections, or rectifies, or reforms.

ਸੋਧਣਾ [sodhana] *v* See ਸੋਧਨ. 2 *xx* giving religious punishment to remove sin; an act of penitence.

ਸੋਧਨ [sodhan] *Skt* ਸੋਧਨ, *n* purity, cleanliness. 2 the process of removing impurity. 3 removing guilt. 4 an examination.

ਸੋਧਨਾ [sodhana] See ਸੋਧਨ. 2 *v* to give religious punishment for purification. See ਸੋਧਣਾ 2, 3 investigate; to set right. "dharam raz ka daphitaru sodhia."—suh kabir. 4 *n* an idea; insight; power of discrimination "sodhi sagar sothna sukh nanka bhajī nau."—kan m 5

ਸੋਧਾ [sōdha] *adj* fragrant sweet smelling. "jse ban vikhe mātagar kapur sōdha." BGK

ਸੋਧਿ [sodhi] after refining. "nidaku sodhi sadh bicaria." gūṛ ravidas. "sastra simrit sodhi dekh-hu kot."—gau a m 3 2 after rectifying the error. 3 after testing.

ਸੋਧਿਤ [sodhit] *adj* refined, purified. 2 considered.

ਸੋਧੀ [sodhi] *n* news; information about wellbeing. "nahu jan-hi sri nanak sodhi."—NP. 2 *adj*/who keeps a watch. 3 refined.

ਸੋਧੀਆ [sodhia] *adj* (one) observing purity. 2 *n* a baptised Sikh of Jhivar (sub-caste) working

as a cook.

ਸੋਧੇ [sodhe] See ਸੋਧ.

ਸੋਨ [son] See ਸੋਣ. 2 *n* gold. "ਜੇ ਹੇ ਆ ਲੋਨ ਜਿਉ ਸੋਨ ਸਾਮਾਨਿ ਸਾਰਿਉ." *s kabir*. 'The human body valuable as gold will go cheap like flour and salt' i.e. a gem will be sold at a price of cowrie. 3 wealth, riches, matter. "ਲਾਪਾਤਿ ਰਾਹਿ ਤਿਹ ਸੰਗਿ ਮਿਥੇ ਭਗ ਸੋਨ."—*asa chāt m 5*. 4 See ਸੋਨ.

ਸੋਨਲੁਹੀ [sonlūhi] *Dg* a light-yellow jasmine; a jasmine with golden coloured flowers.

ਸੋਨਾ [sona] *n* gold 2 going to bed, sleeping.

ਸੋਨੀ [soni] See ਸਿਧਿਨੀ. 2 *Dg* goldsmith.

ਸੋਪਾਨ [sopan] *Skt* *n* a ladder; steps.

ਸੋਪਿ [sopi] *Skt* ਸ: ਆਪਿ, *pron* he also, that also. "ਮਿਲਿਓ ਤਿਸੁ ਸੁਖਿ ਸੋਪਿ ਭਵਾਨਾ."—*GPS*.

ਸੋਪੁਰਖੁ [sopurakhu] *pron* that man. 2 He, the perfect Being. 3 *n* a composition from Guru Granth Sahib which is recited as evening prayer. The opening words of "sopurakhu nīrājānu," give the composition its name.

ਸੋਪੇ [sope] See ਸੋਪਿ. "sat lage sope tār."—*saveye m 2 ke*.

ਸੋਧਤੀ [sophti] *adv* naturally, spontaneously. 2 *n* a Khatri caste in Hindu society to which Bhai Daya Singh belonged.

ਸੋਢਿ [sophi] See ਸੋਢੀ. "bahān sophi sitla ki gati."—*caritr 245*. 'Sophi is like a donkey.'

ਸੋਢਿਆਈ [sofiai] *G* This sect was very powerful in Greece during the times of Socrates the philosopher. By installing new deities against the old ones and by staging dramas it misled the country men. Socrates refuted this cult with force and showed the true way of life to the people.

ਸੋਢੀ [sophi] This word is derived from Sufi meaning abstainer, especially, renouncer of drugs; teetotaller. "sacu milia tin sophiā."

<sup>1</sup>This sentence from a drug addict is condemnatory of sophi.

—*sri m 1*. 2 See ਸੁਢੀ.

ਸੋਭ [sob] *P* سوب *n* a turban. 2 a handkerchief. 3 *v* ਸੁਸੁਨ to wash.

ਸੋਭਰਾਉ [sobraū] a village in tehsil Kusur of district Lahore where on Feb. 10, 1846 the British fought against the Sikhs.

ਸੋਭਿਤ [sobritt] *Skt* सुब्रित *n* ideal propensity. 2 a decent livelihood. "sobritt britt ko karti." *suraj*.

ਸੋਭ [sobh] *Skt* सुभ *n* beauty. "acaraj sobh banai."—*sor m 5*. 2 eminence, greatness. 3 *Skt* ਸੋਭ *adj* praiseworthy, handsome, beautiful.

ਸੋਭਨ [sobhān] *Skt* सुभन *adj* praiseworthy. 2 charming, good-looking. 3 superb, best. 4 *n* a poetic metre, also called *sihika*; its characteristics are : four lines, 24 matras per line; the first pause after the 14<sup>th</sup> and second one after the next 10<sup>th</sup> matra, ending as *lā*.

Example :

nath adbhut gait apannai, carit kahat banē nā.  
—*gurupad prem prakāṣ*.

5 fire. 6 Shiv. 7 a lotus. 8 jewellery, ornament. 9 religion. 10 vermillion.

ਸੋਭਨੀ [sobhni] *n* army, the dignified one. —*sanama*. 2 See ਸੋਭਨੀਆ.

ਸੋਭਨੀਆ [sobhniā], ਸੋਭਨੀਕ [sobhnik], ਸੋਭਨੀਕ [sobhniy] *adj* dignified, praiseworthy "te sravan bhale sobhnik hē, meri jī duṛie."—*bīha chēt m 4*

ਸੋਭਾ [sobha] *Skt* सुभा *n* glitter, light. 2 beauty.

ਸੋਭਾਇਕ [sobhāik] *adv* naturally, spontaneously. "hō sobhāik bujhio."—*NP*. 2 *adj* glorious, elegant.

ਸੋਭਾਸੁਰ [sobhasur] *Skt* सुभासुर *adj* very much luminous.

ਸੋਭਾਜਨ [sobhājan] See ਸੁਹਾਜਣਾ.

ਸੋਭਾਦੁ [sobhadu] *Skt* सुभादु *adj* superb, best. "haume anī siu lārī mare so sobhadu hoī." —*bavan*. 'with the army of the ego' i.e. with an army of demons.



**ਸੋਭਾਮਤਿ** [sobhamāt]. **ਸੋਭਾਵੰਤੀ** [sobhavāntī] *adj* dignified. "sobhavāntī narī hr gurmukhī gun gaia." -gāu m 3

**ਸੋਭਿਤ** [sobhit]. *Skt* **ਸੋਭਿਤ** *adj* with glory, dignified.

**ਸੋਮ** [som]. *Skt* *n* According to Rigved, it is the name of an intoxicating juice, which is extracted by squeezing sonivalli (cocculus cordifolius) and then after boiling, it is offered to the deities. It gives out a pleasing smell, priests and deities like it. In Rigved many details are given. The Vedic sages used to consider it invigorating, curative, wealth giving and a guide for the deities. As a deity, it is one that possesses all the powers of somras. See **ਸੋਮਵੰਤੀ**. 2 Later the moon was named 'som' and he was regarded as a deity of all medicinal plants. It is written in Purans that Som, son of sage Atri was from the womb of Anusuya, but, in this regard, everybody is not of the same opinion. At places, he is considered to be the son of Dharm and elsewhere of Prabhakar of Atri lineage. But, in Vrihdarmyak, he is shown as belonging to the Kshatri caste. He married 27 daughters of Daksh, but loved Rohini the most. As a result the others angrily complained to their father. Daksh wanted to mediate for a compromise between them but Som did not agree. Then Daksh cursed his son-in-law that he would remain childless and become a patient of tuberculosis. On hearing this his wives took pity on him and they asked their father to pardon him. Daksh could not undo his curse but said that would, get feeble gradually. Because of this the moon waxes and wanes

Once Som performed Rajsuy yag and in arrogance he took away Tara the wife of Vrihspati. Not to talk of her husband, Som did not return her even on Brahma's asking. Thus there was a fight in which Saturn (who had an

enmity with Vrihspati) helped Som and other demons also sided with him. Indar and the deities were with Vrihspati. So horrible was the battle that the whole earth shook. With his trident Shiv cut Som into two pieces. Because of this he is also called 'Bhagnalma'. At the end, Brahma mediated and restored Tara to Vrihspati. From the semen of the moon a male child was born to Tara who was named Budh, from whom started the Chandarvansh (moon dynasty) It is written in the Purans that Som's chariot has three wheels and is pulled by ten jasmine-like white horses with five of them on one side and the other five on the other side. 3 nectar. 4 camphor. 5 heaven. 6 Shiv. 7 Kuber. 8 Yam. 9 the air. 10 water. 11 left-nostril whose deity is moon. "som saru pokhik." -maru m 1. 'Nourish your breath with left nostril.' See **ਸੁਰਸਰੂ**.

**ਸੋਮਸਰੂ** [somsaru] See **ਸੋਮ** 11.

**ਸੋਮਸਿੰਧਾਤ** [somsiddhāt] a sacred book on astrology uttered by the moon. 2 a branch of Tantr Shastar, Shaivite theory. See **ਪੁਰੋਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੇਯ** 3. 3 a sacred book of Buddhism.

**ਸੋਮਸਰ** [somsar] *n* **ਚੰਦ੍ਰ ਸਰ**: is ੨੨a, the left most of three vessels running from the loins to the head. See **ਸੋਮ** 11.

**ਸੋਮਤੀਰਥ** [samtirath] See **ਪੁਭਾਸ** 3.

**ਸੋਮਨਾਥ** [sominath] a town and wharf on sea side in the state of Junagarh in Kathiavar province in the presidency of Bombay which is called 'Prabhas' and 'Veraval wharf' also. There is a Shivling by the name of Somnath. A five feet tall statue of Shiv was also there which was broken into four pieces by Mahmud Gaznavi in 1024 AD. Two pieces were sent to Gazni of which one piece was inlaid in stairs of a mosque and the other one in the stairs of the court. And two pieces were sent to Mecca and Madina for embedding in the

stairs. The temple of Somnath was unique in India. It had 56 pillars embedded with jewels and a golden chain weighing two hundred maunds hung from ceiling with which a gong was tied.

**ਸੋਮਾ** [somap], **ਸੋਮਾ** [sompā] *Skt* adj one who drinks somras. 2 *n* a deity. See **ਸੋਮ**.

**ਸੋਮਾਕ** [sompak], **ਸੋਮਾਕੀ** [sompaki]. *Skt* स्वयंपाकिन् adj one who cooks for himself; one who does not eat bread cooked by some one else "sompak apras udiani." -bavan.

**ਸੋਮਰਾਜੀ** [somraji] a poetic metre, also named as 'utbhuj', 'ardhbhujg', 'śākhnari' and 'jhula'. Its features are four lines, two yagāṇ 155, 155 per line.

Example:

guru ko mānao, sabē 1cch pao.

gaho ek pasa. tājō or asa.

(b) At many places in Dasam Granth the bhujg prayat is also termed as 'somraji' as -  
sune des desō munā pap karma.

cune juṭh kuṭhā śrutā chor dharma.

tājē dharmnari tākē papnarā.

mohā rup papī kuvritlādhikarā. -kalki.

**ਸੋਮਲਤਾ** [somalta] See **ਸੋਮਾ** and **ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ**

**ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ** [somvalari] See **ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ** and **ਚਾਮਰ**.

**ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ** [somvalli] a creeper plant (L. Cocculus Cordifolius) from which somras was prepared. In Sanskrit sacred books it is mentioned that its leaves emerge as the moon waxes and fall off as it wanes. In other words, on the first day of bright half of the month, one leaf emerges and on the full moon day the leaves grow to be 15. Similarly on the first day of dark half, one leaf falls off and on the moonless day all the 15 leaves fall off. In this way this plant gets 15 leaves only.

**ਸੋਮਵਾਰ** [somvar] moon's day, Monday

**ਸੋਮਵਾਰੀ** [somvari] during Monday, on Monday.

"somvari sakti rahia samai." -bīla var 7 m 3.

**ਸੋਮਵੰਸ** [somvāṇs] *n* The moon-dynasty that started with Buddh, the son of moon. All the Pandavs and Yadavs are from the moon-dynasty. See **ਬੁਰੁਵੰਸ**.

**ਸੋਮਵੰਸੀ** [somvāṇsī] *adj* belonging to the moon dynasty. See **ਸੋਮਵੰਸ** and **ਬੁਰੁਵੰਸ**.

**ਸੋਮਾ** [soma] *n* a fountain, a source of water. 2 Bhai Soma a faithful disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He was a resident of the Jhang area. One day, while performing his service on the sacred pond when Amritsar was being raised, Bhai Soma was sitting in the presence of Guru Arjan Dev. A fakir begged something from the Guru. At that moment there were no offerings (made by his devotees) before the Guru. The Guru asked if any devotee had got something with him. Bhai Soma had two pice with him, which he offered and they were given to the fakir. Guru Arjan Dev remarked that Soma was his moneylender. Since then Bhai Soma acquired the status of 'Shah' and on account of the Guru's blessing he earned a lot in his business. People of Bhai Soma's lineage now live at places as wide apart as Sahiwal, Dera Ismail Khan, Bhakhar, Bannu and Mianwali etc. Of them many are unbaptised Sikhs and some are baptised also. Every one's name carries the status of 'Shah' as Arjan Shah Singh, Karam Chand Shah, etc.

**ਸੋਮਵਤੀ** [somavati] *adj* happening on Monday as somavati amavasya.

**ਸੋਰ** [sor] or **ਸੋਰੁ** [soru] *P* , noise, uproar, shouting. "chuṭī gāio jam ka sab sor." -mala partal m 4. 2 salt. 3 mania, excitement. "raji mali manī soru." jpu 'maniac feelings for power and pelf.' 4 *Skt* सौर *adj* of wine. "raci rāhe banita binod kusum rāg bikh sor." -bavan. 'absorbed in enjoying women and poison of wine of the colour of safflower'.

5 *n* a zig zag walk.

**ਸੋਰਸ** [soras] *P* شورش *n* shouting, uproar, noise  
2 *Skt* सोडस sixteen. "kar sorasvō rikhi tas gurā."—datt. 'Dutt made him sixteenth spiritual guide'.

**ਸੋਰ ਸਰਾਬਾ** [sor šaraba] *n* shouting, noise "sabh khōd pakhādan šor šaraba."—*NP*

**ਸੋਰਸਵੋ** [sorasvō] sixteenth. See **ਸੋਰਸ** 2.

**ਸੋਰਹ** [sorah], **ਸੋਰਹਿ** [sorahi] *n* sixteen. "sorah madhe pavan jhakoria."—*ram kabir*. 'caused the wind to rise by reciting the holy hymn Om for sixteen times'.

**ਸੋਰਹਿ ਸ੍ਰਿੰਗਾਰ** [sorahi śringar] See **ਸੋਰਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ**

**ਸੋਰਠ** [sorath] or **ਸੋਰਠਿ** [sorathi] It is a major musical measure of karnā that using only six notes. There are five rising notes and seven falling notes. Gandhar is a feeble one. Rishabh is Vadi and Dhaivat is Sanvadi. Gandhar and Dhaivat are prohibited in the ascending scale. Both pure and soft Nishad are applied. Nishad is pure in rising tone and soft in falling one. The time for its performance is second quarter of the night :

rising note—sa, re, ma, pa, na, sa.

falling note—sa, na, dha, pa, ma, ga, re, sa.

Sorath is at ninth number in Guru Granth Sahib. 2 See **ਸੋਰਠਿ** 2.

**ਸੋਰਠਾ** [sortha] a matrik metre featuring two lines, each line having two parts, eleven matras in the first part, pause on the short vowel, 13 matras in the second part and pause on the long vowel. This metre is reverse of 'doha'.

Example:

salahi salahi, eti sorathi na paia,  
nadia ate vah, pavhi samūdi na janiahi.

japu

In Guru Granth Sahib, this metre is called a slok also. That is,

nar cahat kacu aur, aurt ki aurt bhāi. ...—slok  
m 9. See **ਰਬਾਣਾ**.

**ਸੋਰਠਿ** [sorathi] See **ਸੋਰਠ**. 2 a maiden of Rajput caste and a resident of Surashtar (Kathiawar), who was in love with a handsome man named Bija. In spite of many sufferings and obstacles, they lived as true lovers till the end. "sorathi bija gavit jas sugra bati."—*BG* 1

**ਸੋਰਬਾ** [sorba] *P* شوربا *n* meat-curry gravy.

**ਸੋਰਾ** [sora] *P* سوره *n* salinity; saltpetre. In olden days water was cooled with it. "sital jal kije sam ora. tar upar dekar bahu sora."—*GPS*. Saltpetre is also a major component of gunpowder and is used in many medicines.

**ਸੋਰੀ** [sori] *adj* one who makes a noise, a shouter. 2 a mystical practitioner of charm. 3 who with the right or the left vessel, foretells about auspicious and in auspicious rewards. "ai na puch kahyo kachu sori."—*krison*. 4 *P* سوري a kind of arrow. "hath na sath lage subh sori." *krison*.

**ਸੋਰੀਦਾ** [sorida] *P* سوريدا *adj* astonished, perplexed. 2 insane, crazy 3 a lover. It is derived from **ਸੋਰ**

**ਸੋਰੁ** [soru] See **ਸੋਰ**.

**ਸੋਲਹ** [solah] sixteen.

**ਸੋਲਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ** [solah sīgar], **ਸੋਲਹ ਸੀਗਾਰ** [solah sigar] sixteen methods of beautifying the body as mentioned in poetical works.

pratham sakal suxi majan amolvas

javak sudes kes paş ko sudharbo,

āgrag bhuṣaṇ vividh mukhvas rāg

kajjal kalī lōl locān niharbo,

bolan hasan mriducalan citan caru

pāl pāl pativrāt priti prātiparbo,

keṣodas savilas kārho kūvārī radhe!

ih vidhi sor-hi sīgarān sīgarbo.

rasik priya.

śucita śil saneh galī citvān bolan has,

'Giani Gyan Singh writes in "Favārikh Khalsa" that old palaces of 'Sorath Bye' can yet be seen near Ginnar hills.

kac gūṭhan simāt subh bhal tīlāk sukhras.  
bhal tīlāk sukh ras drigan āṇ atī soṭe.  
biri bādān sudeṣ cībuk māsi kām mān mōhe.  
javāk mihādi rāg rag 'bhagvāt' nitucita.  
ye sor-hi sīgar mukkh tā me vār sukita.  
"solāh kie sīgar." *phunhe m 5.*

**ਸੋਲਹ ਕਲਾ** [solāh kala] sixteen units, sixteen parts. On the assumption of a rupee having sixteen annas, we indicate something as complete by saying that it is (like) sixteen annas. Similarly it is believed that the God has sixteen skills. In Brahmavaivarat these sixteen skills are –

"gyan, dhyān, subh karam, hāth, sājām,  
dharmarudan

vidyā, bhājan, suprem, yāt, adhyatam, sātman,  
daya, nem aru caturta buddh suddh ih jān."

According to Hindus a prophet is rated according to the number of skills he possesses. He who has all these skills, is a perfect prophet.

Moon too is considered to have sixteen phases –

amrita, manda, puṣa, puṣṭi, tuṣṭi, rati,  
dhriti, śaṣṇi, cādraka, kāti, jyotsna, śri,  
priti, āgda, purāṇa and purnamitar

In the teaching of Sikh religion, Vahguru is said to have infinite skills. "solāh kala sāpurān phalīa, anāt kala hui ṭhakur cārīa."  
—*maru solhe m 5.* See **ਚੰਦ ਕਲਾ**.

**ਸੋਲਹਾ** [solha] adj group of sixteen, a poetic metre of sixteen lines. There are many poetic writings of sixteen lines in Guru Granth Sahib. For information about this poetic metre, see **ਘਨ ਕਲਾ**.

**ਸੋਲਹਿ** [solahi] See **ਸੋਲਹ**

**ਸੋਲਹੇ** [solhe] plural of **ਸੋਲਹਾ**.

**ਸੋਲ ਪਥੇ** [sol pəgo] *Dg* an aquatic animal resembling a scorpion, which has sixteen feet; a crab.

**ਸੋਲਾ** [sola] *A* **ਸੁਅਲਾ** *n* the glitter of a falling star which appears as a display of fire works; a

meteor. 2 an ember. 3 a flame.

**ਸੋਲਾਂ** [solā] See **ਸੋਲਹ**

**ਸੋਲਾਂ ਅਨੇ** [solā ane] *part* complete, perfect; as complete as sixteen annas which make full worth of a rupee.

**ਸੋਲਾਂਸਯਾ** [solāsaya] *n* a type of clothing having sixteen hundred woofs in its warp. "bahu sukham jīh sut suhaviṭ, se me solāsaya kahaviṭ" —*VP*

**ਸੋਲਾਂ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ** [solā sīgar] See **ਸੋਲਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ**

**ਸੋਲਾਂਸਿੰਘੀ** [solāsīghī] See **ਚਿੰਤਪੁਰਨੀ**.

**ਸੋਲਾਂ ਕਲਾ** [solā kala] See **ਸੋਲਹਕਲਾ** and **ਚੰਦਕਲਾ**.

**ਸੋਲਾਂਕੀ** [solāki] a sub-caste of Rajputs (Chalukya) The warriors belonging to the moon-dynasty were worshippers of Varah Bhagwan. Pulkeshi, a great king of this dynasty established a state in Badami (District Bijapur) in 550 AD

**ਸੋਵਨ** [sovan], **ਸੋਵਨੁ** [sovanu] to sleep, to rest. "ik dinu sovanu hoṭgo lābe god pāsari." —*s kabir*.

**ਸੋਵਰਣ** [sovaran], **ਸੋਵਰਨ** [sovaran] *n* aurum, a gold nugget. 2 *adj* **ਸੁ-ਵਣ** good colour, high caste.

**ਸੋਵਿਨਾ** [sovinā] *adj* of gold, golden. 2 well coloured, having attractive colour. 3 of good colour. "manu ramkasvaṭi laia kācan sovinā." —*asa chāt m 4.* meaning extremely pure and clean.

**ਸੋਵਨ** [sovan] See **ਸੋਵਨ**. 2 aurum, gold. "sovan dhala krisan mala jap-hu tusi sāheli ho. —*vaḍ chāt m 4*

**ਸੋਤਸ** [soṭas] *Skr* **ਸੋਤਸ**, sixteen. See **ਖੇਤਸ**

**ਸੋਤ ਸੰਘਾਰ** [soṭ sopcar], **ਸੋਤ ਸੰਭਾਰ** [soṭ sābhar] *Skr* **ਖੋਤਸ-ਸੰਘਾਰ** sixteen articles for worship. See **ਖੇਤਸੋਪਚਾਰ**. "sadar soṭ sābhartṛyati mati manvi." —*GPS*. that is, "sadar soṭas sābhar atī yati mati manvi."

**ਸੋ** [so] See **ਸਹਿ**. 2 *part* along with. "jo tum apne jān so kam." —*gau kabir*. 3 *P* **ਹੋ** to be. Its root is **ਸੁਰਨ**.

ਸੋ ਸਾਖੀ [sə sakhī] It is a famous book having one hundred tales, but now some more seem to have been interpolated therein.<sup>1</sup> And its hand-written copies do not have the same text. Some persons are of the view that this book of tales is a composition of Kalgidhar but the poor quality of its poetry shows that it is from the pen of a Sikh with little education and understanding.

It can be observed from this book that the tales Guru Gobind Singh narrated to Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh were also got written by him from the calligraphist Sahib Singh. Bhai Santokh Singh has also written the story of Guru Pratap Suray based on it and Bhai Sahib has transformed a large number of references drawn from 'sə sakhī' by adapting them to his pen.

Kuka Sikhs accord the same status to 'sə sakhī' which, in Hindu society, is accorded to Bhavishyat Puraṇ, and they take pleasure in giving different meanings, according to their wisdom, to the puzzling sentences of this book.

The poetical composition of 'sə sakhī' is not in accordance with the rules of prosody, as—

"guru harī rai sahai kar kṛisən  
sevie guru teg bahadur dhir.

guru gobind sīgh arī mṛig turkan ko soṭh bir."

The year and century mentioned herein go a long way to clarify whether it was written by Guru Gobind Singh or not:

"səmat bīkram bhupati satarā sat nək (1791)  
mahīṇē sakhi var guru māḷku dūtīya bhēk."

Further, it is added — "satarā sə īkasi me sakhiā īkhiā." A large number of expressions in this book are historically contradictory, as—  
(a) "Sayyads originated during the time of the Pandavs." *Sakhi 1*

<sup>1</sup>We have seen an old book also having five hundred anecdotes relating to all the ten gurus.

(b) "Having come into being from derm, (the community) got the name Khalsa."—*Sakhi 13*.

(c) "Christ was born before Moses."—*Sakhi 14*.

(d) The story of Hari Chand was written to refute Vachitar Natak. *Sakhi 20*

(e) We shall get the wealth of Satluj in 1899 Bikrami Sammat—*Sakhi 37*.... etc

In the opinion of Sardar Atar Singh Rais Bhadaur, this book was written at the time when the British government gave Kashmir to the Raja of Jammu in exchange for money. It is because of this that it contains the following sentences :

"des bekar jāhī phirāgi. gajēge tab mor bhujāgi." *Sakhi 85*

ਸੋਹ [səh] *n* a pledge, vow, oath.

ਸੋਹਰ [səhər] *P* سهر *n* husband, lord. 2 bride-groom.

ਸੋਹੇ [səhē] *adv* in front, face-to-face.

ਸੋਕ [sək] *A* شوق *n* a desire, an inclination. 2 love. "bhayo sah ko sok visal."—*GPS*.

ਸੋਕਣ [səkan] See ਸਹਿਣ.

ਸੋਕਤ [səkət] *A* شوكت *n* a thorn; a barb 2 pressure. 3 haste.

ਸੋਕਨਾਮ [səknama] *P* شوق نامه *n* a love-letter. "likhiyo səknama. dīje dāras ai."—*GPS*.

ਸੋਕੀਨ [səkin] *P* شوقين *adj* amateur; who is fond of (something).

ਸੋਖ [səkh] *n* ease, convenience, facility. 2 *Skr* ਸੋਖਰ comfort, relief.

ਸੋਖਾ [səkha], ਸੋਖੀ [səkhi] *adj* comfortable, convenient 2 contented.

ਸੋਖਰ [səkhy] See ਸੋਖ 2.

ਸੋਗਤ [səgati] See ਸੁਗਤ.

ਸੋਗਤੀ [səgati] *adj* who offers a gift. "trīṭīye nar səgati jan."—*GPS*.

ਸੋਗੰਦ [səgənd] See ਸੁਗੰਦ.

ਸੋਗੰਧ [səgədh] *Skr* सीगन्ध *n* a pleasant smell; fragrance.

ਸੋਚ [səc] *Skr* सोच *n* a feeling of cleanliness.

sacredness.

ਸੋਚਲ [sɔːcal], ਸੋਚਲ [sɔːcal] *Skt* सोचल a kind of salt; Sochal salt

ਸੋਚਾ ਚਾਰ [sɔːca car] *n* pious behaviour, good moral character, refined conduct

ਸੋਚੀ [sɔːci] Like Kabaddi it is also a rural game.

Young boys assemble at one place and divide themselves into two teams. A line is drawn between the two teams. From one side of the line, a boy goes to the other side and tries to give three quick beats of his palm on the chest of a player of that side. If his hand is caught during the beats he is considered defeated. In case he returns to his side after giving the three beats without his hand having been caught, he is declared a winner.

ਸੋਜ [sɔːj] *n* material, equipment. "dhari sɔːj sabh an."—*salo*

ਸੋਜਨਕ [sɔːjɔn] *Skt n* gentlemanliness; nobility.

ਸੋਟੀ [sɔːti] a village of district Amloh in Nabha state, about four miles to the north-east of Gobindgarh railway station. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind at a distance of three-fourth of a mile to the east of this village. At this place, the Guru's dog fought against a pig and died after killing it. From Nabha state 280 bighas of land has been donated to the gurdwara and rupees 48 in cash are given annually to it. A fair is held on the birthday of Guru Hargobind Sahib. See ਸੋਟੀ ਦੇ ਸਰਦਾਰ.

ਸੋਟੀ ਦੇ ਸਰਦਾਰ [sɔːti de sardar] They are feudal sardars belonging to the misl of Nishan. In 1763 AD sardar Sangat Singh, Dasaundha Singh, Jai Singh, Mohar Singh and others forcibly captured Ambala, Sarai Lashkar Khan, Shahbad, Doraha, Ladhran, Saunti etc. and established their rule over there. Now,

A Sikh has raised a shrine near the gurdwara in memory of both the animals.

Ladhran is in Ludhiana district and Saunti is under the government of Nabha state.

ਸੋਢਕ [sɔːdɔk], ਸੋਢਿਕ [sɔːdɪk] *Skt* शोधक *adj* having a trunk. 2 *n* an elephant. 3 a distiller whose pipe has the shape of a trunk. "bujhyo sɔːdɔk sadan visala."—*GPS*

ਸੋਢੀ [sɔːdi] See ਸਉਡੀ.

ਸੋਡੀ [sɔːdi] *n* one who has a trunk: elephant. "janu sɔːdi bad sɔːd pracāde."—*GPS*. 2 a distiller. See ਸੋਢਕ.

ਸੋਢਰਿਓ [sɔːdyarɪ], ਸੋਢਰਾਤਕ [sɔːdyātɔk] *n* a lion, the enemy of the elephant 2 a gun that kills an elephant—*sanama*.

ਸੋਢਰਾਤਕ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [sɔːdyātɔk dhunini] a gun roaring like a lion, who is the killer of an elephant.

ਸੋਢ [sɔːɔ] See ਸਉਟ. 2 an omen. See ਅਪਸਰਨ.

ਸੋਰ [sɔːt] See ਸਉਤ.

ਸੋਦਰਯ [sɔːdərɔy] *Skt* सौन्दर्य *n* beauty, prettiness. "mahansil sɔːdərɔy surta."—*GPS*.

ਸੋਦਾ [sɔːda] See ਸਉਦਾ.

ਸੋਦਾਈ [sɔːdai] See ਸਉਦਾਈ.

ਸੋਦਾਗਰ [sɔːdagar] See ਸਉਦਾਗਰ.

ਸੋਦਾਮਨੀ [sɔːdamani], ਸੋਦਾਮਿਨੀ [sɔːdamini] See ਸੁਦਾਮਨਿ.

ਸੋਦ੍ਰਜ [sɔːdraj] See ਸੋਦਰਯ.

ਸੋਧ [sɔːdh] *Skt n* a place plastered with lime; a royal palace; a state temple. "sɔːdər sɔːdh ucera."—*GPS*. 2 a deity's temple.

ਸੋਧ [sɔːdh], ਸੋਧਾ [sɔːdha] *n* a perfume, scent etc. "kab-hu na sɔːdha la: rag man bhāto."—*caritr* 245

ਸੋਧ ਖਾਨ [sɔːdha xan], ਸੋਧੇ ਖਾਨ [sɔːdhe xan] Dasaundha Khan. The name is derived from the ritual of Dasaundh. See ਉਸਰ, superintendent of the horse-stable of king Shahjahan. "itne me sɔːdhe xā ayo. hayān sev pār jo [həɦɪɾɔy]."—*GPS*.

ਸੋਨ [sɔːn] *n* an omen, a presage. "māgal bhān bhae subh sən."—*NP*. "sən asən nāɦɪ jan."



-gurushobha. See ਅਪਸਰਾ 2 to sleep, go to bed. "sej sudhare hit guru son" -GPS. 3 *Skt* ਸੋਨ *adj* related to a dog; of a dog. 4 *Skt* ਸੋਨ related to a slaughter-house; a butcher. 5 fresh meat cut by the butcher

ਸੋਨਕ [sonak] *Skt* ਸੋਨਕ *n* a saint who used to live in Nemisharnay. He was the son of sage Shunak and was a teacher of Katyayan and Ashvlayan

ਸੋਨਿਕ [sonik] *Skt* a hunter, who keeps dogs with him.

ਸੋਪਣਾ [sōṇa], ਸੋਪਣੀ [sōṇī] See ਸਰੁਪਣਾ.

ਸੋਪਤ੍ਰ [sōpatr] a lotus. See ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ "sōpatr se chatr tūle." -*caritr* 102.

ਸੋਢ [sōṇh] *Skt* अणुसूत P ਭਾਈਆਂ *n* Aniseed is sown during the month of Poh and Magh and is harvested during Baisakh. Its plant is about three to four feet high. Its effect is hot, dehydrative and secretory. Aniseed is considered the best medicine to cure diseases of stomach and intestine. It enhances eyesight and curtails phlegm. It releases urine and washes away filth. Aniseed-water is used in many medicines. *L* Pimpinella anisum *F* aniseed.

ਸੋਭ ਨਗਰ [sobh nagar] See ਹਰਚੰਦਰਿਚੀ ਅਤੇ ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ੍ਰ.

ਸੋਭਰੀ [sobhri] *adj* glittering, shining "sobhāi sopp sobhri." -*kāṭki*. 'The armour covering cheeks gives a graceful glitter.' 2 Sobhri, a saint who married fifty daughters of king Mandhata and begot 150 sons.

ਸੋਭਾਗ [sobhag], ਸੋਭਾਗਤ [sobhagy] See ਸੁਹਾਗ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਹਾਗ.

ਸੋਮ [som] *adj* related to the moon. See ਸੋਮ. 2 See ਸੋਮਤ "sun he som 'basan hit than." -GPS. ਸੋਮਿਤ੍ਰਿ [sōmitrī] *n* Sumitra's son, Lachhman. 2 Satrugan.

ਸੋਮਤ [somy] *Skt* *adj* without anger, calm. 2 pleasing beautiful. 3 *n* Budh, son of the moon. 4 See ਸਰੋਚੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 3.

ਸੋਰ [sor] *adj* related to the sun, of the sun 2 belonging to the sun-dynasty. 3 *n* Yam and Saturn, sons of the sun. 4 a worshipper of the sun. 5 related to liquor, of liquor. 6 a warrior. *adj* concerning a warrior.

ਸੋਰਜ [soraj] *Skt* ਸੋਰਜ *n* bravery. 2 *Skt* ਸੋਰਜ *adj* related to the sun

ਸੋਰਣਾ [sorṇa] See ਸਰੁਰਣਾ.

ਸੋਰਭ [sorabh] *Skt* *adj* fragrant. 2 *n* fragrance. "srimukh sikkh man sorabh anōd het." -*NP*. 3 beauty. See ਸੁਰਭਿ. "dhar balak sorabh ap vṛaja." -*krison*.

ਸੋਰਮਸ [sormas] a solar month; a month beginning with sankranti. See ਮਸ

ਸੋਰਾਸ੍ਟ੍ਰ [sorastrā] related to Saurashtra (Kathiavar). 2 of a good country. See ਸੁਰਾਸ੍ਟ੍ਰ.

ਸੋਰੀ [sori], ਸੋਰੀਆ [sorīa] *adj* a worshipper of the sun. 2 one who knows about the movements of planets like the sun; an astrologer. 3 a practitioner of magical charm. 4 fortune teller. 5 a sub-caste of the Brahmins. 6 *Skt* ਸੋਰੀ Vishnu. "tūjh sevhi bidhi sōkar sori." -*NP*. 7 Krishan.

ਸੋਤ [sor], ਸੋਤਾ [sora] See ਸਰੁਤ-ਸਰੁਤਾ

ਸੰ [s] *Skt* ਸੰ part welfare, bliss. 2 tranquility 3 calmness. 4 a scripture. 5 ਸੰ with, along with. "tūa sotigur sō het." -*savve m* 5 ke. 6 properly, perfectly. 7 entirely, totally, from the very beginning.

ਸੰਸ [sōs] *Skt* ਸੰ ੲ to enunciate, praise. 2 *n* praise. 3 a promise. 4 a pledge, oath. 5 a desire. 6 flattery. 7 See ਸੰਸਯ.

ਸੰਸਕਾਰ [sōskar] *Skt* ਸੰਸਕਾਰ *n* this word is formed with prefix ਸੰ and root, 'ਕ੍ਰਿ.' to reform. 2 to refine. 3 an idea which strikes while performing an action. 4 an action performed with religious rites which affect the mind for long, like baptism, birth, marriage etc.

Scholars divide these rites into three categories : superior, medium and inferior

(a) Superior rites are those which stipulate that nothing be done against the Almighty's creation, and the religious symbols adopted therein become instrumental for the safety of the body and the country: as the Sikhs adopt underwear shorts and curved sword at the initiation ceremony of the Khalsa.

(b) Medium rites are those which impart bad shape to the Almighty's creation and the religious symbols adopted therein are of no use to the body and the country, like growing of matted hair or putting on ash/cinders on body, or wearing of sacred thread, necklace, etc.

(c) Inferior rites are those in which the Almighty's creation is fragmented and no benefit accrues to the body and the country, as piercing earlobes by the yogis, circumcision, tonsure, etc.

**ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [sāskṛit] *adj* which has been improved. 2 purified. 3 reformed. 4 grammatically correct language. 5 *n* divine language; Sanskrit (संस्कृत).

**ਸੰਸਯ** [sāsy] *Skt* ਸੰਸਯ *n* (ਸੰ-ਸੀ) fast sleep. 2 doubt, suspicion "patkaharnā sadhsāgam na sāsyah."—sahas *m* 5.

**ਸੰਸਰਗ** [sāsarag] *Skt* ਸੰਸਰਗ *n* meeting, interaction, relation. See ਸਰਗ.

**ਸੰਸਰਣ** [sāsrāṇ] *Skt* *n* strolling, wandering. 2 moving away. See ਸਰਣ.

**ਸੰਸਰਮ** [sāsam] son of Baba Mohan and grandson of Guru Amardav, who wrote sacred books of Gurbani. These were the books Guru Arjan Dev got from Baba Mohan for compiling a volume of Guru Granth Sahib. See ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ ਨੰ: 1.

**ਸੰਸਾ** [sāsa] doubt, suspicion See ਸੰਸਯ. "gurmukh sāsā mul na hovai."—var bzla *m* 3

**ਸੰਸਾਰ** [sāsar] a crocodile. 2 *Skt* the world, which keeps on changing. "sāsar kam tāmē."—gatha. 3 people of the world.

**ਸੰਸਾਰ ਸਾਗਰ** [sāsar sagar] *adj* world-like ocean.

"sāsar sagar ab utre pare."—bzla *m* 5.

**ਸੰਸਾਰਸਿ** [sāsarasi]. ਸੰਸਾਰਸਰ [sāsarasy] worldly.

"sagrā sāsarasy gurpārsadi tar-hi ke."—sahas *m* 5. 'Very few people cross the sea of the world with blessing from their spiritual guides.'

**ਸੰਸਾਰਕੁਪ** [sāsarakup] *adj* the world as a well, from which it is difficult to come out. "sāsarakup te udharī le."—asa chāt *m* 5.

**ਸੰਸਾਰ ਰਚਨਾ** [sāsar racna] See ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਰਚਨਾ.

**ਸੰਸਾਰਿ** [sāsari] in the world. "mūdra paī phire sāsari."—var ram / *m* 1. "gurdārsanū saphalū sāsari."—savrye *m* 4 ka.

**ਸੰਸਾਰੀ** [sāsari] *adj* related with the world; worldly 2 the Creator of the world (Brahma) "iku sāsari iku bhādari."—japu. 3 a householder "na audhulī na sāsari."—ram 2 *m* 1. 4 *n* a tradition of the world; a custom of the world. "chuṭigai sāsari."—keṭā kabir

**ਸੰਸਾਰੂ** [sāsarū] people of the world. See ਸੰਸਾਰ 3. "hoī sahai jisū tū rakh-hi tisu kaha karē sāsarū?"—guj *m* 5

**ਸੰਸਾਰੂ** [sāsarū] a devoted Sikh of Guru Ramdas. 2 a devotee from Talvar sub-caste, who, being a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, became a great scholar.

**ਸੰਸਾਰੇ** [sāsarē] in the world. "sātokh bhīa sāsarē."—sor *m* 5

**ਸੰਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤ** [sāsrīṣṭi] See ਚਿਤਰਲੰਕਾਰ.

**ਸੰਸ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [sāsrīti] *Skt* ਸੰਸ੍ਰਿਤਿ *n* a flow, a current. 2 the world. See ਸ੍ਰਿਤਿ.

**ਸੰਸਾਰ** [sāhar] *Skt* *n* (ਸੰ-ਹਿ) fascination; attraction. 2 destruction, ruination; extermination. 3 the process of gathering; winding up. 4 a gist, summary. 5 the process of resisting an attack.

**ਸੰਗੀਤੀ ਮੋਲ** [sāhari mōl] elder uncle of Guru Arjan Dev, on marriage of whose son Guru Ramdas sent Arjan Dev to Lahore and asked him not to come back unless called for. During his two year stay at Lahore, the blessed son excellently performed the task of religious

preaching. The place, in Chuni Mandi, where he used to hold religious congregations is known as Diwan Khana of Guru Arjan Dev and it is a famous place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs. From this very place, the hymn "mera manu locc gurdarsan tai" was written and sent to Guru Amar Das. Sanhari Mall acquired self-realisation from Guru Arjan Dev and he is considered one among unique Sikhs.

**ਸੰਹਿਤਾ** [sāhita] *Skt* ॥ the book which deals nicely with human interests. 2 religious books written by saints like Manu. 3 that part of the Ved which describes rites and rituals: an explication of sāhita. See Aitray Aranyak Aranyak 3, Ch 3, Part 6. 4 close contiguity of letters in grammar.

**ਸੰਹੇਤ** [sāhet] See ਸੰ.

**ਸੰਭ** [sāḥ] *Skt* ॥ to be uncertain; to be afraid. 2 *n* fear. 3 doubt; suspicion. "guru milā sāk utarī."—*sri m 1*. 4 a cart-pulling bullock.

**ਸੰਕਟ** [sākaṭ] *Skt* ॥ suffering, distress. "sākaṭ ghor kaṭe khin bhitarī."—*dev m 5*. 2 See ਸਕਟਸੁਰ.

**ਸੰਕਟਮੋਚ** [sākaṭmoc], **ਸੰਕਟਮੋਚਕ** [sākaṭmocak] *adj* who liberates from sufferings. "govind sākaṭmoc."—*ram chāt m 5*.

**ਸੰਕਟੀ** [sākaṭvī] short form for ਸੰਕਟ ਪਰੀ "sahib sākaṭve sevak bhāj."—*basāṭ namdev*: 'desertion by the servant when his master is in distress.'

**ਸੰਕਟੀ** [sākaṭī] in distress; in suffering. See ਸੰਕਟ. "sākaṭī nahi pāṭ jonī nahi ave."—*gau kabir*

**ਸੰਕਰ** [sākar] *Skt* ॥ a combination of different commodities; a mixture. 2 a muleto. 3 See ਸੰਕਲਪਕਰ. 4 *Skt* ॥ Shiv, whom Purans consider as the benefactor. "sākar krōṭ tetis dhīaro."—*bera m 4*. 5 Shankaracharya, whom the Hindus regard as the incarnation of Shiv. "sākar hve avtar sīv sūtī mā vīdave."—*GPS*.

In brief, the story of Shankar, is as under:

Shankar was born in village Kaldi or Kalpi in Cochin in Sammat 846 (788 AD) from the womb of mother Vishishta in the house of Shiv, a Brahman. After very deeply going through Khalshastar, Ved and Vedang, he adopted renunciation from Govind Swami and settling in Kashi, he preached the monoistic faith. With matchless intellect and force of education he attracted towards himself a large number of students.

Having won over the chief of Mahishmati, the capital of Magadh and very famous Pandit Mandannisar along with his unique wife Pandit Bharti, in a religious discourse, Shankar became widely known in India. Mandan and Bharti both became his disciples and after adopting renunciation they preached monism.

It is mentioned by Madhavacharaya in Shankar Dig Vijay that Sankar won over a large number of scholars and defeated Buddhism in a big way. Shankaracharya established a large number of hermitages, the most famous of which is Shringeri hermitage, situated on the bank of Tungbhadra in district Kadur of Mysore state of Srīngagiri. Here he installed his brilliant disciple Mandan then known as Sureshvacharaya as the chief priest. Sankaracharya's seat of spiritual authority is at this place now. This hermitage is given Rs. 12,000/- annually by the state of Mysore. Besides this is an estate of 259 villages, with an income of Rs. 50,000/- given to this hermitage by Harihar, the king of Vijay nagar in 1346 AD.

The priests installed at the other three hermitages (Dwarika, Jaganath, Badrinath)<sup>2</sup> were also scholars and capable sanyasis who

<sup>2</sup>The chief of this seat is called Jagadguru by the Hindus. <sup>3</sup>Sharda math in Dwarika, Jaganath math in Govardhan and Joshi math in Badrinath.

could successfully preach religion. Shankar has written excellent commentaries on Vedant Sutra, Upnishads and Gita. Shankar fell ill during his travel in Assam and died at Kedarnath in 820 AD at the age of 32 years.

S V. Venkateshwara writes that Shankar was born in 805 AD and died in 897 AD. He has also given substantial arguments in support of his contention.

6 a poetic metre characterised by four lines of verse, 26 matras per line, first pause at 16<sup>th</sup> matra and the second at the next 10<sup>th</sup> matra, the last two matras being guru and laghu.

Example.

mr̥ṣiḡ min bhr̥ṣiḡ pat̥ḡḡ kūcar, ek dokh binas.

.. -asa ravidas

khaṭ karom kul sājugat he haribhagatī hirde nahī

caranarbid nā katha bhavē supac tullī saman.

-keda ravidas

nij kan sun matiman manav, khet mahī tab jāī.

godhum but upar dekhyo, rahyo ur bisinas.

... -NP

7 adj who brings happiness. 8 auspicious; noble. 9 *Skt* शृङ्खल This word has also been used for a thick iron chain (sāgul). "durād ke patī su sākhar daryo." -GV 10.

ਸੰਕਰਸਨ [sākarṣan] See ਸੰਕਰਖਨ.

ਸੰਕਰ ਸੁਕੁ [sākar sukṛ] *Skt* n semen of Shankar (Shiv); mercury.

ਸੰਕਰਸੁਤ [sākarṣut] n Shiv's sons, Ganesh and Kartikey.

ਸੰਕਰਖਣ [sākarakhaṇ], ਸੰਕਰਖਨ [sākarakhən] *Skt* सङ्कर्षण n attraction. 2 Bal bhadar, Balram. Two reasons have been mentioned for the name Sankarkhan given to him. One, after pulling him out from Devki's womb, he was placed in the womb of Rohini. Second, he

See Vishnu Puran Part 4 Ch 15

used to smash the head of his enemy with a thrashing club after pulling him with the plough. "pun bolyo vrijes, sākarkhan sō krīpa kār." *krīson* 3 Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word in place of sākrāmāṇ (sākrātī) "makar sākarkhaṇ arki hoī, an sanan-hī jē nar koe." *GPS*. 'one who comes to Mukatsar for a holy dip, when the sun is in the zodiac mansion of capricorn.'

ਸੰਕਰ ਵਰਣ [sākar varan] See ਵਰਣ ਸੰਕਰ.

ਸੰਕਰਾ [sākra] plural of ਸੰਕਰ, "sākra nā jan-hī bhev." -*ram m* 5. 2 Shiv. 3 adj given to public welfare. 4. musical metre that is a variation of bīraval. The maddham is forbidden in it and rīṣabh seems very feeble. It resembles sākhar bihaḡ a lot gādhār is complementary and ḡarāj supplementary in it.

ascending : ḡa, rā, ḡa, pā, pā, nā, ḡa

descending : ḡa, rā, dha, pā, ḡa, rā, ḡa

ਸੰਕਰਾਚਾਰ [sākaracaray] See ਸੰਕਰ 5.

ਸੰਕਰੀ [sākrī] wife of Shankar (Shiv). Parvati. 2 madder plant or its dye. 3 adj given to public welfare.

ਸੰਕਲਨ [sākalān] *Skt* सङ्कलन n compilation, putting together. 2 presentation by squeezing time span in a play of an incident spread over a long period.

ਸੰਕਲਪ [sākalap] *Skt* सङ्कल्प n an intuition, an idea; concept. 2 a vow, pledge. See ਕਲਪ.

ਸੰਕਲਿਤ [sākalit] compiled, collected. See ਕਲਨ.

ਸੰਕਰਾ [sākra] adj limited. 2 narrow; tight.

ਸੰਕਾ [sāka] *Skt* शङ्का n doubt, suspicion. 2 fear, fright, terror. "prabhu dhīāī gai sōka luṭ." -*gur* m 5. 3 सङ्का a fight, a war.

ਸੰਕਸ [sākas] *Skt* संकस adj equivalent, alike. "hā nā lākho sōdar tīsc, pārmesur sōkas." -*NP*.

ਸੰਕਿਤ [sākit] *Skt* सङ्कित adj afraid. 2 suspicious, doubtful.

ਸੰਕੀਰਣ [sākirā ṇ], ਸੰਕੀਰਨ [sākirān] *Skt* संकीर्ण adj mixed. 2 covered. 3 spread, extended.

expanded. "ayudh te sākiran ban bha lothan poth karāte." *GPS*. 4 *n* a mixed breed; a community that has parents of different castes. See ਦਸ ਅਠ ਵਰਨ.

ਸੰਕੁ [sāku] *Skt* शङ्कु *n* a nail, a hobnail. 2 a bowl, seat. 3 a numeral called 'sākh' (10,000,000,000,000). 4 three, twelve-finger length pegs, to measure the shadow of the sun. 5 Kamdev, god of love. 6 Shiv. 7 a sin.

ਸੰਕੁ ਕਰਾਨ [sāku karaṇ] *n* with a peg like ears, a donkey. 2 a demon, according to Harivansh.

ਸੰਕੁਰਾ [sākura] *adj* limited. 3 tight, narrow "mukatī dvara sākura."—*s kabir*

ਸੰਕੁਲ [sākul] *Skt adj* dense "subh guṇ gān dāl sākul sohē."—*GPS*. 2 complete. 3 surrounded. 4 *n* a war 5 a crowd, a large crowd.

ਸੰਕੁਰਾ [sākura] limited, narrow. See ਸੰਕੁਰਾ. "mukotī dvara sākura."—*guj var 1 m 3*.

ਸੰਕੁ [sāku] See ਸੰਕੁ.

ਸੰਕੇਤ [sāket] *Skt* संकेत *n* an indication, a gesture. 2 sign, mark. 3 *Skt* सं-केत a residence. "jal sāketaṇi adī bakhan-hu." *sonama*, a house that has waters; a river.

ਸੰਕੇਤਨਿ [sāketin] See ਸੰਕੇਤ 3.

ਸੰਕੋਚ [sākoc], ਸੰਕੋਚਨ [sākocan] *Skt n* (ਸੰ- ਰੁਚ) shrinking, contracting. 2 hesitating. 3 modesty, shame. 4 winding up. "kheḷ sākoc tēu nanak eke."—*sukhmani*

ਸੰਕੁਰਮਣ [sākrāmāṇ] *Skt n* the process of crossing. 2 going forward. 3 arriving. 4 entry of the sun from one zodiac to another.

ਸੰਕੁਰਾਂਤਿ [sākrāṇi] *Skt n* the day the sun enters a new Zodiac. First day of the solar month. First entry.

ਸੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ [sākrit] It is ਸੰਕਿਤ misspelt by the writer. "su sadhu sākritā citā, asadhu nirbhayā dūlā." *kalki*

ਸੰਕ੍ਰੋਦਨ [sākrōdan] *Skt* संक्रन्दन *n* what is full of shouting; a war, a fight. 2 Indar, who makes his enemies weep.

ਸੰਕ੍ਰਿਪੁ [sāksipt] thrown out. 2 heaped. 3 gathered. 4 lessened, summarised, made brief.

ਸੰਕ੍ਰੇਪ [sāksep] the act of throwing properly 2 collecting. 3 squeezing in a small place what is expansive.

ਸੰਖ [sākh] *Skt* शङ्ख *n* a sea-animal, whose shell is blown as bugle by the Hindus in temples. "sākhan ki dhunī ghāṭan ki kar."—*cādi 1*. In ancient times, the shell was blown as a bugle during days of war. "sīgh cārī mukh sākha bājavat."—*cādi 1*. 'Vishnu always keeps a sankh in his hand.' 2 sign of Vishnu's sankh imprinted with sandalwood or stamped with heated metal on the body of a Vaishnavite. "sākh cākṛ mala tilāk bīrajat."—*maru namdev*. 3 the chief snakes of the clan. 4 a count, 10,000,000,000,000. 5 a saint, who wrote "Sankh Sahinta." He was a family priest of Hansdhvaj, the king of Champakpuri. 6 a skull. 7 a demon (Sankhasur), who was born from a conch (ਸੰਖ) and who went into the sea taking Veds along with him. Incarnating as a fish. Vishnu killed Sankhasur and brought back the Veds. "sākhhasur mare ved udhare."—*macch*. In Shatpath his name is written as Haygreev also. 8 See ਸੰਖਸ਼.

ਸੰਖਚੂਰ [sākhcūr] *Skt* शङ्खचूर्ण *n* a kind of snake, on whose body are signs of the conch. 2 Jalandhar demon, whose wife was Vrinda, who had the form of basil. See *Devī Bhagvat Sakandh 9 Ch 24*

ਸੰਖਨਾਰੀ [sākhnari] a poetic metre, also named as "somraji" and "ardh bhujōg". Its features are two yagans per line, 155, 155.

Example:

pute doṛ pase. pāri mar nase.  
guru dhir deke oge sīgh keke.

(b) Guru Gobind Singh has given the form

of Sankhnari under the heading "bhujāg  
prāyat" but means 'ardh bhujāg' there

namastā agāye, namastā abhāye.

namastē aname, namastē athame. -ipu

**ਸੰਖਨੀ** [səkhni] See ਸੰਖਿਨੀ.

**संख्यं [śaṅkhaṃ]** Vishnu, who keeps a sankh (conch) in hand.

**ਸੰਖਾਸੁਰ (sōkhasur) See ਸੰਖ 7.**

**संधिआ** [sũkhia] See संधिआ.

**सखिनी** [sakhini] *Skt* शङ्खिनी *n* poetically, a female type.

**"kop şil kovid kapat sajal salom sarir.**

arun vāṣaṇ nakhdaṇ ruci nilāṇ nīśāk ādhur.

ksar gādh yut mar jēl tēpt bhuri bhāg hoy.

surta rati ati sakhini varnat kavi jan loy."

—rasikpriva

"kīdhō sākḥinī citṛaṁ pādmīnī ha."

-ramav. 2 a seashell from which emerges a pearl. 3 adj having a 'sōkh'. 4 See **सोपही रा डेट** (d).

**ਸੰਖਿਪਤ** [sākhīpt] See ਸੰਖਿਪਤ.

**𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀢𑀺** [sākhi] *n* a bone, so named due to its having conch-like colour. "kadhi cus sākhi." *GV 10*.

**2** *Skr* मङ्गलिन, conch holding Vishnu. **3** a sea.

मैथीना [55khiə] Skt. मृदाक्षिक / المار ॥ MH (poison)

ਡਾਰ (rat) & rat-killing poison, arsenic.

संक्षेप (s5khep) Str संक्षेप // a summary.

**सैय्य** [sākhy] *Skt* *n* a war, fight. 2 *adj* countable.

**संख्या** [sākhya] *Skt* *n* counting enumeration.

"tryodas dyoshz sākhy. kini."—NP. The counting of numbers in Punjabi, Sanskrit, Persian and English is given below.

੧	ਇਕ	[ik]	੧	एकः	۱	یک	1	One
੨	ਦੋ	[do]	੨	द्वी	۲	دو	2	Two
੩	ਤਿੰਨ-ਤ੍ਰੈ	[tin-tre]	੩	त्रयः	۳	سه	3	Three
੪	ਚਾਰ	[car]	੪	चत्वारः	۴	چار	4	Four
੫	ਪੰਜ	[pəj]	੫	पञ्च	۵	پنج	5	Five
੬	ਛੀ-ਛੇ	[chi-che]	੬	षट्	۶	شش	6	Six
੭	ਸੱਤ	[satt]	੭	सप्त	۷	هفت	7	Seven
੮	ਅੱਠ	[ə(h)]	੮	अष्ट-अथवा अष्टौ	۸	هشت	8	Eight
੯	ਨੌ	[no]	੯	नव	۹	نه	9	Nine
੧੦	ਦਸ	[das]	੧੦	दश	۱۰	ده	10	Ten
੧੧	ਗਿਆਰਾਂ-ਯਾਰਾਂ	[giarā-yarā]	੧੧	एकादश	۱۱	یازده	11	Eleven
੧੨	ਬਾਰਾਂ	[barā]	੧੨	द्वादश	۱۲	دوازده	12	Twelve
੧੩	ਤੋਰਾਂ	[terā]	੧੩	त्रयोदश	۱۳	سیزده	13	Thirteen
੧੪	ਚੌਦਾਂ	[codā]	੧੪	चतुर्दश	۱۴	چهارده	14	Fourteen
੧੫	ਪੰਦਰਾਂ	[pādrā]	੧੫	पञ्चदश	۱۵	پانزده	15	Fifteen
੧੬	ਸੋਲਾਂ	[solā]	੧੬	षोडश	۱۶	شانزده	16	Sixteen
੧੭	ਸਤਾਰਾਂ	[satarā]	੧੭	सप्तदश	۱۷	هفده	17	Seventeen
੧੮	ਅਠਾਰਾਂ	[ə(harā)]	੧੮	अष्टादश	۱۸	هجده	18	Eighteen
੧੯	ਉੱਨੀ	[ūni]	੧੯	एकोनविंशति	۱۹	نود	19	Nineteen
੨੦	ਵੀਹ	[vih]	੨੦	विंशति	۲۰	صورت	20	Twenty
੨੧	ਇੱਕੀ	[ikki]	੨੧	एकविंशति	۲۱	صورت و یک	21	Twenty-one
੨੨	ਬਾਈ	[bai]	੨੨	द्वाविंशति	۲۲	صورت و دو	22	Twenty-two
੨੩	ਤੋਈ-ਤ੍ਰੇਈ	[tei-trei]	੨੩	त्रयीविंशति	۲۳	صورت و سه	23	Twenty-three
੨੪	ਚੌਬੀ-ਚਵੀ	[cobi-cavi]	੨੪	चतुर्विंशति	۲۴	صورت و چهار	24	Twenty-four



੨੫ ਪੱਚੀ-ਪੰਤੀ	[pæci-pāñhi]
੨੬ ਛੱਬੀ	[chabbi]
੨੭ ਸਤਾਈ	[satai]
੨੮ ਅਠਾਈ	[aṭhai]
੨੯ ਉਣੱਤੀ	[uṇṇati]
੩੦ ਤੀਹ-ਤ੍ਰੀਹ	[tiḥ-triḥ]
੩੧ ਇਕੱਤੀ	[ikkati]
੩੨ ਬੱਤੀ	[batti]
੩੩ ਤੇਤੀ	[leti]
੩੪ ਚੇਤੀ	[ceti]
੩੫ ਪੈਤੀ	[pēti]
੩੬ ਛੱਤੀ	[chatti]
੩੭ ਸੈਤੀ	[sēti]
੩੮ ਅਠੱਤੀ	[aṭhatti]
੩੯ ਉਨਤਾਲੀ	[untali]
੪੦ ਚਾਲੀ	[cali]
੪੧ ਇਕਤਾਲੀ	[iktali]
੪੨ ਬਿਆਲੀ-ਬੈਤਾਲੀ	[biāli-betali]
੪੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਤਾਲੀ	[tritali]
੪੪ ਚੇਤਾਲੀ	[cetali]
੪੫ ਪੰਤਾਲੀ	[pāṭali]
੪੬ ਛਿਤਾਲੀ	[chitali]
੪੭ ਸੈਤਾਲੀ	[sēṭali]
੪੮ ਅਠਤਾਲੀ	[aṭhtali]
੪੯ ਉਨੱਜਾ	[uṇṇā]
੫੦ ਪੰਜਾਹ	[pājah]
੫੧ ਇਕਵੰਜਾ	[ikvāja]
੫੨ ਬਵੰਜਾ	[bavāja]
੫੩ ਤਿਵੰਜਾ-ਤ੍ਰਿਵੰਜਾ	[tivāja-trivāja]
੫੪ ਚੁਰੰਜਾ	[curāja]
੫੫ ਪਚਵੰਜਾ	[pæcvāja]
੫੬ ਛਪੰਜਾ-ਚਿਵੰਜਾ	[chapāja-chivāja]
੫੭ ਸਤਵੰਜਾ	[satvāja]
੫੮ ਅਠਵੰਜਾ	[aṭhvāja]
੫੯ ਉਨਾਹਠ	[unahaṭh]
੬੦ ਸੱਠ	[saṭh]
੬੧ ਇਕਾਹਠ	[ikahaṭh]
੬੨ ਬਾਹਠ	[bahaṭh]
੬੩ ਤ੍ਰੇਹਠ	[trehaṭh]
੬੪ ਚੌਹਠ	[cahaṭh]

੨੫ ਪੜ੍ਹਵਿਸ਼ਤਿ	੨੬ ਆਵਿਸ਼ਤਿ	੨੭ ਸਪਤਵਿਸ਼ਤਿ	੨੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਵਿਸ਼ਤਿ	੨੯ ਏਕੋਨਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੩੦ ਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੩੧ ਏਕਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੩੨ ਦ੍ਵਿਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੩੩ ਤ੍ਰਯਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੩੪ ਚਤੁਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੩੫ ਪੰਚਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੩੬ ਷ਟ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੩੭ ਸਪਤਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੩੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੩੯ ਏਕੋਨਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੪੦ ਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੪੧ ਏਕਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੪੨ ਦ੍ਵਿਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੪੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੪੪ ਚਤੁਸ਼ਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੪੫ ਪੜ੍ਹਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੪੬ ਷ਟ੍ਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੪੭ ਸਪਤਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੪੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਸ਼ਤ	੪੯ ਏਕੋਨਪੜ੍ਹਚਾਸ਼ਤ	੫੦ ਪੜ੍ਹਚਾਸ਼ਤ	੫੧ ਏਕਪੜ੍ਹਚਾਸ਼ਤ	੫੨ ਦ੍ਵਿਪੜ੍ਹਚਾਸ਼ਤ	੫੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਪੜ੍ਹਚਾਸ਼ਤ	੫੪ ਚਤੁਪੜ੍ਹਚਾਸ਼ਤ	੫੫ ਪੰਚਪੜ੍ਹਚਾਸ਼ਤ	੫੬ ਷ਟ੍ਪੜ੍ਹਚਾਸ਼ਤ	੫੭ ਸਪਤਪੜ੍ਹਚਾਸ਼ਤ	੫੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਪੜ੍ਹਚਾਸ਼ਤ	੫੯ ਏਕੋਨ਷ਟਿ	੬੦ ਷ਟਿ	੬੧ ਏਕ਷ਟਿ	੬੨ ਦ੍ਵਿ਷ਟਿ	੬੩ ਤ੍ਰਿ਷ਟਿ	੬੪ ਚਤੁ਷ਟਿ
੨੫ Twenty-five	੨੬ Twenty-six	੨੭ Twenty-seven	੨੮ Twenty-eight	੨੯ Twenty-nine	੩੦ Thirty	੩੧ Thirty-one	੩੨ Thirty-two	੩੩ Thirty-three	੩੪ Thirty-four	੩੫ Thirty-five	੩੬ Thirty-six	੩੭ Thirty-seven	੩੮ Thirty-eight	੩੯ Thirty-nine	੪੦ Forty	੪੧ Forty-one	੪੨ Forty-two	੪੩ Forty-three	੪੪ Forty-four	੪੫ Forty-five	੪੬ Forty-six	੪੭ Forty-seven	੪੮ Forty-eight	੪੯ Forty-nine	੫੦ Fifty	੫੧ Fifty-one	੫੨ Fifty-two	੫੩ Fifty-three	੫੪ Fifty-four	੫੫ Fifty-five	੫੬ Fifty-six	੫੭ Fifty-seven	੫੮ Fifty-eight	੫੯ Fifty-nine	੬੦ Sixty	੬੧ Sixty-one	੬੨ Sixty-two	੬੩ Sixty-three	੬੪ Sixty-four

੬੫ ਪੈਂਹਠ	[pēhath]	੬੫ ਧਤ੍ਰਬਧਿਟ	੬੫ شصت و پنج	65	Sixty-five
੬੬ ਛਿਆਹਠ	[chiahath]	੬੬ ਬਟ੍ਰਬਧਿਟ	੬੬ شصت و شش	66	Sixty-six
੬੭ ਸਤਾਹਠ	[satahath]	੬੭ ਸਪਤਬਧਿਟ	੬੭ شصت و سبعة	67	Sixty-seven
੬੮ ਅਠਾਹਠ	[athahath]	੬੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਬਧਿਟ	੬੮ شصت و ثمانية	68	Sixty-eight
੬੯ ਉਨੱਤਰ	[unattar]	੬੯ ਏਕੋਨਸਪਤਿ	੬੯ شصت و تسعة	69	Sixty-nine
੭੦ ਸੱਤਰ	[sattar]	੭੦ ਰੁਪਤਿ	੭੦ سبعون	70	Seventy
੭੧ ਇਕਹੱਤਰ	[ik-hattar]	੭੧ ਏਕਸਪਤਿ	੭੧ سبعون و واحد	71	Seventy-one
੭੨ ਬਹੱਤਰ	[bahattar]	੭੨ ਦ੍ਵਿਸਪਤਿ	੭੨ سبعون و اثنان	72	Seventy-two
੭੩ ਤਿਹੱਤਰ	[tihattar]	੭੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਸਪਤਿ	੭੩ سبعون و ثلثة	73	Seventy-three
੭੪ ਚੌਹੱਤਰ	[chhattar]	੭੪ ਚਤੁਰੁ ਸਪਤਿ	੭੪ سبعون و اربعة	74	Seventy-four
੭੫ ਪੰਜਹੱਤਰ-ਪੈਂਝੱਤਰ	[pāj-hattar-pājhattar]	੭੫ ਪੰਞਚਸਪਤਿ	੭੫ سبعون و خمسة	75	Seventy-five
੭੬ ਛਿਹੱਤਰ	[chihattar]	੭੬ ਬਟ੍ਰਸਪਤਿ	੭੬ سبعون و شش	76	Seventy-six
੭੭ ਸਤੱਤਰ	[sattatar]	੭੭ ਸਪਤਸਪਤਿ	੭੭ سبعون و سبعة	77	Seventy-seven
੭੮ ਅਠੱਤਰ	[athhattar]	੭੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਸਪਤਿ	੭੮ سبعون و ثمانية	78	Seventy-eight
੭੯ ਉਨਾਸੀ	[unasi]	੭੯ ਏਕੋਨਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ	੭੯ سبعون و تسعة	79	Seventy-nine
੮੦ ਅੱਸੀ	[assi]	੮੦ ਆਸ਼ੀਤਿ	੮੦ ثمانون	80	Eighty
੮੧ ਇਕਾਸੀ	[ikasi]	੮੧ ਏਕਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ	੮੧ ثمانون و واحد	81	Eighty-one
੮੨ ਬਿਆਸੀ	[biasi]	੮੨ ਦ੍ਵਿਪਸ਼ੀਤਿ	੮੨ ثمانون و اثنان	82	Eighty-two
੮੩ ਤਿਰਾਸੀ-ਤ੍ਰਿਆਸੀ	[tirasi-triasi]	੮੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਪਸ਼ੀਤਿ	੮੩ ثمانون و ثلثة	83	Eighty-three
੮੪ ਚੌਰਾਸੀ	[corasi]	੮੪ ਚਤੁਰਸ਼ੀਤਿ	੮੪ ثمانون و اربعة	84	Eighty-four
੮੫ ਪੰਚਾਸੀ	[pācasi]	੮੫ ਪੰਞਚਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ	੮੫ ثمانون و خمسة	85	Eighty-five
੮੬ ਛਿਆਸੀ	[chiasi]	੮੬ ਬਟਸ਼ੀਤਿ	੮੬ ثمانون و شش	86	Eighty-six
੮੭ ਸਤਾਸੀ	[satasi]	੮੭ ਸਪਤਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ	੮੭ ثمانون و سبعة	87	Eighty-seven
੮੮ ਅਠਾਸੀ	[athasi]	੮੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ	੮੮ ثمانون و ثمانية	88	Eighty-eight
੮੯ ਉਨਾਨਵੇ	[unanve]	੮੯ ਏਕੋਨਾਨਵਤਿ	੮੯ ثمانون و تسعة	89	Eighty-nine
੯੦ ਨੌਵੇ	[navve]	੯੦ ਨਵਤਿ	੯੦ تمانون	90	Ninety
੯੧ ਇਕਾਨਵੇ	[ikanve]	੯੧ ਏਕਨਵਤਿ	੯੧ تمانون و واحد	91	Ninety-one
੯੨ ਬਾਨਵੇ	[banve]	੯੨ ਦ੍ਵਿਨਵਤਿ	੯੨ تمانون و اثنان	92	Ninety-two
੯੩ ਤਿਰਾਨਵੇ-ਤ੍ਰਿਆਨਵੇ	[tiranve-trianve]	੯੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਨਵਤਿ	੯੩ تمانون و ثلثة	93	Ninety-three
੯੪ ਚੌਰਾਨਵੇ	[coranve]	੯੪ ਚਤੁਰਨਵਤਿ	੯੪ تمانون و اربعة	94	Ninety-four
੯੫ ਪਚਾਨਵੇ	[pocanve]	੯੫ ਪੰਞਚਾਨਵਤਿ	੯੫ تمانون و خمسة	95	Ninety-five
੯੬ ਛਿਆਨਵੇ	[chianve]	੯੬ ਬਞਾਨਵਤਿ	੯੬ تمانون و شش	96	Ninety-six
੯੭ ਸਤਾਨਵੇ	[satanve]	੯੭ ਸਪਤਨਵਤਿ	੯੭ تمانون و سبعة	97	Ninety-seven
੯੮ ਅਠਾਨਵੇ	[athanve]	੯੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਨਵਤਿ	੯੮ تمانون و ثمانية	98	Ninety-eight
੯੯ ਨਿਨਾਨਵੇ-ਨਤਿੰਨਵੇ	[ninanve-natīnve]	੯੯ ਨਵਨਵਤਿ	੯੯ تمانون و تسعة	99	Ninety-nine
੧੦੦ਜੇ	[so]	੧੦੦ ਸ਼ਤਮ	੧੦੦ مائة	100	Hundred

By adding one more zero to a digit the number increases by ten times, such examples from old books are as under :

ਇੱਕ-ਏਕ	[ikk or ek]	1
ਦਸ-ਦਸ	[das or das]	10

ਸੰਖਿਆ		606	ਸੰਖਿਆ
ਸੌ-ਸ਼ਤ	[sɔ or ʃɔt]	100	
ਹਜਾਰ-ਸਹਸ੍ਰ	[həjər or səhəsr]	1,000	
ਅਯੁਤ	[əyut]	10,000	
ਲੱਖ-ਲਕ	[lakh or ləkʃ]	100,000	
ਪ੍ਰਯੁਤ ਜਾਂ ਨਿਯੁਤ	[prayut or niyut]	1,000,000	
ਕਰੋੜ-ਕੋਟਿ	[kəror or koʃɪ]	10,000,000	
ਅਬੁੰਦ	[əburd]	100,000,000	
ਵਿੰਦ	[vɪnd]	1,000,000,000	
ਖਰੜ	[kharv]	10,000,000,000	
ਨਿਖਰੜ	[nikharv]	100,000,000,000	
ਪਦਮ	[padəm]	1,000,000,000,000	
ਸੰਖ	[səkh]	10,000,000,000,000	
ਮਹਾਪਦਮ	[mahapadam]	100,000,000,000,000	
ਸਾਗਰ	[sagar]	1,000,000,000,000,000	
ਅੰਤਰ	[ənt]	10,000,000,000,000,000	
ਮਧਰ	[madhy]	100,000,000,000,000,000	
ਪੁਰਵਾਰਧ	[puravardh]	1,000,000,000,000,000,000	
ਪਰਧ	[pradh]	10,000,000,000,000,000,000	

The counting being taught these days, in schools is as under :-

			Unit
ਇਕਾਈ	[ɪkai]	1	
ਦਹਾਈ	[dəhai]	10	
ਸੈਂਕੜਾ	[sɛkəɾə]	100	
ਹਜਾਰ-ਹਜਾਰ	[həjər-həzər]	1000	Thousand
ਦਸ ਹਜਾਰ	[das həzər]	10000	
ਲੱਖ	[lakkh]	100000	
ਦਸ ਲੱਖ	[das lakkh]	1000000	Million
ਕਰੋੜ	[kəror]	10000000	
ਦਸ ਕਰੋੜ	[das kəror]	100000000	
ਅਰਬ	[ərab]	1000000000	
ਦਸ ਅਰਬ	[das ərab]	10000000000	
ਖਰਬ	[kharəb]	100000000000	
ਦਸ ਖਰਬ	[das kharəb]	1000000000000	Billion
ਨੀਲ	[nil]	10000000000000	
ਦਸ ਨੀਲ	[das nil]	100000000000000	
ਪਦਮ	[padəm]	1000000000000000	
ਦਸ ਪਦਮ	[das padəm]	10000000000000000	
ਸੰਖ	[səkh]	100000000000000000	
ਦਸ ਸੰਖ	[das səkh]	1000000000000000000	Trillion <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Further counting in English like this – digit 1 with 24 zeros is quadrillion, with 30 zeros quintillion, with 36 zeros sextillion, with 42 zeros septillion with 48 zeros petillion, with 54 zeros nonillion.

Poets have invented another device for counting, i.e. to use the name of an object or a deity for the number it represents or stands for; as – in place of

0 *ākāṣ, nābh* etc.

1 *prithivrī, cādrāmā, atma, ganeśdāt*, a round of the sun-chariot wheel.

2 eyes, *pākṣ* (bird's feathers and lunar fortnights (dark and light)). *bhuja, ayan, saraprasna*

3 *Ram, pal. tap.* attribute, Shiv's eyes, fire, *bhuvan*, dusk.

4 *Ved, aeons, castes, aṣṛam* (divisions of life according to Hinduism). Brahma's faces, arms of Vishnu, stages of life.

5 *pyarē'* *pādav*, sense organs, arrows of Kam, Shiv's faces, breath, ghosts, treasure, muslim prayers.<sup>2</sup>

6 seasons, sentiments, musical measures, *bhramarpad, iti, śaṣṭar's, vedāg*.

7 *munī's, seas, musical tones, mountains, worlds, var's, bhūmika's*.

8 *vāsu, siddhi, diggā, yogāg, pāhir, nag*, king's limbs.

9 *bhukhād, numbers, nidhi, grāh, bhakti*.

10 *doṣ, diṣa, dāṣa, avtar, sānyasī pāth*.

11 *rudar*.

12 *ravi, raśi, flesh, misal's,*<sup>3</sup> *yogi pāth*.

13 *brahmaṇ religion, viśhevdev*.

14 *lok, ratan, vidya, manu*.

15 *riti, somvālī pāth*.

16 skills, ornamentation.

17 Vedic deities.

18 *purāṇ, bhārāt parov*.

19 a huge mouth.

20 nails, *bisve*.

21 *murchana*.

<sup>1</sup>Five Piras of Khalsa

<sup>2</sup>Namazs of Muslims.

<sup>3</sup>Twelve Misls of Sikhs.

22 *var's*.

25 *prakṛiti*.

28 *nakshatr*.

30 days of a month.

32 teeth

40 *mukte*.<sup>4</sup>

49 *pavan*.

64 *kālā*.

There is reference to the meaning and idea of the word *sākhyā* at a number of places. In Dasam Granth, this word appears instead of ਸੰਗ in—"sām sāt parahot sahai tā te sākhyā sāt-sahai."—*cobis*. Thus *sātsahai* is a noun.

ਸੰਗ [sāg] *part with, along*. "jis ke sāg na kachu alai."—*NP*. 2 *n* meeting, relation. "harī ik se nālī mē sāg."—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. 3 a group of friends, gang, band. "sāg cālēt he ham bhi cālā."—*suhi ravīdas*. "ghar te cāyo sāg ke sāg."—*GPS*. 4 doubt, modesty, hesitation. "man pap karēt tū sādā sāg."—*bāsāt m* 5. 5 uncertainty, suspicion. "radhu sāgi binse sabh sāg."—*sukhmani* 6 *P* ੬ a stone. "ham papī sāg tarah."—*var kan m* 4. 7 *P* ੭ a dacoit; a trapper. "jām sāg na phas-hī."—*maru solhe m* 5. 'Yam will not set the trap of death.'

ਸੰਗ ਅਸਵਾਦ [sāg asvad] See ਸਵਾਦ.

ਸੰਗਸਾਰ [sāgsar] *P* ੬ *n* to petrify, stone to death. It is written in Mishkat that this punishment is meant for adultery, but Muslim rulers used 'stoning to death' for other crimes also.

ਸੰਗਠਨ [sāgathan] *n* the act of unifying, uniting scattered articles or men; union.

ਸੰਗਣਾ [sāgṇa] *v* to show modesty, be bashful, feel shy

ਸੰਗਤ [sāgat] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਗਤ *n* association, assembly "sāgal sahit sune mud dharē."—*GPS* 2 connection, relation, kinship to sit together 3 an assembly place for the Guru's followers to sit together. 4 a village in Malva, in Patiala

<sup>4</sup>Forty Muktas of Khalsa religion.

state, district Barnala, tehsil and police-station Bathinda. Sangat is the second railway station on Bathinda Bikaner meter gauge railway line.

**ਸੰਗਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ** [səgət səhīb] See ਫੇਰੂ 3. See ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

**ਸੰਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ** [səgət sɪŋh] Bhai Sukha Singh has written in the twentieth chapter of Guruvilas that while bestowing Guruship to the Khalsa at Chamkaur, Guru Gobind Singh presented a plume to Bhai Sangat Singh Bangsi. See ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ 1.

2 son of Raja Phate Singh of Jind, who ascended the royal seat of Jind on 30 July, 1822 AD at the age of eleven years after the death of his father. In 1824 AD, he was married with great pomp and show to Sabha Kaur, daughter of Ranjit Singh, a rich resident of Shahbad. He paid little attention towards affairs of the state. Considering him as his relative and a great rider, Maharaja Ranjit Singh loved him very much. He died on 3 November, 1834 AD at the age of twenty three. As he had no children, his nephew Sarup Singh, a wealthy resident of Bajidpur ascended the throne. See ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ.

**ਸੰਗਤ ਦਾਸ** [səgət das] See ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰੀਏ. 2 See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦਾਸ.

**ਸੰਗਤਪੁਰਾ** [səgətpurā] a village, in Patiala state, district Fategarh (Basi). Police station Mulepur, which was founded by Sodhi Didar Singh, great-great grandson' of Baba Kaul Ji of

Baba Kaul

|

Banmali Das

|

Abhairam

|

Jaspal Singh

|

Didar Singh

Dhilwan during the times of Raja Amar Singh Sahib (the ruler of Patiala). The state presented the entire Sangatpura as fiefdom to Sodhi Sahib and gave four villages (Khareh, Pola, Majri, Raisar) in addition. The total estate of Sodhi Sahibs of Sangatpura has an annual income of rupees nine thousand

Sodhi Sahib says that he has with him a string of beads, a handbook of five prayers of Guru Arjan Dev and a breviary of Japuji Sahib gifted by Guru Gobind Singh.

**ਸੰਗਤਰਾ** [səgətara] *Skt* सुतरा *E* Orange, *L* Citrus Aurantium. See ਨਾਰੰਗੀ, ਅਤੇ ਚੰਗਤਰਾ

**ਸੰਗਤਰਾਸ਼** [səgətaraṣ] *P* سنگ تراش *n* a stone dresser, stone cutter.

**ਸੰਗਤਿ** [səgətɪ] *Skt* सं-गति meeting, companionship, "səgətɪ ka gun bahu adhikar."—*nāṛ a m J*. 2 knowledge, education. 3 copulation, coition. 4 semantic concordance among preceding and succeeding sentences

**ਸੰਗਤੀਆ** [səgətɪa] carpenter by profession, a devotee who became a follower of Guru Nanak Dev at Achal. He was a famous philanthropist and man of great achievement. 2 See ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰੀਏ.

**ਸੰਗਤੀਆ ਸਿੰਘ** [səgətɪa sɪŋh] a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh who on the orders of the Guru, went with seven riders to ask Kirpal Katochi and Bhim Chand Kehluri to be reconciled with each other at the time when Hussaini had invaded the hilly kings. Sangatia Singh was killed in the battle. "sɪŋh səgətɪa təhā pəthae." *VN*

**ਸੰਗਦਿਲ** [səgdɪl] *P* سنگ دل *adj* stone-hearted, hard-hearted, cruel.

**ਸੰਗਨਾ** [səgna] See ਸੰਗਣਾ. "kəɾɪ sukrɪtu, nahi səgna."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 in the company of "nahi re jam sətave sadhu ki səgna."—*dhana m 5*.

**ਸੰਗਮ** [səgəm] *Skt* सं-गम *n* a meeting, union.

"sadhu sōgam hr nistara." *ghau m 5.*  
2 confluence of two streams. 3 sexual union  
between wife and husband. coition.

ਸੰਗਰ [sāgar] *Skṛ n* a war, battle, fighting. 2 a  
thick iron chain, ordinary chain (ornamental).

"gor mahṛ garue sāgor pārhi." *-NP.*

ਸੰਗਰਹਣ [sāgrahan], ਸੰਗਰਹਣੁ [sāgrahanu] See  
ਸੰਗੁਹਣ. "nam samalhu nam sāgor-hu." *-oākar.*

ਸੰਗਰਾਣਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sāgrāṇa sahib] There is a village  
in district and tehsil Amritsar named Chabba.  
About one mile away from this village in the  
north-east direction, there is a gurdwara of  
Guru Har Gobind. Now, there is a railway station  
of the same name. At this place Mai Sulakhni  
supplanted to the Guru to bless her with a son.  
With blessings from the Guru, she got seven  
sons. Now the whole village is offspring of  
Sulakhani.

The gurdwara building is a small one.  
Attached to it are eight and a half acres land  
in Chabba and fifteen ghumaons in village  
Manavale. A fair is held on full-moon day of  
the month of Vaisakh. There is also a  
memorial of Baba Deep Singh the martyr in  
this village.

ਸੰਗਰਾਦ [sāgrād] See ਸੰਗੁਰਾਦ.

ਸੰਗਰਾਨਾ [sāgrana] See ਸੰਗਰਾਣਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸੰਗਰਾਮ [sāgram] See ਸੰਗੁਰਾਮ "lakh surtanu  
sāgram." *-var asa.* 2 See ਅਕਰਰ.

ਸੰਗਰੀਆ [sāgria] a cohort, companion, associate.  
2 in the company of. "dulān sāgria." *-brha m 5.*

ਸੰਗਰੂਰ [sāgarur] a town founded by Surtia Singh  
Phulvansi, forty eight miles from Ludhiana,  
situated on Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal railway  
line. It is the capital of Jind state. Previously  
this town was in Nabha state. In 1774 AD  
raja Gajpat Singh seized it. Raja Sangat Singh  
shifted the capital from Jind to this town in  
1827 AD. Sangrur is twelve 'kōh' to the west

of Nabha. Raja Raghubir Singh added  
substantially to the hustle and bustle of this  
city. In Sangrur there are two weapons of Guru  
Gobind Singh. One is a sword on which the  
text in golden letters reads—

ایں تلو گر دگر بیکر کی کرکے ہے۔ ملاقہ صورت چہرہ شہید یار سے

This sword was presented to Bhai Dharam  
Singh by Guru Gobind Singh. When Bhai  
Guddar Singh baptised raja Gajpat Singh at  
Dialpura, he gifted this weapon to the latter.

The second weapon is a dagger, on which  
the year 1752 is engraved alongwith the  
following text —

سک زہر درد عالم و فضل نئی شاہ گوہر سنگہ خورشید جہاں تیغ نیاہ

This was gifted by Guru Gobind Singh to  
baba Tilok Singh.

There is a volume of bound Dasam Granth  
in the palace at Sangrur in which Sukhmana  
and Malkaus di Var figure as additional  
compositions alongwith Japharnamah written  
in the Persian script.

Even though the capital is Sangrur, but  
official papers are issued under the seal of  
the state of Jind. See ਜੀਂਦ.

ਸੰਗਰੇ [sāgre] collects together. 2 nicely adopts.

ਸੰਗਲ [sāgal] *Skṛ* सिंगल a chain, thick iron chain.

"na satṛ hēsti bādhe sāgal." *-var ram / m 1.*

'Truth is not realized by tying our body with  
iron chains as an elephant is tied with them.'

ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ [sāgaldip] *Skṛ* सिंगलदीप an island to  
the south of India, called Lanka. See ਲੰਕਾ.

"man-hu sāgaldip ki narṛ gore me tībhor ki  
pik navini." *-cāḍi / 1.* See ਸਿੰਹਲ.

ਸੰਗਲ ਵਾਲਾ ਅਖਾੜਾ [sāgal vala akhaṛa] See ਅਖਾੜਾ.

ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ [sāgladip] See ਸਿੰਹਲ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ.

ਸੰਗਲੀ [sāgli] *Skṛ* सिंगली a chain, light iron chain.

ਸੰਗਲੀਆਲਾ [sāgliala] *adj* sequential, joined with  
chains. "ghure nāgare dohre rāṇ sāgliale." *-cāḍi var.*

'Two war drums which are beaten  
by placing them on the back of a horse or a



camel, are tied with a chain so that they may not get separated.'

**ਸੰਗਾ** [sāga] *Skt* ਸੰਗਾ suspicion. 2 able, capable.

See ਕਹਿ ਸੰਗਾ. 3 a sub-caste of Rajputs and Jats.

**ਸੰਗਾਇਆ** [sāgaia] *adj* hesitated, wavered, felt shy. 2 from the congregation; in the holy company of (ਸੰਗੀਤ ਸੇ). "sāt sāgaia agian ēdher gōvāia."—*sar chāt m 5*.

**ਸੰਗਾਤ** [sāgat] *ablative case*. from the company. 2 congregation. "bheṭat sadhsāgat."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 3 association, company, with. "āt na calal sāgat."—*sar kabir*.

**ਸੰਗਾਤੀ** [sāgati] *adj* associate, companion. "avat sāg na jat sāgati."—*bher kabir*.

**ਸੰਗਾਇ** [sāgadī] an associate etc. See ਸੇਹੇ.

**ਸੰਗਾਨ** [sāgan] *adj* united. "otī potī bhagtan sāgan."—*ram m 5*. 2 association, company. 3 to sing a song well.

**ਸੰਗਾਰ** [sāgar] See ਸਿੰਗਾਰ. 2 association, company. "sāt sāgar."—*dev m 5*.

**ਸੰਗਾਰੀ** [sāgari], **ਸੰਗਾਰੀ** [sāgari] *adj* who lives with one: a companion. "māhila jo dis-hi. na kol sāgari."—*asa m 5*. "parbrāham sāgari."—*brīa kabir*. 2 in company with, alongwith. "jo tih pache girē sāgari."—*NP*.

**ਸੰਗਾਰੇ** [sāgare], **ਸੰਗਾਰੇ** [sāgare] from the company. "te punit sāgare."—*asa m 5*. 2 with, alongwith. "prabhu ki pritī cōle sāgare."—*asa m 5*.

**ਸੰਗੀ** [sāgi] *adj* who is a companion. 2 a relative. "mithia sāgi sāgi lāptae."—*asa m 5*. 'joined with unreliable companions.' 3 part with, by. "bharie matī papa ke sāgi."—*jopu 4* from. "tum siu jori avar sāgi lori."—*sor ravidas*.

**ਸੰਗੀ** [sāgi] *adj* who is an associate. "sāgi khoṭa krodhu cāṭal."—*asa m 5*.

**ਸੰਗੀਸਾਥੀ** [sāgisathi] one who keeps company; a companion. "sāgisathi sāgaṭ traī."—*asa m 5*.

**ਸੰਗੀਤ** [sāgit] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਗੀਤ *n* union of three arts — dancing, singing and playing instruments. 2 a book containing description of these three.

3 *adj* well sung. 4 short form for ਸੰਗੁਹੀਤ, collected. "bahu bhojan kapar sāgit."—*sukhmani*. 5 by the company. "sukh gārdhābh bhāsam sāgit" —*dhana m 5*.

**ਸੰਗੀਤ ਛੰਦ** [sāgit chād] metres which are appropriate for singing. 2 stanzas in Dasam Granth, which resonate with 'Mridung'. In Dasam Granth are included metres like sāgit chappay, sāgit-naraj, sāgit padhizka, sāgit padhri, sāgit bahra, sāgit bhujg prayat, and sāgit madhur. See their different definitions and examples under respective entries. Here only the word 'sāgit' is explained. It is added to the names of those metres which include musical sounds of mridāg and are recited along with harmonic and melodic tune. Hence—

(a) sāgit chappay: kagrādī kupyō kapi katak, bagradibājan rān bayā.—*ramav*.

(b) sāgit naraj: suvir jagradā jōge. larak lagradā page —*cāḍī 2*

(c) sāgit padhizka: kagrādāg kopke detraj.—*ramav*.

(d) sāgit padhri: tagradāg lal bajat mucāg.—*manuraj*.

(e) sāgit bahra is different from "bahra" in Dasam Granth. It has the same form as the first four lines of chappay as in "sagrādī sāg sāgrāhe tagradī rān ture nācave."—*ram*.

(f) sāgit bhujgprayat: sāgrdāg surā kagrādāg kopā.—*cāḍī 2*.

(g) sāgit madhubhar: kagrādā karak. tagradā tarak. —*cāḍī 2*.

**ਸੰਗੀਤਾ** [sāgita], **ਸੰਗੀਤਿ** [sāgitī] *adj* skilled in music. "dās patau pāc sāgita."—*ram m 5* See ਦਸ ਪਾਤਉ. "ghar ghar nācal sāgitī."—*cārītr 30*.

**ਸੰਗੀਨ** [sāgin] *P* سنگين *adj* of stone. 2 heavy, large. 3 firm, determined. 4 a bayonet; a pike shaped weapon fixed on the mouth of a gun. It is called 'sūgu' in Turkish and 'sarneza' in Persian.

ਸੰਗੁ [sāgu] company. See ਸੰਗ. "tin sāgī sāgu na kicai."—*var guj 2 m 5*

ਸੰਗੁਰੀ [sāguri] a chain.

ਸੰਗੁਲਾਦੀਪ [sāguladīp] See ਸਿੰਹਲਾਦੀਪ and ਸੰਗਲਾਦੀਪ.

ਸੰਗੁਲੀ [sāguli] See ਸੰਗੁਰੀ.

ਸੰਗੁਰਾ [sāgura], ਸੰਗੁਤੀ [sāguti] adj united, joint, integrated. "dhan sac sāguti harī sāgī sutī."—*brīa chāt m 1*.

ਸੰਗੇ [sāge] by, with, near. "pekhat sunat sada he sāge."—*sor m 5*.

ਸੰਗੋਟਿਆ [sāgoṭia] adj ਸੰਗ-ਹੋਇਆ. 2 by one's company. "loha kath sāgoṭia."—*vargau 1 m 4*.

ਸੰਗੋ ਸਾਹ [sāgo sah] See ਸਾਹਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮ. ਨਜ਼ਾਰਤ ਖਾਨ and ਬੀਬੇ ਬੀਬੀ.

ਸੰਗੋਰੀ [sāgori] in the company of. "un sātan kr sāgī sāgori."—*gāu m 5*

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਯਕ [sāgyak] *Skt* संयक adj named, called.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਯਾ [sāgya] *Skt* n संज्ञा name of a thing; an uttered word. 2 consciousness, awareness. "lab šiv ju kichu sāgya pai."—*krīson*.

3 Gayatri. 4 wife of the sun, who was the daughter of Vishvkarma and who bore Yamraj.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹ [sāgrah] *Skt* सं-ਗ੍ਰਹ n a compilation, collection. 2 an act of gathering. "khima dhan sāgrahet."—*basāt m 1*

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣ [sāgrahan] *Skt* n collecting, hoarding. 2 controlling, overpowering. "atam rat sāgrahan kahan amrot kai dhalan."—*saveye m 2 ke*. 3 forbidding, prohibiting. "bis sāgratahro basro sāgrahet."—*sri m 1*. 'Prohibit from evil your body, the abode of twenty seven elements.' See ਬੀਸ ਸਪਤਾਹਰੋ.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣੀ [sāgrahni] *Skt* संग्रहणी psilosis. The causes of this disease are as those of dysentery. This disease is often a chronic form of diarrhoea or dysentery. A patient of psilosis suffers from loose motions: his intestine gives out noise, his mouth waters: he has back-aches and this disease is severe during the day and less painful at night. If a psilosis patient skips

meals for 40 days and takes yoghurt of cow or goat milk mixed with some salt, black pepper and powder of ginger, he recovers without any medicine.

The medicines beneficial for dysentery should be used for psilosis. The digestive powder thus prepared is also very useful. Take pure sulphur one tola, pure mercury half tola, and pulverise both of these. Also take ginger, black pepper, piper longum, fried asafoetida, white and black cumin seeds one tola each, five kinds of salts seven and a half tolas and cannabis measuring half of all these medicines. After grinding and sieving all these, mix with the above pulverized medicine and put the mixture in a small bottle. Eat three masas of this medicine with churned curd of cow milk everyday. Take boiled and sieved rice free of gruel in meal. "sāgrahni sāgrah dūṣṭan kīy."—*caritr 405*.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣ [sāgrahan] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣ. "ratān tiag sāgrahan kauḍi."—*brīa chāt m 5*

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿਅਹਿ [sāgrahṭau] collected 2 absorbed entirely, adopted firmly. "nam kartar su drīr nanaki sāgrahṭau."—*saveye m 3 ke*

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ [sāgrahṭi] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣ.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿਤ [sāgrahit] adj accumulated, collected.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿਤ ਨਾਮ [sāgrahit nam] n a collective noun, such as a herd, an army, a drove etc.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹੇਇ [sāgrahet] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹ. 2 See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣ.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਹ [sāgrah] *Dg* n a hilt. 2 a haft. 3 shield's grip.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਹਯ [sāgrahy] *Skt* adj suitable for accumulation, fit for collection. 2 appropriate for acceptance, adoptable

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਦ [sāgrād] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਤਿ

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮ [sāgram] *Skt* n a war, a battle.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ [sāgram sīgh] In history he is also known as Sanga. He ascended the throne as 'grind like collyrium.

king of Chataur in 1509 AD. See ਚਤੌਰ.

ਸੰਘੇਰੀ [sāgherī] See ਸੰਘੇਰੀ.

ਸੰਘ [sāgh] *n* throat, gullet. "cabe teta lohsar vici sāghē palte."—*var gau* / *m* 4 2 'loba' caste; a class of divers who tell about the salinity or sweetness of underground water by smelling the earth: one who smells; a sniffer. 3 *Skt* a community, a gang, an organisation.

ਸੰਘਟ [sāghat] *Skt* *n* a community, a gang, a group. 2 friction, squabble. 3 the wheel of a chariot etc.

ਸੰਘਰ [sāghar] *n* a fort made with bushes; a wooden fort. "sāghar tahī bādhar cuphera."—*GPS*. 2 a bugle of war, a war-horn (ਚਨਸਿੰਘ). "baḍ jodhi sāghar vae."—*cāḍi* 3. 3 *Skt* ਸੰਗਰ a battle, a war. "sur dekh sāghar me kayar palavhi."—*NP*. 4 a sub-caste of Jats. "kādu sāghar mile hasāda."—*BG*

ਸੰਘਰਸਣ [sāgharsaṇ] *Skt* सघर्षण *n* scraping, grinding, rubbing.

ਸੰਘਰਾਹਿ [sāgharāhi] See ਸੰਘਰਾਹ.

ਸੰਘਰਾਹ [sāgharāh] See ਸੰਘਰਾਹ. "sac vanāḥ sacu sāghar-hi."—*majh* a *m* 3. "gunḱari gun sāghre."—*suh* a *m* 3. 2 ruining, destroying. "sātru sāgharhi."—*sanama*. See ਸੰਘਰ.

ਸੰਘਰੇ [sāghre] See ਸੰਘਰਾਹ.

ਸੰਘਾ [sāgha] *n* a bunch (ਸਮੁਦਾਇ) of twines in a strung cot. 2 a sub-caste of Jats.

ਸੰਘਤ [sāghat] *Skt* *n* a community, a gang, a gathering. 2 catarrh, phlegm. 3 a hell. 4 the act of killing; murder. 5 physique, body.

ਸੰਘਤੀ [sāghati] *adj* who kills or murders. "bhekhdhari jyō sāghati hor." *BG*

ਸੰਘਰ [sāghar], ਸੰਘਰਾਹ [sāgharāh], ਸੰਘਰਾਹ [sāgharāh] *Skt* ਸੰਗਰਾਹ. ਸੰਗਰਾਹ *n* destruction, devastation. "chuḥ-hx sāghar nimakh kirpa te."—*sar* *m* 5. 2 murder. "hoa asur sāgharu."—*sri* a

'When the word sanghar or sangharāh follows another word, then it acquires the meaning of the 'doer' as—*asur sanghar* and *asur sangharāh*.

*m* 5. "asur sāgharāh ram hamara."—*maru solhe* *m* 1. "taskar pāc sēbadi sāghare."—*ram* a *m* 1 3 doomsday. 4 process of gathering properly. 5 *S* ਸੰਘਰੁ native. 6 brave. 7 dear, beloved.

ਸੰਘਰਾ [sāgharā] See ਸੰਘਰਾਹ.

ਸੰਘਰਿਤਾ [sāgharita] See ਸੰਘਰਿਤਾ. "brāham vaky kahr sāgharita prapāsēh jap"—*GPS*.

ਸੰਘੀ [sāghi] *n* neck bone, larynx; Adam's apple. See ਘੰਟਿਕਾ.

ਸੰਘੇਰਾ [sāghera], ਸੰਘੇਰਾ [sāghera] a sub-caste of Jats. "nāda sāghera tis thar."—*GPS*

ਸੰਘੋਲ [sāghol] a village situated 13 koh (south of Ropar in Patiala state. Guru Gobind Singh stayed here on way to Kurkshetar, but the gurdwara is now in Ranvan. See ਰਾਣਵਾਂ

ਸੰਘਰਾਹ [sāghrāh] This word has been used instead of ਸੰਘਰਾਹ (ਸੰਗਰਾਹ). "bhāt bhāt sāghrāh bhayo kachu nā sāk vicar."—*cāḍi* 125. 2 collected, accumulated

ਸੰਘੇਰੀ [sāgherī] a village in Patiala state, under the administration of Barnala, tehsil Mansa and police station Boha. North of this village is a gurdwara raised in the memory of Guru Teg Bahadur. It has 4 ghumaons of village land and is looked after by a Sikh priest. It is to the west of Breta railway station, connected by a stretch of two miles of unbricked road.

ਸੰਘ [sāṅ] See ਸੰਘਾ. 2 See ਸੰਘ.

ਸੰਘਾ [sāṅa], ਸੰਘਿਆ [sāṅia] See ਸੰਘਾ. "devanhar rhi jug sāṅa."—*krisan*. 'one who revives.' 2 a state, a condition. "tini sāṅia kar dehi kinī jāl kukar bhasmehi."—*sor* *m* 5.

ਸੰਘੁ [sāṅu] a doubt. 2 a company, an association. "satsāgatī melo sāṅu."—*suh* *m* 4. 'Provide the company of truthful persons.'

ਸੰਘ [sāc] See ਸੰਘਨ. "āmrit drisatī sācī jivae."—*gau* *m* 5. 2 See ਸੰਘਨ. "sācāt sācāt thehī kinī."—*asa* *m* 5.

ਸੰਚੁਨੀ [sācūni], ਸੰਚਣ [sācāṇ], ਸੰਚਨ [sācān], ਸੰਚਯ [sācay], ਸੰਚਯਨ [sācyān] (See ਸੰ and ਚਯ) *n* a collection, an accumulation, an amassing. "ram nam dhān karī sācūni." -*gāu kabir*. "sācān kār hārī eke nam." -*dhāna m 5*. "sācān kārāu nam dhān nirmal." -*sor m 5*.

ਸੰਚਰ [sācar] *Skt n* departure, walk. 2 a bridge. 3 a water-channel, a hole, a drain etc. 4 a path, a way. 5 body, physique.

ਸੰਚਰਣ [sācārāṇ] *Skt n* expansion. 2 walk, departure. 3 a shiver.

ਸੰਚਰਿਓ [sācario] spread. 2 arrived. See ਸੰਚਰ.

ਸੰਚਰੈ [sācre] See ਸੰਚਰ.

ਸੰਚਰਯਾਉ [sācaryāu] See ਸੰਚਰਿਓ. "hārībās jagat jās sācaryāu." -*savaye m 5 ke*.

ਸੰਚੈ [sācve] collects, accumulates. "dhāncitve dhān sācve." -*sri m 4 pāhre*. 2 accumulated.

ਸੰਚ [sāca] *adj* watered, irrigated. "āmrit nam rīde le sāca." -*gāu m 5*. 2 accumulated. 3 *n* an earthen pot for collecting (ਟਿਕੋਟਾ) melted metal; a die, a cast.

ਸੰਚਾਣਾ [sācāṇa] *adj* accumulated "hārīdhān sācāṇa." -*asa m 5*.

ਸੰਚਾਰ [sācar] *Skt* सञ्चार *n* transmission, going on, roaming, wandering. 2 to bind together. "dve dve baṇ sācarke dve dve tēn pare." -*GPS*. "connecting two arrows with a bow-string." 3 spreading, expanding. "jagat jās sācaryāu." -*savaye m 5 ke*. 4 entry, approach. "tīthe kal nā sācre." -*sri a m 1*. 5 to run, flee. "na nīve nā phunī sācre." -*gāu kabir bhavān*. 6 a meeting, reunion. "kāvan sū data le sācare." -*gāu m 5*. 7 body, physique, what makes it possible to exist. 8 a bridge, over which people pass.

ਸੰਚਾਰੀ [sācārī] *Skt* सञ्चारिन् *adj* who walks, who wanders. 2 a kind of poetic sentiment. See ਚਸ. 3 *n* the air, wind. 4 musical tone of three octaves in ascending and descending order

as sā re gā, gā re ṣa, mā pā dha, dha pā mā, pā dha nā, nī dha pā etc. 5 the middle part of 'asthai' and 'abhog' of dhruv pad, that is sung after asthai at the time of 'alap'.

ਸੰਚਾਰੀ ਭਾਵ [sācārī bhav] See ਭਾਵ.

ਸੰਚਾਲਨ [sācalān] *Skt n* goading, urging, encouraging.

ਸੰਚਿ [sāci] after irrigating or watering. See ਸੰਚ 1. 2 after accumulating, amassing or collecting. "sāci hārī dhān." -*sri m 5*.

ਸੰਚਿਓ [sācio], ਸੰਚਿਆ [sācia] *adj* collected, amassed, accumulated 2 watered, sprinkled. "sāhij bhāi sācio kīrāṇ āmrit kal baṇī." -*savaye m 2 ke*. 'Through rays of noble ambrosial word of enlightenment was rained spiritual love.' "āmrit nam jāi sācia." -*bīla m 5*.

ਸੰਚਿਤ [sācit] *Skt adj* collected, accumulated.

ਸੰਚੀ [sāci] *adj* collected (ਜਮਾ). 2 nourished, nurtured "āmār jānī sāci ih kīā." -*bīla kabir*. 3 *n* a file of papers, a part. "sāci ā jnī tārē dabai." -*GPS*.

ਸੰਚੀਐ [sācie] let us collect/amass. 2 let us water/irrigate. "nīm bīrākḥ bāhu sācie." -*var sar m 4*.

ਸੰਚੈ [sāce] See ਸੰਚਰ.

ਸੰਜ [sāj] *Skt* सज् *vr* to embrace, to cling; to quarrel; to go away; to hoard. 2 See ਸੰਚਯਨ. "nam nidhānu mān māhī sājī dhārī" -*var maru 1 m 3*. "sājī kīā ghārī vas." -*var majh m 1*. "cāldīa nāl nā cālē so kīu sājī." -*var jet*. "hārī dhān jīnī sājīā." -*majh a m 5*. 3 *Skt* सज् *n* Brahma. 4 Shiv. 5 *adj* a helmet, armour. "sarā sājī phuṭṭe." -*cāḍī 2*. 6 *n* armour, a bullet proof vest. "subhē sāstrā sājān sō survirā." -*mācch*. 7 *P* छ weight, mass. 8 a measure, a gauge. 9 cymbal, castanets See ਪਟੇਲਾ. 10 Spurity, cleanliness. 11 tools, implements. ਸੰਜਨ [sājan] *Skt* सज्ज *n* connecting. 2 mixing. 3 tying.

**ਸੰਜਮ** [sājam] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਯਮ *n* act of self-control, restraining mind and senses from evils. "sājam sat sōtokh sil."—*sāveye m 4 ke. 2* a religious vow, a precept "nanak ihu sājam prabhkīrpa paic."—*gaur thiti m 5. 3* reluctance, hesitation. "chadī sranap sājam nanak." *dev m 5. 4* a precaution, abstinence. "bhc ka sājam je kar daru bhau lei." *var ram 1 m 3. 5* a custom; a ceremony. "sājam turka bhai."—*var asa. 6* a remedy, an effort. "bin sājam nahi karaj sar."—*dev m 5. 7* a method, a technique. "jina nū mathan da sājam hc, so mathke agani nikalde hen."—*bhagtavli*

**ਸੰਜਮਨੀ** [sājamni] See **ਸੰਯਮਨੀ**.

**ਸੰਜਮਿ** [sājami] with a remedy (ਉਪਾਯ), with an effort. "haume kith-hu upj kitu sājami ihu jai."—*var asa. "nāhi jai sāhisa kite sājami."*—*anādu*

**ਸੰਜਮੀ** [sājmi] *Skt* संयमिन् *adj* temperate, moderate. See **ਸੰਜਮ**.

**ਸੰਜਮੁ** [sājamu] See **ਸੰਜਮ**.

**ਸੰਜਯ** [sājay] charioteer and minister of Dhritrashtra. There is a reference at the beginning of Gita that Dhritrashtra inquired about the battle from Sanjay; he foretold the whole situation of Kurukshetra with prophetic insight. He was a disciple of Vyas and a great scholar. *adj* who has completely conquered the evils.

**ਸੰਜਰ** [sājar] short form for ਸੰਜ-ਧਰ, the wearer of an armour. See **ਸੰਜ**.

**ਸੰਜਰੀਆ** [sājria] collected. See **ਸੰਜ**. 2 attained. "cīrākal ihu deh sājria."—*gaur m 5.*

**ਸੰਜਥ** [sājaph], **ਸੰਜਥ** [sājab] See **ਸੰਜਥ**.

**ਸੰਜਰ** [sājar] *n* proper management. 2 See **ਸੰਜਰ**. "Iktu sutī prōt jōtī sājrie."—*var guj 2 m 5.*

**ਸੰਜਾਰੀ** [sājari] *adj* hoarded, stored. See **ਸੰਜਰ**.

**ਸੰਜਿ** [sāji] having amassed/collected. See **ਸੰਜ** 2.

**ਸੰਜਿਆ** [sājia] See **ਸੰਜ**.

**ਸੰਜੀਉ** [sājio] See **ਸੰਜੀਵ**.

**ਸੰਜੀਐ** [sājie] See **ਸੰਜ**.

**ਸੰਜੀਦਨ** [sājidan] *P* سنجيدن *v* to weigh, measure  
**ਸੰਜੀਦਾ** [sājida] *P* سنجيد *adj* weighty. 2 serious, sober

**ਸੰਜੀਵਨਿ** [sājivani], **ਸੰਜੀਵਨੀ** [sājivni] See **ਸ੍ਰਿਤ**  
**ਸੰਜੀਵਨੀ**. 2 See **ਯਚ**. "parh sājivani tahz jiyave."—*caritr 321*. "sastar hane sājivni jyō lagai tih det."—*NP*.

**ਸੰਜੁਗਤ** [sājugat] **ਸੰਜੁਤ** [sājut] *Skt* संयुक्त *adj* with, alongwith. "jog bhog sājutu bal."—*sāveye m 4 ke*. "das gun sājut jo dij hoi."—*NP*. See **ਯੁਗਤ** **ਯੁਗਮਤ** **ਯੁਗ**. 2 joint, united.

**ਸੰਜੁਤਾ** [sājuta] See **ਸੰਜੁਤ**

**ਸੰਜੁਤੁ** [sājutu] See **ਸੰਜੁਤ**

**ਸੰਜੇ** [sāje] See **ਸੰਯਯ**. 2 with the amassed. "sāje karhi piar."—*var asa. 3* See **ਸੰਜਯ**.

**ਸੰਜੋ** [sājō], **ਸੰਜੋਊ** [sājou], **ਸੰਜੋਅ** [sājōa], **ਸੰਜੋਆ** [sājōa] *n* a part of the armour covering head face and neck; a defensive armament. See **ਸੰਜ**. "satguru ka kharagu sājou harī bhagatī hc."—*var gaur 1 m 4.*

**ਸੰਜੋਇਆ** [sājōia], **ਸੰਜੋਈ** [sājōi] united, joined, tied. See **ਸੰਜਨ**. "mat pita bhai sut banita tin bhitorī sājōia."—*sri m 5 pāhre*. "nābhagro bhahī sājōio re."—*jōdī m 5*. "isu māiki māhi sōbad sājōi."—*asa kabir*.

**ਸੰਜੋਗ** [sājog], **ਸੰਜੋਗਤਾ** [sājogta] *Skt* संयोग *n* relations; luck. "dhia put sājog."—*sri a m 1. 2* union, chance. "sājog nam surma akhād ek janīye."—*paras. 3* according to astrology adequate match of planetary, astronomical movements etc. "dhan murat case pāl ghōia, dhān su oī sājoga jiu."—*majh m 5*. "nam hamare saun sājog."—*bhīr m 5. 4* result of one's deeds, consequence "likhia dhurī sājog."—*majh barahmaha. 5* union of soul with body; birth "saha sājog viahu vijog."—*gaur m 1. 6* an effort, an attempt. 7 *Skt* संयोग a yoke. "cela vāir vakhat sājog."—*var ram 1 m 1.*



'Remembrance of God is moisture and the time for prayer is ploughing.'

**ਸੰਜੋਗਿ** [sājogī], **ਸੰਜੋਗੀ** [sājogī] *adj* coincidentally, related with one's karma "manas janam sājogī para."—*dhana a m 5*. 2 with effort, "kavan sājogī milau prabhū apne."—*bīla m 5*. "mela sājogī ram."—*asa chāt m 1, 3 Skt* संयोगिन् *adj* related, associated 4 'according to sanyasis and ascetics one who spends his life as a house-holder is a true saint.'

**ਸੰਜੋਨਾ** [sājona] *Skt* संयोजन *n* merger, unification. **ਸੰਜੋਰ** [sājor] *Skt* संयोज्जु *adj* who cultivates land; who yokes oxen. "harī sīce sudha sājor."—*ji m 5*.

**ਸੰਜੋਰਿ** [sājori] *by* cultivation, *by* yoking.

**ਸੰਜੋਵਾ** [sājova] *See* ਸੰਜੋਆ 2 well-yoked.

**ਸੰਝ** [sājh], **ਸੰਝਾ** [sājha] *n* dusk, time of sunset, darkness, evening.

**ਸੰਝਾਬਲ** [sājhabal] *Dg* one who is dominant at dusk, a demon; a monster; a fiend; a ghost.

**ਸੰਝ** [sāḍ] *Skt* षण्ड *n* demons' priest; a priest of demons, who was son of Shukr and brother of Amrak. Both these brothers were appointed to teach Prahlad. *See* ਸੰਝਾਮਰਕਾ. 2 *Skt* षण्ड म-ਅੰਡ a male animal like a bull, or a stud bull who is not castrated. 3 *Skt* षण्ड a sterile buffalo; impotent; eunuch.

**ਸੰਝਾ** [sāḍa] *Skt* षण्डी an infertile buffalo; a barren, infertile woman.

**ਸੰਝਾਮਰਕਾ** [sāḍamarka] *Skt* षण्डामर्क both the brothers Shand and Amrak who were sons of Shukr. *See* ਸੰਝ 1. "sāḍamarka sābhī jai pukare."—*bher m 3*.

**ਸੰਝ** [sāḍh] *See* ਸੰਝ, ਸੰਝਾ and ਸੰਝਣਾ.

**ਸੰਝਣਾ** [sāḍhna] *v* to euphonise, combine, connect, tie. "ape hi lekha sāḍhne."—*var asa*.

**ਸੰਤ** or **ਸੰਤੁ** [sāt or sātu] *Skt* शान्त *adj* who has controlled his mind and senses; unperturbed (soul). "sāt kr uparī dez prabhū hath."—*gūḍ m 5*. *See* E saint.

In Gurbani the quality and greatness of a saint is thus described:

jina sasi girasi na visre harinamā manī māt.

dhānu si sei nanka. puranu sol sātu.—*m 5 var gau 2*.

aṭh pahar nīkāṭī kārī janc,  
prabh ka kia miṭha mane.  
eku namu sātān adharu,  
hoī rahe sabh ki pagcharu.  
sāt rahat sunhu mere bhai,  
va kī mahīma kathānu na jai.  
vartānī jakc keval nam,  
anad rup kīrtānu bisram.  
mītr sātū jakc ek samant.  
prabh apune bin āvaru na janc.  
koṭī koṭī agh kātānhara,  
dukh durī kārān jīo ke datara.  
surbir bācān ke bālī,  
kaula bāpūrī sātī chālī,  
taka sāgu bach-hī surdev,  
amogh dārasu sāphal jākī sev.  
kārjorī nanaku kare ārdasī.

mohī sātṭahāl dije gūṭasī.—*asa m 5*.

2 *Skt* सन्त् a scholar, pandit. 3 superb, superior.

"amrit drisatī pekhe hui sāt."—*sukhmanī*.

4 *n* a disciple of Guru Nanak. "sāt sāgī harī manī vāc."—*gau m 5*. 5 short form of ਸਨਤ ਕੁਮਾਰ. *See* ਪੁਰਾਣੀ.

**ਸੰਤਈ** [sātoi] *n* saintliness, piety. "sāt nā chādē sātā."—*s kabir*

**ਸੰਤ ਸਹਾਇ** [sāt sahāī], **ਸੰਤਸਾਹਯ** [sātsahay] *adj* who protects a saint. "sahīb sātśahay prare."—*copai*

**ਸੰਤਸਾਹ** [sātsahar] *adj* who defends and supports a saint. "sātsahar sādā bīkhiatā."—*saveye m 1 ke*.

**ਸੰਤਸਾਹਾ** [sātsabha] *n* an assembly of Sikhs; an organisation of Singhs. "thanu suhava pavītu hē jīthe sātsabha."—*sri m 5*. 'an assembly of sadhus blessed with quiet souls.'



**ਸੰਤ ਸਾਧੂ** [sāt sadhu] *adj* who is a tranquil saint: who is a peaceful noble person 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev, "sāt sadhu jin para te vad purakh."—*dhana m 4*

**ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ** [sāt sīgh] According to Gurupratap Suray, Guru Gobind Singh decorated Sant Singh with a cockade and panache while conferring guruship upon the Khalsa at Chamkaur, as:

"pāc-hū me kalgi kīh dīnas,  
so nīrn sunī man lāi,  
sāt sīgh khatrī sikh subhmāi,  
thapyo pāc-hū me vadīai,  
tis ko guruta arpan kīas,  
priham khalse me tīn par,  
sastā bādhai bāthai aīari,  
guru phate bole harkhai,  
kīlāk kahīl sēg sīgh bāgsi,  
bāgas des vikhe te ai,  
tis ko karyo sthapan tīs chīn,  
guruta dāi jīga pahīrai,  
sātiguru ke sikh don-hu gurumukh,  
tīn me kou thapyo banai,  
tis par bad nahī kuch bāno,  
dono ke līhu caran manai."

—*GPS ruti 6 a 41*

Bhai Sant Singh resident of Patti town in Majha was an Arora Sikh. His son Hara Singh (whose other name is Bahadar Singh) was bestowed with Hukamnama by Guru Gobind Singh,<sup>1</sup> which is now with Mai Butki living in the house of Bhai Uttam Singh in Bhaian da Kucha, mohalla Ganj

<sup>1</sup>The date of this hukamnama is Assu Sudi 9 Sammat 1761. There is a reference in Chamkaur in *n*. The Battle of Chamkaur was fought in the tenth month of Bikrami (Poh) and how was hukamnama received in Assu? If the battle of Chamkaur took place in 1760 the hukamnama could not have been received in Assu. Historians have a point to ponder.

of Peshawar city. Here is also a turban, a robe and one shoe of the Guru.<sup>2</sup> Sant Singh's son had gone to Pishawar after leaving Patti. See **ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ** 1. 2 son of Bhai Surat Singh, gyanī of Harmandir, was a great scholar. Bhai Santokh Singh Kaviraj had studied with him. See **ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ**. Gyanī Sant Singh died in Sammat 1889. Gyanī family of this noble person is highly respected in Amritsar. 3 younger brother of Akali Phoola Singh, whose descendant is a landlord and top lamhardar in Taran Tarn. See **ਫੂਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ**

**ਸੰਤ ਸੰਤ** [sāt sāt] *adj* quiet as a saint: peace-loving scholar, peace-loving noble person. "nanak sāt sāt harī iko."—*sri chēt m 4*.

**ਸੰਤਹ ਰਨਾ** [sātah tana] *adj* who is a saint's son: sadhu's disciple, seeker of spiritual knowledge. 2 a saint's armour, saint's protector (ਸਾਧੂ), saint's defender. 3 See **ਰਨਾ** 2 and 6.

**ਸੰਤਕਾਹਾ** [sātkaḥa] See **ਕਲੀਆ**.

**ਸੰਤਘਾਟ** [sātghat] a quay or ghat of Vein river near Sultanpur where Guru Nanak Dev used to have a bath. After leaving Modikhana, he put on the saint's gown (gown of a traveller) at this place. See **ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ**.

**ਸੰਤ ਜਲ** [sāt jan] saintly people.

**ਸੰਤਜਨੀ** [sātjani] saintly people. "sātjani kīa updes."—*bāsāt m 5*. 2 a female saint.

**ਸੰਤਤ** [sātāt] *Skr adv* continuously. "sātāt hi satsāgēt sēg surēg rate."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

**ਸੰਤਰਿ** [sātari] *Skr n* progeny, children 2 a sub-caste, lineage. 3 expanse, extension.

**ਸੰਤਤਿ ਧਥ** [sātāt path] reproductive organ, vagina, vulva.

**ਸੰਤ ਦਾਸ** [sāt das] son of Bhai Bhagtu's successor, Jivan, whose progeny lives in

<sup>2</sup>The second shoe is at Mehtian di gali in village Makhdan of district Kohat

village Chak Bhai ka, district Ferozepur. Bhai Jivan had served Guru Har Rai for a long time.

**ਸੰਤੋਖੀ** [sātdokhi] *adj* who is an enemy of saints. "sātdokhi ka thau ko nahī."—*sukhmani*.

**ਸੰਤ ਧਰਮਸਾਲਾ** [sāt dharamsala] a religious place of Sikhs. "mohi nirgun dice thau sāt dharamsali."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

**ਸੰਤਨ** [sātan] short form for ਸੰਤਨਨ. "jahī sadhu sātan hovhī ikātr."—*dhana m 5*. "sātna ke cārānī lag."—*asa m 5 pātal 2* to saints. "harī sātan karī namo namo."—*gau a m 5*. 3 *Skt* शान्तनु a source of body's comfort. "uṭhī sidhare chatrpai sātan ke khialī"—*hija m 5*.

**ਸੰਤਨਾ** [sātna] See ਸੰਤਨ.

**ਸੰਤਨੁ** [sātanu] See ਸੰਤਨੁ.

**ਸੰਤਨੇਝ** [sātney] See ਸੰਤਨੁ. "bhayo tōn ke bhādh me sātneyā. bhae tahī ke kaurō pādveyā."—*gyan*. 2 See ਸੰਤਨੇਝ.

**ਸੰਤਪਤ** [sātpat] *Skt* संतप adj very hot. 2 utterly miserable.

**ਸੰਤਪਿਆਰ** [sātpīar] love for saints. 2 peace-loving.

**ਸੰਤਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ** [sātprasadi] with the grace of a saint. "sātprasadi harī kirtan gau."—*gau m 5*.

**ਸੰਤਬਹਲ** [sātbahel] See ਬਹਲ.

**ਸੰਤਮੰਡਲ** [sātmāḍal], **ਸੰਤਮੰਡਲੀ** [sātmāḍlī] an assembly of Sikhs; a gathering of Sikhs reposing faith in the Guru. "sātmāḍal mahī nirmal katha."—*bhar m 5*. 2 society of saints.

**ਸੰਤਮੰਤ** [sātmāt], **ਸੰਤਮੰਤ੍ਰ** [sātmāṭu], **ਸੰਤਮੰਤ੍ਰ** [sātmāṭr] teachings of Guru Nanak 2 a sadhu's sermon.

**ਸੰਤਰਾ** [sātra] See ਸੰਗਤਰਾ and ਚੰਗਤਰਾ.

**ਸੰਤਰੀ** [sātri] *E* Sentry, a soldier on guard.

**ਸੰਤਰੇਣੁ** [sātreṇu] an ascetic; was a chief priest of a saintly group imparting education. Seeing this group starving for many days, Guru

Nanak Dev gave them Rs. 20.<sup>1</sup> brought for business from home. The place where this incident occurred is now named as "khara soda." See ਚੁਹਤ ਕਾਣਾ. 2 the dust of saint's feet; dust of the feet.

**ਸੰਤਲਾ** [sātila] See ਸੀਤਲਾ.

**ਸੰਤਾਉਣਾ** [sātauna] *v* to torment, annoy, hurt. "na tisu kal sātaī."—*sri a m 1*. "dul nā sake sātāī."—*guj a m 1*.

**ਸੰਤਾਨ** [sātan] *Skt* संतान *n* progeny, descendants. 2 a mythical wish-fulfilling tree; a desire-granting tree. "janīye sātān ke sāmān bānc anban, dānī mān kamnā. nā dānī mokh gyan hē."—*NP*. 3 expansion, extension. 4 arrangement, management. 5 continuous flow of water.

**ਸੰਤਾਨੀ** [sātānī] *adj* of the saints. "jīnī rakhi an sātānī."—*sar m 5*. 2 who has children

**ਸੰਤਾਪ** [sātap] *Skt* न burning sensation, heat, scorching heat. 2 suffering, agony. 3 fever. "sabhe dukh sātap jā tudhō bhulī."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 4 repentance, regret. "bhikhīa bhojan karē sātap."—*var ram 1 m 1*.

**ਸੰਤਾਪਨ** [sātapān] *n* tormenting, causing suffering.

**ਸੰਤਾਪੀ** [sātapī] *Skt* संतापिन् *adj* who oppresses; who torments.

<sup>1</sup>Many ignorant but cunning writers have shown Santren as Guru Nanak's mentor. Guru Nanak himself says about his Guru in Gurbani— "apāpārū parbrahm pamesur nanak gur mālā soljū."—*sar m 1*. See about Santren in Guru Nanak Parkash—

A question by followers of Santren

"arbalā laghu bal sūcalī. gīra vīrag bhogāī bhāl sah. tum sō an kin bahu bhau. mīxḍul kīrpālū vīsal sūbhau. bhojan sōjan jōb bese. calān rajāī dīn tum kese?"

Answer of Santren.

"sun mahāt belyō bē bānī. ih kō parāmpurakh sukhdānī. kalāvan gyan gunkhān. duryō rahē gōtī pārc nā jārū. bhayō asāhī mān tēj prābhau. yāte dīn jān rajau"—*NP pūrvārādī 15*.

ਸੰਤੁ [sətu] See ਸੰਤ and ਸੰਤੋ.

ਸੰਤੁਸਟ [sātusaṭ], ਸੰਤੁਸਟੁ [sātusaṭu], ਸੰਤੁਸ੍ਰ [sātusṛ]  
*Skt* संतुष्ट *adj* very happy, highly pleased. See  
 ਤੁਸ *vr*. "gursikha kau harī sātusaṭu he."—*var*  
*vaḍ m 4*. 2 very contented. "yatha labh sātusṛ  
 vicarṣ."—*GPS*.

ਸੰਤੋ [sāte] to the saint. "sāte sātu mile mānu  
 bigse."—*naṭ a m 4*.

ਸੰਤੋਖ [sātoḥ], ਸੰਤੋਖ [sātokh] *Skt* संतोष *n* patience,  
 giving up of greed. "manī sātokhu sabbadī  
 gur raje."—*ram m 5*. 2 happiness, bliss. "komal  
 baṇi sabb kau sātokhe."—*gau thiti m 5*. See  
 ਤੁਸ and ਤੋਖ.

ਸੰਤੋਖਸਰ [sātokhsar] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. 2 a pool of  
 contentment. "te nae sātokh gur sara."—*bizla*  
*m 4*.

ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਰਿ [sātokh sarī] a stream of contentment.  
 "te guru sātokh sarī nate."—*gau m 4*. 2 in the  
 pond of contentment.

ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ [sātokh sīgh] Bhai Deva Singh<sup>1</sup>  
 resident of Burhia (district Ambala) was a  
 religious man. He learnt Vedant and Gurbani  
 in the company of Sant Karam Singh  
 "Nirmala". Interest in education motivated  
 him to come to Amritsar. Bhai Santokh Singh  
 was born at this place in Sammat 1845.<sup>2</sup> He  
 learnt to compose poetry from an eminent  
 scholar, Gyani Sant Singh.<sup>3</sup> Bhai Santokh  
 Singh was a perfect scholar and had the  
 miraculous power of composing poetry. While  
 staying in Burhia he translated Amarkosh and  
 in Sammat 1880 wrote Guru Nanak Prakash.  
 After this he got employment with Maharaja  
 Karam Singh in Patiala. In Sammat 1882 the  
 ruler of Kaithal Bhai Udai Singh requisitioned

<sup>1</sup>Elders of Deva Singh belonging to the chāba caste  
 adopted Sikhism.

<sup>2</sup>"deva sīgh pīte jāmā kavī sātokh sīgh nam."—*VP*

<sup>3</sup>"sāt sīgh guru akkhar dātā. namo karo tīa pad jāpā."—  
*GPS*.

him from the service of Maharaja of Patiala  
 and kept him there honourably.

While staying in Kaithal, Bhai Sahib  
 composed Garabganjī, a translation of Japuji  
 in Sammat 1886 and with the help of pandits  
 in the employment of Bhai Udai Singh, he  
 wrote many books in Hindized Punjabi and  
 wrote biographies of the holy nine Gurus in a  
 granth named "Gurpartap Suray" completed  
 in Sammat 1900. In the same year, he passed  
 away.

Bhai Santokh Singh himself writes about  
 the composition of this granth:

purab me śrī nanak katha,  
 chādan bīkhe rāci māī yātha,  
 rahyo cahto gurūn vritāt.  
 nahī payo tīs te paścat.  
 karam kal te kethal ae,  
 thī hve jāpū arāh bānāe.  
 balmikī krīt katha suni jāb.  
 chādan bīkhe rāci ham sabb tōb.  
 pun vīdāt ko grāth māhāna.  
 upnīśdan ko jāhī vākhyāna,  
 alām ko purān jīs nam.  
 sēkal bānāyo so ābhīram.  
 cāhat bhāye ap guru jāb-hū.  
 bhasācay das guru yas tōb hū.  
 her umāg mohī mān ai.  
 karan lagyo īh grāth suhai  
 purvardh uttarādī dōī.  
 katha bānī guru nanak soī.  
 vāṇī dvadas rāsī āgarī.  
 nāvām guru lag katha sudhārī.  
 khaṭ rītū yukal bāne yug āyān.  
 śrī gubīd sīgh gāthā āyān,  
 bhāe prakaraṇ sārāb ke bai.  
 nō rās te purān sukhādal.  
 śrī guru kī gāthā subh gāga.  
 chād umāg utāg tārāga.  
 ramkūvar gīrīvar te nīksī.

sikkhan vikhe jagat me vigsī.  
 sun sun grahi atma sāmāt<sup>1</sup> adi pachan.  
 madhu mas<sup>2</sup> satrun kar bha utpat mahān.  
 parīluḥ kapīthal<sup>3</sup> vikhe mile cor vaṭpar.  
 ap ap ko bhajale tāj pur sabh ik bar.  
 savan mahī is grāth kī bhāi sāmāpātī aī,  
 vighan vrīd to bacrahe sri kērtar sāhāi.

—GPS.

The following are other famous books by Bhai Santokh Singh:

(1) Amarkosh. (2) Guru Nanak Prakash Sammat 1880. (3) "Garbganjani tika" of Japuji Sahib which was completed in Sammat 1886. (4) Translation of Atam Purn. (5) Translation of Valmiki Ramayan 1891. (6) Gurupratap Suray (Suraj Prakash) Sammat 1900

Bhai Sahib had reverence for and devotion to Gurmat, but he made mistakes at many places under the influence of pandits. Inspired by them he wrote the life stories of the Gurus in the puranic tradition by describing them as avatars so that his writings were not against the Shastars which, he believed, in turn would ensure a larger circulation and greater respect for his writings. 2 a devout Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh, who was appointed Jathedar at the time of the Guru's departure from this world at Abichalnagar and ordered to carry on free kitchen:

"Ik sātōkh sīgh yut rāhī.

kis sāg bole karūṇa sāhī.

is thāl rāhu deg bartavhu.

śraddha yut so sīgh īkavhu."—GPS.

ਸੰਤੋਖਣਾ [sātōkhṇa] v to satisfy, please 2 xa to close and wrap the sacred book, especially Guru Granth Sahib.

<sup>1</sup>Sammat Bikrami 1900.

<sup>2</sup>First month of Bikrami Sammat (cel.)

<sup>3</sup>Kaathal

ਸੰਤੋਖ ਦਾਸ [sātōkh das] See ਅਖਾਰਾ, ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦਾਸ and ਬੁਹਮਬੁਟਾ.

ਸੰਤੋਖਪੁਰਾ [sātōkhpura] There is a gurdwara related to Guru Gobind Singh in a forest owned by the government, situated near Darpur road which is one and a half mile to the east of Chhachhrauli, in Kalsia state district Ambala. Previously there was no such gurdwara. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of November 1920, this place was discovered through the efforts of Sant Khalsa Harman Singh of Mastuana. This gurdwara is situated at a distance of 8 miles to the east of Jagadhari railway station, approachable by a metalled road. A fair is held on the 7<sup>th</sup> Poh Sudi of the Bikrami calendar.

ਸੰਤੋਖਮਠ [sātōkhmaṭh]. ਸੰਤੋਖਮਠੀ [sātōkhmaṭī], ਸੰਤੋਖਮਾੜੀ [sātōkhmaṛī] a temple of contentment; an abode of satisfaction. 2 a monastery of satiety. "bhikhia namu sātōkhmaṛī."—var maru / m 3.

ਸੰਤੋਖੀ [sātōkhi]. *Skt* संतोषि adj content, forbearing; greed-free.

ਸੰਤੋਖੀਈ [sātōkhi] by the contented ones. "sev kiti sātōkhī."—var asa.

ਸੰਤੋਖੁ [sātōkhu] See ਸੰਤੋਖ.

ਸੰਥਾ [sātha]. ਸੰਥਿਆ [sāthia] *Skt* संथा n stable living, stillness, serenity. 2 The act of acquiring knowledge by controlling sense organs. 3 to die.

ਸੰਦ [sād] *Skt* सन्द n something that breaks; a tool.

ਸੰਦਊਰਾ [sādaura] See ਸਿੰਦਊਰਾ and ਸੰਧਊਰਾ.

ਸੰਦਲ [sādāl] 1 *سندل* n sandalwood, scent.

ਸੰਦਲੀ [sādli] *adj* sandal-coloured. "subhe sādli bajī rājī."—paros. 2 of sandalwood, of chandan. 2 n long legged scaffold used for whitewashing and painting houses 4 Sec ਫੁਲ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਸੰਦਰਾ [sādṛa]. ਸੰਦਰੀ [sādri]. ਸੰਦਾ [sāda] part of

"bīrād suami sādā."—*birha chāṁ m 5*. "karma sādā khet." *majh barāhmāha*. "mādar mīṭi sādre."—*suhi m 1 kucāji*. "kūnc heṭhī jālaic balān sādre thax."—*s farid*. 2 *Skt* सान्द्र This word has also been used for ਸਾਂਦ੍ਰ, which means a dense forest. "khavaṇ sādre sul."—*var gau 2 m 5*. 'eat thorns in jungles.' 3 See ਵਾਹਿਸੰਦੇ.

ਸੰਦਿਘ [sādiḡadh] *Skt* सन्दिग्ध *adj* doubtful, suspected, alleged.

ਸੰਦੀ [sādi] feminine of ਸੰਦਾ: of. "maṇas sādi as."—*majh barāhmāha*. 2 *ਨਦੀ* *n* a col, bed.

ਸੰਦੀਪਨ [sādiṇ] *Skt* *n* ਸੰ-ਦੀਪਨ lighting up, blazing, illuminating. 2 a learned Brahman, father of Sandipan. See ਸਾਂਦੀਪਨਿ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ.

ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ [sādiṇi], ਸੰਦੀਪਨੀ [sādiṇi] *Skt* सन्दीपनि. a learned Brahmin of Kashi, son of Sandipan, resident of Avantī, who taught art of weaponry and scriptures to Balram and Krishan. "guru pas sādīpani ke tab hi dīn thorān me bhale jāi khale."—*krīsan*. 'Krishan killed Panchjan as graduation fee to him.' See ਪਾਂਚਜਨਯ.

ਸੰਦੀਲਾ [sādīlā] a major town of a tehsil in district Hardoi of U.P. See ਸੁਰਦਾਸ 2.

ਸੰਦੂਕ [sādūk], ਸੰਦੂਖ [sādūkh] *ا* صندوق *a* box: a trunk.

ਸੰਦੇਸਰਾ [sādesra], ਸੰਦੇਸਰੋ [sādesro], ਸੰਦੇਸਤਾ [sādesra], ਸੰਦੇਸਾ [sādesa] (ਸੰ-ਦਿਸ਼) See ਸਦੇਸਾ. "suṇ sajan prem sādēsa."—*var gau 1 m 4*. 2 a courier, a messenger, an ambassador.

ਸੰਦੇਹ [sādeh] ਸੁਦੇਹ. one's own body. "je je sahi jātan sādēh."—*VN*. 'those who bear physical torture.' 2 *Skt* *n* (ਸੰ-ਦਿਘ) uncertainty, doubt. 3 a figure of speech in which the true meaning of a word lies hidden at the deeper level with doubt persisting at the surface level. In it words like ਕਿ, ਕਿਧੋਂ, ਕੈਧੋਂ etc. are often employed.

Example:

Ihu manu girhi ki Ihu manu udasi?

ki Ihu manu avarān sādā avinasi?

ki Ihu manu cācalu ki Ihu manu beragi?

isu mān kau māmta kith-hu lagi?

—*māla m 3*.

kīdhō devkōnya kīdhō vasvi he,

kīdhō pēchani kīnri nagnī he,

kīdhō gādhravi detja devia si,

kīdhō surja suddh sodhi sudha si,

kīdhō citr ki putrika si bāni hr,

kīdhō sākhini citrini padmini he,

kīdhō rag pure bhari ragmala,

bāri ram tēse sāya aj bala.—*ramav*.

ਸੰਦੇਹਾ [sādeha] See ਸੰਦੇਹ. 2 a communication, a message. "pār payān as diyo sādēha."—*caritr 356*.

ਸੰਦੇ [sādo] See ਸੰਦਾ.

ਸੰਦੋਹ [sādoh] *Skt* सन्दोह *n* ਸੰ-ਦੁਹ. act of milching properly. 2 entire milched milk. 3 *adj* all, complete, total. "bādō sāt sādoh pad."—*NP*

ਸੰਦੋਰਾ [sādora] See ਸੰਧੋਰਾ.

ਸੰਦ੍ਰਾਵ [sādrav] *Skt* *n* the act of running away. 2 especially of deserting the battlefield.

ਸੰਧ [sādh] *Skt* *n* a get-together. 2 a vow, a pledge, a promise. See ਸਤਸੰਧ. 3 See ਸੰਧਿ.

ਸੰਧੋਰਾ [sādhura] *Skt* सन्धिराग sindur, vermilion. "ab tau jare māre sidhi pāt, lino hathi sādhaura."—*gau kabir*. See ਸਿਧੋਰਾ. 2 sādhanā rag. See ਸੰਧੁਰੀਅ 2. "bajāt rag sādhaura."—*saloh*.

ਸੰਧਕ [sādhak] *adj* who burgles. "sādhak tohi sadhunaḥi kahau."—*birā kabir*. 2 who pierces

ਸੰਧਾ [sādha] *Skt* *n* a situation, a state. 2 a vow, promise. 3 acceptance. 4 wine.

ਸੰਧਨ [sādhan] *Skt* *n* preservation. 2 focusing on, taking aim. "sar sādhe agas kau."—*var majh m 2*. 3 a cow-shed.

ਸੰਧਾਨੀ [sādhanī] struck at, pierced at. See ਸੰਧਿਅਨੀ 2 *Skt* सन्धानी *n* union. 3 achievement. 4 search, looking for 5 rearing, bringing up

ਸੰਧਿ [sādhi] *Skt* *n* reconciliation, compromise. 2 connection. 3 a joint. 4 grammatical term for

'sandhar is called sandhizrag because women add colour in the parting line of hair with it.

combination of words as ਜਗਦੀਸ਼ from ਜਗਤ-ਈਸ਼ and ਸੁਰੇਂਦੁ from ਸੁਰ-ਇੰਦੁ. 5 burglary, breach, break. "bhajat sādhi ko taj sadan."—*caritr* 104. 6 company. "gurmukhi sādhi mile man mane."—*gauram* 1. 7 relaxation, rest. "trikuṭi sādhi me pekhia."—*bila kabir*. 8 vagina, vulva. 9 sunset, evening. "berat sādhi soc car."—*sar* m 5 part 1. a vow, evening rituals and ablution. ਸੰਖਿਆ [sādhia] See ਸੰਧਨ and ਸੰਧਾਨੀ. "sar sādhi gavar."—*var kan* m 4. 'shot an arrow.' 2 *Skt* ਸੰਧਾ sunset. "sādhi pratu isnan karahi."—*gau kabir*. 3 evening rituals; pranayam and jap etc. religious practices; sunrise and sunset, according to Dharamshastars. "eha sādhi parvanu he jitu harī prabhu mera citi ave."—*var biha* m 3.

ਸੰਖਿਆਨੀ [sādhianu] See ਸੰਧਨ and ਸੰਧਾਨੀ. "churi sādhiaru."—*prabhu beni* 'Knife is pierced into.' ਸੰਖਿਆਬਾਦੀ [sādhia badā] *Skt* ਸੰਖਿਆ ਭੰਦਨ, *n* ritual of salutation to gods at dusk. "pari pustak sādhiabadā."—*var asa*.

ਸੰਖਿਕ [sādhik] See ਸੰਧਕ. 2 *Skt* ਸੰਖਿਕ arthritis, a kind of gout.

ਸੰਧੀ [sādhi] See ਸੰਧਿ.

ਸੰਧੂ [sādhu] a sub-caste of jats. Bhai Bala was of this sub-caste.

ਸੰਧੂਰ [sādhur] *Skt* सिन्दूर See ਸਿੰਦੂਰ.

ਸੰਧੂਰਾ [sādhurna] 1 to mark with vermilion. 2 to decorate with vermilion. "api ap sādhuṛae."—*vaḍ chēt* m 1.

ਸੰਧੂਰੀ [sādhuri] adj vermilion coloured, deep red.

ਸੰਧੂਰੀਆ [sādhuria] adj vermilion coloured. 2 *n* a musical rag also called 'sīdhura'. It is considered the son of hīdoli rag. It has all the seven notes; it enhances the feeling of valour. So like Maru rag, it is sung during the war. In it the second and the seventh notes are soft and the rest are pure notes. It is sung from 11<sup>th</sup> 'ghari' to 15<sup>th</sup> 'ghari' (ghari is a unit of time equal to 22.5 minutes) after day-break.

ਸੰਧਾ [sādhyā] *Skt* संध्या *n* a time proper for meditation. See ਸੰਧਿਆ. 2 See ਧੁਕ.

ਸੰਧਾਸ [sādhyās] See ਧੁਕ.

ਸੰਨ [sān] See ਸੰਧਨ. "baṇ sacava sānikc."—*var guj* 2 m 5. 2 a breach, a break See ਸੰਧਿ and ਸੰਨਿ and ਸੰਨੁ. 3 also used in place of ਸੰਨਿਘਤ. "japhal sāguru sādhar kar moh sān kar nas."—*NP*. See ਜਾਫਲ. 4 *Skt* स-न adj got destroyed. 5 tired. 6 was drowned.

ਸੰਨਹਨ [sānhan] *Skt* सं-नह the act of tying properly; tightening. 2 the act of yoking a horse with the chariot

ਸੰਨਤ [sānat] *n* a hint, sign, indication. 2 *Skt* सन्नत adj ਸੰ (properly) ਨਤ (bent); humble.

ਸੰਨਧ [sānaddh] *Skt* सन्नद्ध adj completely tied. 2 who is wearing arms properly and tightly.

ਸੰਨਾਹ [sānah] *Skt* सन्नाह *n* See ਸੰਨਹਨ, ਕਵਚ, ਸੰਜੋਆ, ਫੁਲਮ. "gurmatī sil sānaha he."—*maru solhe* m 3. "ram kavac das ka sānahu."—*gūḍ* m 3. 'Remembrance of God is a shield for devotees of God.'

ਸੰਨਾਹਿਧੁ [sānahripu] *n* a spear—*sanama* 2 all weapons which pierce the defensive armaments.

ਸੰਨਾਹੁ [sānahu] See ਸੰਨਾਹ.

ਸੰਨਿ [sāni] *n* burglary, breach, break. "manak moh nam prabhu uni lage nahī sāni."—*majh barahmaha*. 2 short form of ਸੰਨਿਘਤ. See ਸੰਨਿਘਤ.

ਸੰਨਿਆਸ [sānias] *Skt* संन्यास *n* a renunciation. 2 the fourth stage of life according to Hinduism. "berag kahū sānias."—*akal*. 3 also used for ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ. "jogi jūgam aru sānias."—*basāt* m 9

ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ [sāniasī] *Skt* सन्यासिन् adj who is a renouncer. 2 who adopts the sanyas ashram.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>See ਚਾਰ ਆਸ਼ਰਮ. According to Anushasan Parv of Mahabharat there are four kinds of sanyasis —  
ਕੁਟਿਚਕ ਚਿਕਿਤਸੇ ਕੁਟੀਚਕ ਕੂਟਚਕੀ : ਹਨ ਪਰਮਹੰਸਾਯੋ ਯੋਗ ਯਾਯਾਤ੍ਰ ਸ  
ਤਲਮ ॥

They are Kutichak, Vahudak, Hans and Paramhans. The last is superior to the first. On this subject see fourth chapter of Vishnu Smriti



"sāniasī hoīke hrathī bhramio." *maru m 3*.  
 See ਦਸ ਨਾਮ ਸੰਨਿਕਰਸੀ.

**ਸੰਨਿਕਰਖ** [sānikarakh] *Sk* सन्निकर्ष *n* ਸੰ-ਨਿ-ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼.  
 fascination, attraction, pull. 2 nearness,  
 closeness. 3 engrossment of senses with evils.

**ਸੰਨਿਕੇ** [sānikē] after aiming at, targeting. See  
 ਸੰਨ 1.

**ਸੰਨਿਗਧ** [sānigadh] *Sk* स्निग्ध *adj* greasy, fatty,  
 oily. "molik asan sānigadh māgava."—*NP*.

**ਸੰਨਿਧਿ** [sānidhi] *Sk* सन्निधि *n* nearness.  
 2 combination of two words for explaining  
 the meaning of a lesson; a compound word.  
 3 best treasure

**ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ** [sānipat] *Sk* सन्निपात *n* ਸੰ-ਨਿਪਾਤ.  
 collapse, act of falling flat. 2 meeting,  
 reunion. 3 secret of a musical rhythm. 4 a  
 disease. *Sk* सन्निपात a disease caused due to  
 the maligning of body's three elements vat,  
 pitt and kaf (ਵਾਤ, ਪਿਤ, ਕਫ). لڤ, ڤ Brain-fever,  
 head's swelling, brain-disease, cerebritis.

It is a very dangerous kind of fever. Its  
 symptoms are: constipation, high fever, ache  
 in the forehead, swooning, red face, rough  
 tongue, uneasiness, fast heart-beat, acute  
 thirst, sweating, vomiting etc.

In Ayurvedic system of medicine there are  
 13 kinds of cerebritis whose names and  
 symptoms are the following:

(a) sādhrik—joint pain, insomnia.

(b) śtak—swelling, headache, hiccup,  
 trembling of hands, raving.

(c) rugdah—stomachache, thirst, nervous-  
 ness.

(d) citta vibhram—drowsiness, high fever,  
 giddiness, restlessness.

(e) śilāg—coldness, unconsciousness, fast  
 breathing.

(f) tādrik—swoon, drowsiness.

(g) kāṭh kubaj—blocking of throat, molar-  
 ache, headache

(h) karnak—swelling in ears, cough, high  
 temperature.

(i) bhugan netr—squint, fainting, fit

(j) rakṣṭhivi—blood with sputum, pain in  
 stomach.

(k) pralapak—raving, suffering from high  
 fever, body-trembling.

(l) jṭhvak—prickliness on tongue, stammer,  
 fast breathing and cough

(m) abhixnyas—thirsty feeling, dirty teeth,  
 unconsciousness etc.

The duration of these 13 kinds of cerebritis  
 in sequence is—

70 days, 10 days, 20 days, 11 days, 15  
 days, 25 days, 13 days, 10 days, 18 days, 10  
 days, 14 days, 16 days, and 15 days. After  
 this duration, either the patient is cured or he  
 dies.

Cerebritis should be treated by a qualified  
 doctor, vaid or hakim without delay.  
 Following treatments have proved beneficial—  
 putting handkerchief soaked in cold water on  
 head; washing of feet and legs with medicated  
 water; sniffing mixture of coriander,  
 sandalwood powder, camphor and rose-water  
 filled in a bottle; doing hukna; sniffing ground  
 seeds of kandiari and giving lukewarm boiled  
 water to drink. The following decoction cures  
 cerebritis :

karu, swertia Chiranta, fumaria vaillantii,  
 spernum grabrum, curcuma reclinata, seeds  
 of jhāṇ, piper longum, inula racemosa hook,  
 viola odorata, chamkən moli, cedrus deodara,  
 zingiber officinale, myrobalan, algahicamelorum  
 fisch, cleodendrum serratum. Take equal  
 quantity of each of these fifteen medicines,  
 boil two tolas of it in half a seer of water till  
 to 8<sup>th</sup> of its volume, sieve and serve it  
 lukewarm. "chā roḡ aru sānīpat gan."—*caritr*  
 405.

**ਸੰਨਿਵੇਸ** [sānives]. *Skt* सन्निवेश *n* stability, settling down, feeling of relief. 2 arrangement, management. 3 condition, situation. 4 base, foundation. 5 arena for spectacle. 6 vicinity of the village.

**ਸੰਨੁ** [sānh] *n* burglary, breach, break. 2 body-joint. 3 See ਸੰਧਿ. 4 See ਸੰਧਨ.

**ਸੰਨੁ ਸਾਹਿਬ** [sānh sahīb] See ਬਾਸਰ ਕੀ ਗਿੱਲਾਂ.

**ਸੰਨਿ** [sānh], **ਸੰਨੀ** [sānhi] *n* burglary, breach, break. "jam darī badhe marīāhi jīu sānhi uparī cor."-*varsar m 3*. 2 blacksmith's tongs with which he picks hot metal. "man jāia sānhi cit bhāi."-*maru m 1*. 3 place of body-joints. 4 fodder prepared by mixing grains, flour and chaff. *Skt* fodder meshed with solution of oil-cake, ground grain and water. *Skt* सान्नी

**ਸੰਨਤ** [sāny] This word has been used for ਸੰਨਿਪਤ. "sāny bhayo ih ved ucara."-*coritr 281*.

**ਸੰਨਤਾਸ** [sānyas], **ਸੰਨਤਾਸੀ** [sānyasi] See ਸੰਨਿਆਸ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ.

**ਸੰਪਦ** [sāpau] *Skt* संपदा *n* fame, wealth etc. material. "sāpau kise nā nali."-*var sri m 3*. "koti acar bahu sāpau sāce."-*prabha m 3*.

**ਸੰਪਟ** [sāpat] *Skt* सम्पट *n* a cover 2 a carton. 3 a box. 4 a curtain, the feeling of closure. "kaka kirāṇi kāmāl mahi pava, sāsi bigas sāpat nāhi ava."-*gāu bavan kabir*. 'When the lotus-mind is enlightened, it does not close with an illusion.' 5 prefixation and suffixation of a word to a mantr, recital of sacred text with prefix and suffix of a mantr as : "oā vahguru oā." 6 heating the drug, keeping it in two vessels.

**ਸੰਪਤ** [sāpat], **ਸੰਪਤਾ** [sāpata], **ਸੰਪਤਿ** [sāpati], **ਸੰਪਤਿ** [sāpatti] *Skt* संपद-सम्पत्ति *n* (ਸੰ-ਪਦ) high status, luxury. "sāpat harkh nā apat dukha."-*gāu m 5*. "sāpati rath dhan raj sīu eti nehu lagāio."-*ti/ōg m 9*. 2 *adv* ਸਾਮ੍ਰਤ has been also used for ਸੰਪ੍ਰਤ, which means correctly, rightly,

now. "patr bhurjē jhārīā, nāh jāriā ped sāpata" *gatha*.

**ਸੰਪਤਿ ਬਾਸਤ੍ਰ** [sāpatti śastr] *Skt* *n* economics, book of learning that provides knowledge to enhance the economy

**ਸੰਪਦ** [sāpad], **ਸੰਪਦਾ** [sāpada] See ਸੰਪਤ.

**ਸੰਪਰਕ** [sāparak] *Skt* सम्पर्क *n* (ਸੰ-ਪ੍ਰਿਚ) coincidence, connection, association.

**ਸੰਪਤ** [sāpat] *Skt* *n* downfall, collapse. 2 fly. 3 leap, jump. 4 pounce, swoop.

**ਸੰਪਤਿ** [sāpatti], **ਸੰਪਤੀ** [sāpati] *Skt* सम्पत्ति *n* son of Arun, the charioteer of the sun, who was elder brother of Jatau. He is described having the look of a vulture. See ਜਟਾਯੂ. 2 *Skt* सम्पत्ति *adj* likely to collapse. 3 flyer.

**ਸੰਪਾਦਕ** [sāpadak] *Skt* सम्पादक *adj* producer. 2 executive, administrator. 3 manufacturer. 4 one who edits a book or newspaper; an editor. **ਸੰਪਾਦਨ** [sāpadan] *Skt* *n* produce. 2 manufacture. 3 execute.

**ਸੰਪਾਦਕ** [sāpady] *Skt* *adj* worth producing. 2 worthy of manufacturing. See ਸੰਪਾਦਨ.

**ਸੰਪਾਨੀ** [sāpani] *adj* delegated, handed over, dedicated. "bōdhap sakhe pache tināhu kau sāpani."-*gāu a m 5*.

**ਸੰਪੁਟ** [sāpuṭ] See ਸੰਪਟ. "man sāpuṭ jīu sotsari navāṇu."-*suhi m 1*. 'Mind is the throne of God.' 2 according to Ayurved, act of heating drug by keeping it in two vessels.

**ਸੰਪੁਟਪਥ** [sāpuṭpath] See ਸੰਪਟ 5 "sāpuṭ su path padhte prābin."-*GPS*.

**ਸੰਪੂਰਣ** [sāpuraṇ] *Skt* संपूर्ण *adj* whole, entire, all 2 complete, full.

**ਸੰਧੇ** [sāpe] *n* wealth, fame. 2 to wealth. "sāpe dekhi nā harkhie."-*gāu kabir*

**ਸੰਪੰਨ** [sāpān] *Skt* सम्पन्न *adj* (ਸੰ-ਪਦ) very wealthy, greatly famous. 2 absolute, complete. 3 with, alongwith, inclusive. 4 rich, wealthy

**ਸੰਪ੍ਰਗਤ** [sāpragyat] *Skt* सप्रज्ञात *adj* well known. 2 *n* according to the practice of yoga the kind

of contemplation in which knowledge of things and sensuality remains intact.

**ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾ** [sāprada] *Sk/* ਸੰ-ਪ੍ਰਦਾ, passing on completely.

2 systematic act of imparting perceptual learning etc.

**ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਈ** [sāpradai] See **ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਇਕ**.

**ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਯ** [sāpraday] *Sk/* सम्प्रदाय *adj* who provides.

See **ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾ**. 2 *n* a traditional system of imparting learning. 3 a religious practice continuing from tradition. 4 teacher-pupil tradition. 5 a religious sect.

**ਸੰਥ** [sāb] *Sk/* शन्थ *n* stone. 2 a metallic cap at the end of a stick.

**ਸੰਥਹ** [sābah], **ਸੰਥਹਨ** [sāb-han] *Sk/* संघालन *n* a massage. "nati dhoh sāb-hi."—*s farid*. 'bathing after rubbing paste (prepared with oil, barley flour and turmeric on the body)' 2 See **ਸੰਥਹਨ**.

**ਸੰਥਹੀ** [sāb-hi] See **ਸੰਥਹ**.

**ਸੰਥਤ** [sābat], **ਸੰਥਤ ਸਰ** [sābat sar], **ਸੰਥਤਿ** [sābat-i] *Sk/* संवत् and संवत्सर *n* a year, annum. "sābat-i saha lkhin."—*sohila*. See **ਸੰਥਤ** and **ਵਰਸ**.

**ਸੰਥਰ** [sābar] *Sk/* संथर and संथर are both correct. *n* water. 2 wealth. 3 a war. 4 a vow. 5 a demon, also named Dasyu in Rig Ved. He also battled against king Divodas and Indar. He fought against Kam for a long period. When Kam took birth in Krishan's home as Pradyuman, he then remembered the old enmity, took away the child and threw him in the sea. Finally he was killed by Pradyuman. Sambar also helped Hirnyakshipu to finish off Prahilad. "das dayos ko bal bhayo jeb hi, tēb sābar dēi lē tahr gayo hē."—*krison*. 6 *adj* very good. 7 lucky. 8 content; happy.

**ਸੰਥਰਅਰਿ** [sābar-ari], **ਸੰਥਰਾਰਿ** [sābarari] *n* Pradyuman, son of Krishan, who killed Shambar, the demon. 2 Kamdev, who continuously fought against Shambar in the garb of Pradyuman. "sābar ke ari ki chabi lē."—*aj*.

**ਸੰਥਰਾਰਿ ਚਖ ਧੁਜ ਅਰਿ** [sābrari cakh dhuj ari].

**ਸੰਥਰਾਰਿ ਧੁਜ ਚੰਡ ਅਰਿ** [sābrari dhuj cāch ari] *n* an arrow.—*sanama*. sign of a male fish in the flag of Sambar's enemy Kam, — the enemy of its eye. Arjun had married Draupadi by shooting an arrow in the eye of the male fish

**ਸੰਥਲ** [sābal] *Sk/* शम्बल *n* travelling expense "lako sābal pāc se, is ko pēse pāc."—*GV* 6. 2 jealousy, envy. 3 a shore, coast, beach. 4 a lineage, dynasty.

**ਸੰਥਲਖਾਰ** [sābalkhar] arsenic. See **ਸੰਮੁਲਵਾਰ**. "sābalkhar dār kār syani."—*caritr* 350.

**ਸੰਥਹ** [sābah] See **ਸੰਥਹਨ**. 2. *Sk/* संवाह *n* a bazaar. 3 also used for **ਸਮੁਹ**. "laskar jorē kī sābaha."—*asa* *m* 5. 4 best carriage, best conveyance, best vehicle. "hevar gēvar rath sābahe."—*guj* *m* 5. 5 morning, dawn. "hāri nam jopī sābaha hē."—*maru solhe* *m* 3. 6 See **ਸੰਥਹਨ**.

**ਸੰਥਹਨ** [sābahān] *Sk/* संवाहन *n* rubbing of body-parts, massage. See **ਸੰਥਹ**. 2 massaging of muscles. 3 transport. 4 deliver. "siri siri rīpk sābahe thakur."—*sodaru*. "dītonu rījak sābahī."—*var asa*. 5 to provide.

**ਸੰਥਹਿ** [sābahī], **ਸੰਥਹੇ** [sābahe] See **ਸੰਥਹਨ**.

**ਸੰਥਾਦ** [sābad] *Sk/* संवाद *n* a discussion, conversation. 2 news, information

**ਸੰਥਾਈ** [sābadi] *Sk/* संवादिन् *adj* a debater. 2 he who maintains accord, remains in agreement. 3 concordant note or tone that supports 'vadi', by which the nature of a 'rag' becomes evident. See **ਸੰਥਾਈ** and **ਸੁਰ ਸਥਾਈ**.

**ਸੰਥਿਆਲ** [sābhal] a sub-caste of the Rajputs. See **ਥਾਈਯਾਰ**.

**ਸੰਥੀਤ** [sābit] *Sk/* संवीत. *adj* covered. 2 gone by, past.

**ਸੰਬੁਕ** [sābuk] *Sk/* शम्बूक *n* a sea-shell. 2 an oyster, shell. "jyo sābuk lē mukta caru."—*NP*

**ਸੰਬੁਹ** [sābuh] all, entire. See **ਸਮੁਹ**. "nanak sukh sābuh sacu."—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

**ਸੰਬੁਕ** [sābuk] See **ਸੰਬੁਕ**. 2 an untouchable, who

was put to sword by Ram Chandar for committing the crime of doing penance to go to heaven. His act of observing penance was considered so inauspicious or disastrous in the kingdom that the young son of a Brahman died. As soon as the head of Sanbuk was chopped off, the dead Brahman boy immediately revived. See **ਦਾਲਮੀਕ ਕਾਂਡ 7** a: 76.

**ਸੰਬੋਦ** [sābhed] See **ਸੰਦੇਹ**.

**ਸੰਬੋਦਕ** [sābbedy] *Skt* **ਸੰਬੋਦਕ** *adj* fully worth knowing; deserving to be understood.

**ਸੰਬੋਧ** [sābhoḍh] *Skt* *n* full knowledge, real knowledge. 2 act of talking to, way of addressing.

**ਸੰਬੋਧਨ** [sābhoḍhan] *Skt* *n* awaken, alert. 2 call, address.

**ਸੰਬੰਧ** [sābōdh] *Skt* *n* attachment, union, merger. 2 relationship, marital alliance. 3 marriage, engagement.

**ਸੰਬੰਧੀ** [sābōdhi] *Skt* सम्बन्धियन् *adj* relative, associate. 2 collateral. daughter's progeny, kith and kin.

**ਸੰਬਰਾਜ** [sābyan], **ਸੰਬਰਾਜਾ** [sābyana] See **ਸੰਬਰਾਜ**.

**ਸੰਭ** [sābh] short form of **ਸੁਯੰਭਵ**. 2 See **ਸੰਭੁ**. 3 *Skt* ਸੰ-ਭ *adj* superb, resplendent, illuminating.

**ਸੰਭਵ** [sābhav] See **ਸੰਭ**. "akal muratī ajuni sābhav."-ram a m 5.

**ਸੰਭਰਣ** [sābhran] *Skt* *n* filling up completely. 2 accumulating.

**ਸੰਭਰੀ** [sābhri] *adj* who takes good care of. 2 Shambhvi, Shiv's power

**ਸੰਭਰੇ** [sābhre] *adj* cautious, alert. "labē sābhre din hetō dayalō."-mācch.

**ਸੰਭਰੇਸ** [sābhres] chief of Sambhal town, king of Sambhal. "sunyo sābhresō."-kalki. See **ਸੰਭਲ** 2.

**ਸੰਭਲ** [sābhal] See **ਸੰਭਲਾ** 2 *Skt* **ਸੰਭਲ** a famous city of Muradabad tehsil in U P., which has a population of 39,715. It is 23 miles to the south-west of Muradabad. According to the

Purans, incarnation of Kalki will happen at this place at the end of Kaliyug. "bhal bhag bhaya ih sābhal ke harī ju harimādir avhige."-kalki.

**ਸੰਭਲਣਾ** [sābhalṇa], **ਸੰਭਲਨਾ** [sābhalna] *v* to be alert, be vigilant

**ਸੰਭਵ** [sābhav] *Skt* *n* being. 2 possible 3 genesis, birth. "trigadyonī acet sābhav."-asā rovidas. 4 consonance, coincidence. 5 cause, reason. 6 feasible, possible.

**ਸੰਭਵਿਓ** [sābhavio], **ਸੰਭਵਿਅਉ** [sābhavīau] self-existing one, who does not need another's help to come into being. 2 See **ਆਜੋਨੀ ਸੰਭਵਿਅਉ**. 3 created, produced.

**ਸੰਭਾਖਣ** [sābhakhan], **ਸੰਭਾਖਨ** [sābhakhan] *Skt* सम्भाषण *n* talk, discussion. "kar sābhakhaṇ apas mahi."-NP. "sagāl sābhakhaṇ japī."-sar m 5. "sātah sāg sāt sābhakhaṇ."-dhana m 5.

**ਸੰਭਾ ਜੀ** [sābha ji] See **ਸਿਭਾ ਜੀ**.

**ਸੰਭਾਰ** [sābhar] See **ਸੰਭਾਲ**. 2 *Skt* *n* material, goods. "sobh sābhar sābharke sri nanak dhiḡ an."-NP. 3 fame, wealth.

**ਸੰਭਾਰਨ** [sābharan] *v* to maintain, keep. 2 to remember. "pavan nam jagat me harī ko kabhu nahī sābhara."-jet m 9.

**ਸੰਭਾਰਿਕਾ** [sābharika], **ਸੰਭਾਲਕਾ** [sābhalka] See **ਸੰਭਾਰ**. *adj* endowed with, famous "kī sābhalka che."-datt.

**ਸੰਭਾਲਣਾ** [sābhalṇa], **ਸੰਭਾਲਨ** [sābhalan] *v* search, seek. 2 taking into custody, having under protection.

**ਸੰਭਾਲੂ** [sābhalu] a plant, branches of which are useful for making small baskets and its boiled leaves are used for fomenting swollen parts of the body. *Skt* सिन्धुवार *L* Vitex trifolia. 2 *adj* custodian.

**ਸੰਭਾਵਨਾ** [sābhavna] *Skt* *n* accurate thinking. 2 guess, estimate. 3 honour, respect. "sābhavna karat hē daras kr." GPS 4 possible. 5 a figure of speech denoting a

condition or possibility

Example:

nanak hukmē jē bujhe, ta haume kahē na koī.

—japu

jē jug care arja hor dāsuni hoī.

navā khāda vici jānē nali cālē sabbhukoī,

cāga nau rakharke jasu kiratī jēgi lex.

jē tisū naderī nā avai ta val nā puchē keī.

—japu

sikla mahī te yatēn kār tel jū niksavē,

kamāth piṭh pār bhāt kīh bahu bal jamavē,

sir pār rasabh sase ke ugvar bikhana,

to duṣṭan ke ride mahī gun kār-hī mahana.

—GPS

jā mardane ke sādriṣ gayan jānol koī.

to sabbh ko pahan hriday let mom kār soī.

**ਸੰਭਵਿਤ** [sābhavit] *Skt* adj revered. 2 honoured, respected. 3 famous, eminent. 4 known through presumption

**ਸੰਭਵਤ** [sābhavy] *Skt* adj possible

**ਸੰਭੁ** [sābhu] *Skt* ਸੰਭੁ *n* *Skt* ਸੰ (welfare, salvation) ਭੁ (existence); whose existence is for others' welfare/salvation; the Creator. 2 Brahma. 3 Vishnu. 4 Shiv. 5 mercury. Satguru in Sikhism.

**ਸੰਭੁਸੁਤ** [sābhūsut], **ਸੰਭੁਤਨਯ** [sābhutanay] Shiv's son, Ganesh and Kartikey.

**ਸੰਭੁਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ** [sābhutriya] Shiv's wife Parvati. 2 Sati.

**ਸੰਭੁਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਪਿਤ** [sābhutriya pit]—sānama. Daksh, father of Shiv's wife Sati. 2 Himalayas.

**ਸੰਭੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [sābhuputr] See ਸੰਭੁਸੁਤ.

**ਸੰਭੁ** [sābhu] See ਸੰਭੁ. 2 self existing one; not brought into being by anyone else; who is born by himself; the Creator. "sarab joti nīrājan sabbhu."—*guj a m 1*.

**ਸੰਭੁਤ** [sābhut] *Skt* adj was produced, born. "tis atam te nabh sabbhut" *GPS*.

**ਸੰਭੁਤਿ** [sābhuti] *Skt* *n* genesis, birth. 2 growth, increase 3 glory, wealth.

**ਸੰਭੋ** [sābho] self-existing; who does not require anyone else to bring him into being. "akal muratī ajuni sabbho man sirrat thādha thivā pu."—*magh m 5*

**ਸੰਭੁਮ** [sābhram] *Skt* *n* an error. 2 a doubt, uncertainty. 3 a circle, turn. 4 anxiety. 5 See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਮ.

**ਸੰਮ** [sām] See ਸੰਭ. 2 dream, sleep. See ਸੰਮਿ.

**ਸੰਮਯ** [sāmas] See ਸਮਸ.

**ਸੰਮਕ** [sāmak] See ਸਮਕ.

**ਸੰਮਣ** [sāman] See ਸੰਮਨ.

**ਸੰਮਤ** [sāmat] *Skt* adj honoured. 2 agreed, consented. "yah sabbh sāmāt mero hoi."—*NP* 3 Indian calendar era, year, annum In this book, Sammat is used for Bikrami year. See ਸੰਦਤ and ਵਰਸ.

**ਸੰਮਤਿ** [sāmatī], **ਸੰਮਤੀ** [sāmatī] *Skt* सम्मति *n* an opinion. 2 desire.

**ਸੰਮਨ** [sāman] Musan's father, resident of Shahbajpur, who was a staunch disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He did not waver in accepting God's will. When Kapur Deo asked who was a genuine Sikh, the Guru named Saman. His name appears in caubolas also. "sāman jū is prem kī dam kīhu hotī saī."—*caubole m 5*. "sāman he sahbaipure ko."—*GPS*. 2 سَمْن adj eight. 3 See ਸੰਮਨ ਬੁਰਜ.

**ਸੰਮਨ ਬੁਰਜ** [sāman buraj] مئین برج an octagonal tower. See ਸੰਮਨ 2. "thryo buraj sāman kī bari"—*GPS*.

**ਸੰਮਲ** [sāmal] *n* care, vigilance. 2 memory, attention

**ਸੰਮਲਾ** [sāmla] See ਸਮਲਾ. "sahit sāmle sir pār cira."—*GPS*. 2 let me remember. "sahī sahī tujhū sāmle."—*srī m 1*.

**ਸੰਮਲਿ** [sāmalī] carefully 2 after remembering. "hau sāmali thaki jī oh kāde nā bolē kaura."—*suhi chāt m 5*. "I am tired of recollecting, I do not remember a single instance when he did speak bitterly." 3 See ਸੰਮੁਲਿ.

ਸੰਮਾ [sāma] Dogar, a resident of Suniar village in Malwa, who brought milk for Guru Gobind Singh when he arrived there.

ਸੰਮਾਉਣਾ [sāmauna], ਸੰਮਾਇਆ [sāmaria] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ-ਸਮਾਇਆ. "sāmar purān purakh karte." *vaq̄ chāt m 3*

ਸੰਮਾਨ [sāman], ਸੰਮਾਨਿ [sāmanī] See ਸਮਾਨ. "beri mit hoe sōman." *bhr m 5*. "teri dub-dha drisāi sōmanīa."—*maru jdev. 2 Skt सम्मान* respect. See ਸਨਮਾਨ.

ਸੰਮਾਨਿਆ [sāmanīa] See ਸੰਮਾਨ. 2 See ਸਮਾਨਤਾ.

ਸੰਮਾਨੈ [sāmanē] ਸਮ-ਮਾਨੈ 'considers equal.' See ਮੇਰੇ ਸੰਮਾਨੈ. 2 ਸਨਮਾਨੈ honours, respects.

ਸੰਮਾਚਨ [sāmaran] *v* to preserve, maintain. 2 to remember, miss. "jiu barik mata sōmare"—*majh m 5*. "age le na sōmara."—*suhi kabir*

ਸੰਮਾਲ [sāmal] See ਸੰਭਾਲ.

ਸੰਮਾਲਨ [sāmalan] preserving, maintaining. 2 remembering. "guru duare hoike sahib sōmalehu."—*var birha m 3*. "dukh bhi sōmalioi."—*var suhi m 2*. "sevan sai apna nit uṭhi sōmalāni."—*var suhi m 3*

ਸੰਮਾਲੇਨ [sāmalen] take care of, recite. "je nit uṭhi sōmalen."—*var gau l m 4*.

ਸੰਮਿ [sāmi] See ਸੰਮ. 2 *adv* after sleeping. "cari gavaia sōmi"—*s farid*.

ਸੰਮਿਆ [sāmīa] *Skt* सम्या *n* base, support. 2 a kind of a T-shaped support on which sadhus rest their arms. "sāgh joti hamaṛi sāmīa."—*asa m 1*.

ਸੰਮੀ [sāmi] is known as Samir now, and is five koh from Bhatinda. Bhai Santokh Singh has stated that Guru Gobind Singh stayed here after leaving Bhatinda. "ulāgh pāth ketak jāb ae, dera sāmi gram supae."—*GPS*. Now there is a gurdwara at this place. The Guru arrived at Damdama after leaving Sammi.

ਸੰਮੁਖ [sāmukh] *Skt* *adv* face to face, in front of, facing.

ਸੰਮੁਲਫਾਰ [sāmulphar] See ਸੰਖੀਆ

ਸੰਮੁ [sāmu] See ਟਾਕੁਰੀਓਂ ਫੰਗੁ ਸੰਮੁ ਕੀ

ਸੰਮੁਲਿ [sāmhalī] *adv* carefully, attentively. "sāmhalī buk bhāri."—*s farid*

ਸੰਮੁਲਿਆ [sāmhlīa] *adj* preserved, seized, occupied "sāmhlīa sēcū thanu."—*suhi chāt m 5*

ਸੰਮਯਕ [sāmyak] *Skt* सम्यक *adj* charming, beautiful. 2 merged. 3 reality, right

ਸੰਮੁਥ [sāmraṭh], ਸੰਮੁਥੁ [sāmraṭhu], ਸੰਮੁਥਿ [sāmraṭhi] See ਸਮਰਥ. "kārhi kahaṇia sāmraṭh kāt kiah."—*sri m 1*. "esa sāmraṭhu hāri jiu apī."—*ram m 5*. "sāmraṭh purakh apar"—*sava m 5*.

ਸੰਯਤ [sāyat] *Skt* *adv* properly tied. 2 committed to religious rules. 3 who has controlled his mind and senses; moderate.

ਸੰਯਮ [sāyam] See ਸੰਜਮ.

ਸੰਯਮਨੀ [sāyamni] *Skt n* abode of Dharamraj; a place where a person is strictly accountable. ਸੰਯਮਨੀ ਪਤਿ [sāyamni patī] the god of justice. See ਸੰਯਮਨੀ.

ਸੰਯਮੀ [sāyami] See ਸੰਜਮੀ.

ਸੰਯੁਕਤ [sāyukat] *Skt* संयुक्त *adj* in the company of, alongwith. 2 related, attached.

ਸੰਯੁਤ [sāyut] See ਸੰਰੁਤ.

ਸੰਯੁਤਾ [sāyuta] a metre also named aruha and priya. Its characteristics are four lines, each line comprising 15, 19, 19, 5.

Example :

pun ben raj mahes bhayo,  
jin dēd kahun te layo,  
jīy bhāt bhāt sukhi nara,  
atī garb so chuṭkyo dhara.—*ben*.

See ਫੇਲੀ ਬਿਦੁਮ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ b.

ਸੰਯੋਗ [sāyog] See ਸੰਜੋਗ.

ਸੰਯੋਗੀ [sāyogi] See ਸੰਜੋਗੀ.

ਸੰਯੋਜਨ [sāyojan] *Skt n* the act of connecting properly. 2 a yoke; yoking of an ox, a horse etc. with a plough or a cart etc.

ਸੰਯੋਗਨ [sālagan] *Skt* संलग्न *adj* attached, joined. "sālagan sabb sukh chāt."—*maru a m 5*.



ਸੰਬਾਹਨ [sāvahan] *Skt n* the act of driving properly.

2 goading. 3 a passenger. 4 a ship.

ਸੰਵਤ [sāvāt], ਸੰਵਤਸਰ [sāvatsar] *Skt* ਸੰਵਤ੍-ਸੰਵਤਸਰ a year, annum, year of the Christian era, twelve months.

(a) See ਟੀਸਵੀ ਸਨ.

(b) See ਸਕ ਸੰਵਤ. See ਸਾਸਿਵਾਹਨ.

(c) See ਹਿਜਰੀ ਸਨ. See ਮੁਹੰਮਦ.

(d) See ਵਰਸ.

(e) See ਵਿਕੁਮੀ ਸੰਵਤ. See ਵਿਕੁਮਦਿਤਰ.

ਸੰਬਾਹਨ [sāvahan] See ਸੰਬਾਹਨ.

ਸੰਵਾਦ [sāvād] See ਸੰਵਾਦ.

ਸੰਵਾਦੀ [sāvādī] See ਸੰਵਾਦੀ. 2 according to music a note, which supports a 'rag', meaning thereby the note that supports 'vadi' concordant note in clarifying the nature of a 'rag', like rikhabh in bherav is sāvadi. See ਸੁਰ.

ਸੰਵੇਦ [sāved] *Skt n* knowledge, knowing, understanding accurately.

ਸੰਵੇਦਨ [sāvedan] *Skt n* the act of knowing accurately. 2 revelation.

ਸੰਵੇਦਨ [sāvedy] See ਸੰਵੇਦਨ.

ਸੰਵਾਨ [sāvyan], ਸੰਵਾਨਾ [sāvyaana] *Skt* ਸੰਵਾਨ *n* a garment to cover the body; a sheet of cloth "tan sāvyan sarir ke upar."-NP. "sāvyaana sūdar saj." NP

ਸੰਵਰ [sāvrāt] *Dg* Varun, the god of water.

ਸੁੰਦ [skūd] See ਸਰੰਦ.

ਸੁੰਧ [skūdḥ] See ਸਰੰਧ.

ਸਖਲ [skhal] See ਸਖਲਨ.

ਸੁਨ [stan] See ਅਸਤਨ 1.

ਸੁਵ [stav] *Skt n* praise, admiration. See ਸਤੁ.

ਸੁਵਨ [stvan] See ਅਸਤਨ.

ਸੁਵਕ [stavak] *Skt* admirer. See ਸਤੁ.

ਸਤੁ [stu] *Skt vr* to praise, worship, serve. Words like ਸਤੁਤਿ ਸੇਤੁ etc. are derived from this root.

ਸਤੁਤਿ [stutī] See ਉਸਤਤਿ.

ਸਤੁਤਿ ਵਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ [stutī vāyā nīdā] See ਵਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ.

ਸਤੁਪ [stup] *Skt n* a post, pillar, pole.

ਸੁਨ [sten] *Skt* ਸੁਨ੍ *vr* to steal, pilfer.

ਸੁਥ [stey] *Skt n* a theft, stealing. See ਸੁਨ.

ਸੁਥੀ [steyī] *Skt* ਸੁਥਿਨ੍ a thief, burglar.

ਸੁਨਤ [steny] *Skt n* a theft, burglary.

ਸੁਤੁ [stotr] See ਅਸੇਤੁ.

ਸੁਭ [stōbh] See ਅਸਤੁਭ.

ਸੁਭਨ [stōbhan] *Skt n* to stop, halt, stay. 2 a hindrance, barrier. 3 to petrify. 4 a kind of sexual passion.

ਸਤੁ [stri] *Skt* ਸਤ੍ *vr* to spread, to cover. 2 See ਇਸਤੁ.

ਸੁਜਤਿ [strijatī] four facets of women according to Kam Shastar. See ਨਦੀ.

ਸੁਜਿਤ [strijī] See ਇਸਤੁ ਸਿਤ.

ਸੁਧਨ [stridhan] *Skt n* a dowry or cash, ornaments and garments etc. received by a girl at the time of marriage, or those assets which are particularly given by her father and husband etc. See ਇਸਤੁ ਧਨ.

ਸੁਰਤ [strivrat] *Skt n* sexual fidelity to one's wife as a principle of life.

ਸਥ [stha] *Skt adj* situate, stable, steady: suffixed to words, as ॥ ਬੁਟਸਥ, ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਥ, ਮਾਰਗਸਥ ਸਥਗ [sthaḡ] *Skt* ਸਥਾ *vr* to cover, shelter, tire, stay. See ਬਕਣਾ.

ਸਥਲ [sthal] See ਅਸਥਲ.

ਸਥਵਿਰ [sthavir] *Skt adj* fixed, established. 2 aged. 3 *n* Brahma, Chaturanan.

ਸਥਾ [stha] *Skt vr* to stay, stand still, stop, climb, near.

ਸਥਾਈ [sthai] See ਅਸਥਾਈ.

ਸਥਾਨੁ [sthanu], ਸਥਾਨੁ [sthanu] *Skt* ਸਥਾਨੁ *adj* eternal. 2 *n* Shiv, the everlasting. 3 immovable Brahma. 4 a tree without branches; unhewn tree trunk.

ਸਥਾਨ [sthan] See ਅਸਥਾਨ. "durgam sthan sugam."-sahas m 5.

ਸਥਾਨਚਿਤੁ [sthanacitr] See ਚਿਤੁ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਅੰਗ (b).

ਸਥਾਨੀ [sthani] *Skt* ਰਥਾਨਿਨ੍ *adj* domicile.

2 resident.

ਸਥਾਪਕ [sthapak] *Skt* adj who gives shelter, or establishes, or founder.

ਸਥਾਪਨ [sthapan] *Skt* *n* installation, giving shelter, establishing, adopting.

ਸਥਾਈ [sthayi] *Skt* स्थायिन् *adj* permanent, established. See ਸਥਾ.

ਸਥਾਈਭਾਵ [sthayibhav] See ਅਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ and ਭਾਵ ਸਥਾਈ.

ਸਥਾਨ [sthan] See ਥਾਨ.

ਸਥਾਲੀ [sthalī] See ਥਾਲੀ.

ਸਥਾਲੀ ਤੰਦੂਲ ਨਾਯਾ [sthalī tādul nāyā] See ਨਾਯਾ.

ਸਥਾਵਰ [sthavar] See ਅਸਥਾਵਰ.

ਸਿਥਤ [sthit] See ਅਸਥਿਤ and ਇਸਥਿਤ.

ਸਿਥਿਤ [sthitī] See ਅਸਥਿਤਿ and ਇਸਥਿਤਿ.

ਸਿਥਰ [sthir] See ਅਸਥਿਰ and ਇਸਥਿਰ.

ਸਿਥਰਾ [sthirta] *Skt* *n* permanence, stability, immovability.

ਸਥੂਲ [sthul] See ਅਸਥੂਲ.

ਸਥੰਡਲ [sthōḍal] See ਥਡਾ.

ਸ੍ਨਾ [sna] *vr* to bathe, take a bath, to be pure.

ਸ੍ਨਾਨ [snaṇ] See ਇਸਨਾਨ.

ਸ੍ਨਾਯੂ [snayū] *Skt* *n* a muscle, vein.

ਸ੍ਨਿਹ [snih] *Skt* स्निह् *vr* to love, befriend, be sweet. See ਸਨੇਹ.

ਸ੍ਨਿਗਧ [snigadh] See ਸਨਿਗਧ.

ਸ੍ਨੁਖਾ [snukha] *Skt* स्नुषਾ *n* daughter-in-law, son's wife.

ਸ੍ਨੇਹ [sneh] See ਸਨੇਹ, "dhrig snehā bar: ita bilas sūch."—*śāhas* III 5

ਸ੍ਨੇਹੀ [snehi] See ਸਨੇਹੀ.

ਸਪਰ੍ਧ [spardh] *Skt* स्पर्ध *vr* to envy; to be jealous.

ਸਪੰਦ [spōḍ] *Skt* स्पन्द *vr* to jump, shiver, go.

ਸਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [sprisḥ] *Skt* स्पर्श *vr* to touch, contact.

ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ [sprih] *Skt* स्पृह *vr* to desire, wish.

ਸਫਟਿਕ [sphatik] See ਸਫਟਕ.

ਸਫਰ [sphaṛ] a golden bubble. 2 bloom, growth. 3 adj broad.

ਸਫੁਟ [sphut] *Skt* स्फुट् *vr* to bloom, trim, to stop or cut. 2 adj blooming. 3 evident, visible.

ਸਫੁਰ [sphur] *Skt* स्फुर *vr* to move, go, spread, swell.

ਸਫੁਰਣ [sphuraṇ] See ਫੁਰਣਾ.

ਸਮਯ [smay] *Skt* *n* pride. 2 surprise, wonder.

ਸਮਰ [smar] See ਸਮਰ 2.

ਸਮਰਣ [smaraṇ] See ਸਿਮਰਣ. 2 a figure of speech, in which one is reminded of a known thing while seeing another thing resembling it.

Example:

sri nanak darbar me sun mardana tan,

sabh devan samaraṇ kīyo haha huhu gan.

cakh cōdhak capla camak pavas samay nihar,

yadai dāsmēḥ kī tejpūj tarvar.

ਸਮਰਾਧਿ [smararī] See ਸਮਰਾਧਿ.

ਸਮਾਰਤ [smarat] See ਸਮਾਰਤ.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰ [smri] *Skt* स्मृ *vr* to remember; to be alert; to obey.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਤ [smrit] *Skt* स्मृत *adj* memorized. 2 *n* recollected.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ [smritī] See ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ.

ਸਤਮੰਤਕ [syamātak] a very bright jewel, which was given by the Sun to Satrajit Yadav. This jewel produces eight weights<sup>1</sup> of gold everyday, driving away fear of theft, fire, famine. Satrajit gave this jewel to his brother Prasena, fearing that Krishan might snatch it from him. One day Prasena was killed by a lion when he went out for hunting. Jambavan killed the lion and got back the jewel. Krishan won the jewel after fighting with Janbvan and gave it to Satrajit again. When Satrajit was asleep, Shatadhanva killed him and took away the jewel. When Krishan and Balram chased him to take back the jewel, Shatadhanva, after giving the jewel to Akrur, ran ahead of Krishan. Krishan captured and killed Shatadhanva but could not get the jewel. When Krishan returned without the jewel, Balram suspected that Krishan had concealed the

<sup>1</sup>one bhāṛ is of eight thousand tolas.

jewel from him and left his home infuriated. When the jewel was recovered from Akrur, Krishan, Balram and Satyabhama disputed its ownership. Finally, it was decided that it should be retained by Akrur.

"iti suraj seva kari satrajit balvan.

ravi tih ko tab manī dai ujāl ap saman."

—krishan.

ਸਰਾਹ [syah] See ਸਿਆਹ.

ਸਰਾਹਕੋਸ਼ [syahgoṣh] See ਸਿਆਹਕੋਸ਼.

ਸਰਾਹਪੋਸ਼ [syahpoṣh] / سرافوش *adj* who is dressed in black. 2 *n* a nihang Singh. 3 a fakir dressed in black. 4 a constable.

ਸਰਾਹ [syat] *Skt* स्पष्ट *Skt* part perhaps. 2 *v* may be.

ਸਰਾਮ [syam] *Skt* श्याम *adj* blue, black. 2 *n* a black material. In their compositions the poets treat the following as 'syam' — defamation, iron, snake, collyrium, conflict, kalyug or age of darkness, blot, lust, goddess Kali, mud, hair, thief, darkness, crocodile, sin, cuckoo, moth, buffalo, wine, musk, demon, night and bear. 3 Krishan is so named because of his black colour. 4 Many people are of the opinion that 'syam' is the pen-name of Guru Gobind Singh, while others believe that 'syam' was a poet. "jo brijnayak ko ruci sō kavī syam bhane phun jap japē hē."—krishan. 5 *Skt* श्याम *v* we should be.

ਸਰਾਮ ਸਬਲ [syam sabal] *Skt* श्याम सबल *adj* dappled, black and brown. 2 *n* two dogs of Yamraj by Sarma. Their colour is black and brown.

ਸਰਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ [syam siṅh] See ਸੁਰਜ ਮੱਲ. 2 a keeper of precious articles and officer in charge of the armoury of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਅਟਾਰੀ.

ਸਰਾਮ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ [syam triya] Krishan's wife Yamuna—sanama. 2 Rukmini and other queens of Krishan.

ਸਰਾਮ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ [syam triya ja cār nath] Krishan's wife Yamuna, grass born from her,

deer who grazed on this, his master; the lion—sanama.

ਸਰਾਮ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਪਿਤ [syam triya pit] Suraj, father of Krishan's wife Yamuna sanama.

ਸਰਾਮ ਦਾਸ [syam das] a Vadhan sub-caste devotee of Guru Hargobind resident of Durhanpur, and a philanthropist and warrior

ਸਰਾਮ ਬੈਲਭਾ [syam baibha] Yamuna, beloved of Syam (Krishan).

ਸਰਾਮ ਬੈਲਭਾ ਈਸ [syam baibha is] God Varun, master of Krishan's beloved wife Yamuna—sanama.

ਸਰਾਮ ਬੈਲਭਾ ਈਸ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [syam baibha is astr] *n* missile of Varun, a noose.—sanama.

ਸਰਾਮਲ [syamal] See ਸਿਆਮਲ.

ਸਰਾਮਾ [syama] See ਸਰਾਮਾ 2. 2 pandit of Sultanpur, who came to Guru Nanak Dev, Obeying the order of Mul Chand (father-in-law of Guru Nanak Dev) he told the Guru about the demerits of renouncing home at the time of his resignation from Modikhana.

ਸਰਾਹ [syar] See ਸਿਆਲ.

ਸਰਾਹ [syara] cold weather, winter season. "bin syare satl bhae."—cāritr 175.

ਸਰਾਹੀ [syari] *Skt* शिरीष, a female jackal. "jara nisa mahī khāsi syari."—NP. 2 the name of equivalent to [i] short vowel ਸਿਆਹੀ [i] of the Gurmukhi script. See ਸਿਆਹੀ.

ਸਰਾਹ [syal] cold weather, winter season. 2 a jackal. 3 See ਸਾਲਾ.

ਸਰੇਨ [syen] *Skt* श्रेण *n* kind of a hawk. 2 See ਏਹੇ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 16.

ਸਰੇਹੇ [syehē] consume/take, will consume/take. "je nār saligram kahī sayēhē."—cāritr 266.

ਸਰੰਦ [syōd] *Skt* श्य-द् *vr* to go, drip, fall, irrigate, goad, go fast.

ਸਰੰਦਨ [syōdan] *Skt* adj who walks. 2 *n* water 3 a chariot. "syōdan turāg jor sūdār banāz rōg."—GPS. 4 a tree, also named līnīṣ. "ut kōṣak syōdan sāhīkar." GPS. L Dalbergia

Ougeinensis

ਸਰੰਦਰੀ (syādrī) See ਸੈਰੰਦਰੀ. "drupad suta hve syādrī nrīpatī nārī dhig jāī." NP.

ਸੁਰੰਡ [sraun] See ਸੁਰਣ and ਸੁੰਡ.

ਸੁਰੰਡਤ [sraunat] See ਸੁੰਡਤ.

ਸੁਰੰਡਤਬਿੰਦੂ [sraunatbīdu] See ਸੁੰਡਤਬਿੰਦੂ.

ਸੁਰੰਨ [sraun] Skt See ਸੁੰਨ. "sraun pan kali karyo."—cāḍī 1

ਸੁਕ [srak] n a string of beads, necklace.

ਸੁਗੰਡੀ [sragvīṇī] See ਅਰਥਕਾ

ਸੁਜ [sraj] Skt n a string of beads. 2 See ਸਿਜ.

ਸੁਰੰਡਤ ਬੀਜ [sraṇvat bīj] the scribe has used this word for ਸੁਰੰਡਤਬੀਜ at many places in Chandi di Var. See ਸੁੰਡਤਬਿੰਦੂ.

ਸੁੱਧ [śraddha] n Skt ਅਭਾ vr ਸੁਤ. n faith, determination, trust. 2 According to the Nirukṭ, this word implies the adoption of truth (ਸੁਤ).

ਸੁੱਧਾਲੁ [śraddhalu] Skt adj who has faith in someone, honest.

ਸੁੱਧੇਯ [śraddhey] Skt adj trustworthy.

ਸੁਪਨੀ [srapnī] See ਸਰਪਨੀ. "srapnī jīti koha kare jamra."—asa kabir illusion.

ਸੁਬ [srab] See ਸਰਬ. "srab sukha manī vuḥe."—sri chāt m 5.

ਸੁਬਮਯ [srabmay] See ਸਰਬਮਯ. "mathura ke prabhu srabmay arjan guru."—saveyo m 5 ke.

ਸੁਮ [sram] Skt ਅਸ੍ vr to get weary, put in effort, undergo penance. 2 n fatigue, weariness. "sram thaka pae bisrama."—maru m 5. 3 a regret. 4 an effort, attempt. "maia karan sram atī kare."—sar namdev. "sram karte dam adh kau."—bīla m 5. 5 also used in place of ਸਮ. "kaho su sram ka sō kahē, dam ko kahā kahāt?"—akal 6 See ਸੁਮੁ. 7 See ਸੁਰਣ 5. "locan sram-hī budhī bal naṭhi."—sri beṇī 'Water trickles from the eyes'. 8 Skt ਸਮੰ comfort, bliss. "raja sram mīti nahi jani teri."—sar kabir.

ਸੁਮਸੀਕਰ [sramsikar], ਸੁਮਕਣ [sramkan], ਸੁਮਜਲ [sramjal], ਸੁਮਬਿੰਦੂ [srambīdu], ਸੁਮਵਾਰਿ

[sramvari] n beads of sweat, drops of perspiration "sramsikar mukhchae" salah.

ਸੁਮਕਣ [sramarat] Skt ਅਸੀਯ adj sick of weariness, fatigued.

ਸੁਮਿਤ [sramit] adj exhausted due to hard work; weary.

ਸੁਮੀ [srami] ਅਸਿਨ੍ adj fatigued. 2 upset. 3 hard working.

ਸੁਮੁ [sramu] See ਸੁਮ. 2 P ੨ shyness, modesty. "manukh kau jacat sramu paic."—dhana m 5.

ਸੁਰ [sraṇ] Skt an ear. 2 fame, repute.

ਸੁਰਣ [sraṇ] Skt ਸੁਰਣ n an ear. "sraṇ soe sunī nīd." gaur m 5. 2 to hear. 3 Bhai Sraṇ, grandson of Baba Buddha Ji. 4 "Sindhu", son of Andhak the hermit, killed in the dark by king Dashrath who thought him to be a wild animal. "tis ko putr nam kahē sraṇ. sraṇ sunyo jas jīh sam sraṇ."—GPS. 'Srawan, son of Bhai Bhane, whose eulogy was heard like Srawan the seer.' 5 ਢਰਣ trickle, drip

ਸੁਰਣ ਸੁੰਡ [sraṇ srot] ear, the source of hearing. 2 word, the subject of hearing. See ਸੁੰਡ 4.

ਸੁਰਣਤਬੀਜ [sraṇatbīj] See ਸੁੰਡਤਬੀਜ. "sena sabh sāghari sraṇatbīj di."—cāḍī 3.

ਸੁਰਣ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ [sraṇ darṣan] See ਦਰਸ਼ਨ.

ਸੁਰਣਾ [sraṇa] n a teat, breast; that from which milk trickles. "bin sraṇa khīr pilāia."—basāt kabir. See ਸੋਇ ਖਸਮ.

ਸੁਰਣ [sraṇ] See ਸੁਰਣ.

ਸੁਰਣਪ [sraṇap] adj who absorbs through ears. 2 absorbing through the ears. i.e. listening to a holy discourse through the ears. "sraṇap kar-hī agat, anād."—NP. 'absorb eternal bliss through the ears.'

ਸੁਰਣੂ [sraṇu] See ਸੁਰਣ. "nenu nakṭu sraṇu."—maru kabir. 2 sraṇēdrīzy, who lives in the earscoffer. See ਭੋਲਕ.

ਸੁਰਣੰਤਰ [sraṇātar] inside the ear, in the ear. 2 after listening.

ਸੁਰੰਤ [srāt] Skt adj tired. 2 whose mind is at

peace.

ਸ੍ਰਾਤਿ [sṛātī] *Skt* *n* hard work. 2 fatigue, tiredness. 3 rest, relaxation.

ਸ੍ਰੱਧ [sṛaddh] See ਸਰਾਧ.

ਸ੍ਰਾਪ [srap]. ਸ੍ਰਾਧ [sraph] See ਸਰਾਧ and ਸਰਾਧ.

ਸ੍ਰਾਵਕ [sṛavak]. ਸ੍ਰਾਵਕ [sṛavag] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਾਵਕ *adj* who listens; hearer. 2 *n* a follower of Jainism; a Jaini. 3 a follower of Buddha; a Buddhist. The difference between the two is that the preachers of Jainism and Buddhism are called yati and devotees who listen to their utterances are termed sṛavak. "sṛavag suddh samuh sidhan ke."—*akal*.

ਸ੍ਰਾਵਕੇਸ [sṛavages] ਸ੍ਰਾਵਕ-ਈਸ Jin and Buddha. Lord of Shravaks. "sṛavages ko rup dhar det kupath sabh dar."—*arhāt*.

ਸ੍ਰਾਵਣ [sṛavan] See ਸਰਾਵ.

ਸ੍ਰਾਵਣੀ [sṛavṇī] See ਸਰਾਵਣੀ.

ਸ੍ਰਿ [sṛī] *Skt* *v* to go, creep, spread.

ਸ੍ਰਿਅ [sṛiā] See ਸ੍ਰਿਜ. "sṛiā jacch gādharab."—*akal*. 'created jacch gādharav.'

ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟ [sṛisat] See ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ. 2 *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ *adj* created, made. 3 sublime, superb. "kavan sṛisat ko bhrisat he."—*akal*.

ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟਚਾਰ [sṛisatcar] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿਚਾਰ *n* conduct of noble persons. "sṛisatcar bicar jete."—*akal*. 2 universal moral values, worldly dealings or behaviour.

ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟਾ [sṛisṭa] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ *adj* the Maker, the Creator. "sṛisṭa kare su nihau hoi."—*oākar*.

ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [sṛisṭi], ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟੀ [sṛisṭī] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਟਿ *n* creation. 2 universe, world. "sṛisṭi sabh ik bāan hoi."—*dhana m 1*. "jis ki sṛisṭi su karncharu."—*sukhmani*.

ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟੀਜਾ [sṛisṭija] ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ-ਈਜਾ respected by the people; worshipped by the world; one who is held high in the universe. "dehu dan sṛisṭja he."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 creatures born in the world, human beings.

ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟੇਸ [sṛisṭes] God of the world, lord of the

world, the Creator. 2 the sword—*sanama*.

ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ [sṛisṭi] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਟਿ *n* creation. 2 world, universe.

ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ ਦੀ ਉਤਪੱਤੀ [sṛisṭi di utpatti], ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿਚਨਾ [sṛisṭiracana] According to Shaṭpath Brahman, the earth and the sky were created on the utterance of "bhuḥ:" and "bhuvḥ:" respectively by Prajapati.

According to Taittiriya Brahman, Prajapati went through penances to fulfil the desire of revealing himself, and his breath gained power. With his breath he created demons, then paternal ancestors, after that he thought for a while, and created human beings. When he was creating human beings, the day dawned, then he created gods.

There is a description of the creation of human beings and the animals in Shaṭpath Brahman like this: In the beginning there was only Prajapati. After producing food grains he tried to manifest himself in them. He made animals from his vital air, people from his soul, horses from his eyes, oxen from his breath, buffaloes from his ears and goats from his voice.

At another place in the same Brahman, it is written that God was alone. He was unhappy for this reason. So he desired for the Other and divided Himself into two parts; one became man and the other wife. The wife was intrigued as to how He could copulate with her after creating her from Himself! She thought of disappearing, and turned into a cow and the husband became a bull, then cows came into being. In this way she became a mare and he a horse, she the jennet and he a donkey, she the goat and he the male goat, she the doe and he the deer. So all even animals like ants came into existence. It is also written in this Brahman that Prajapati



brought into being gods from his upper breath and human beings from lower breath. They go about in the cycle of birth and death.

Manu has written that with a desire to create creatures from his own body. Prajapati first created water and then threw a seed in it. This seed became a golden egg shining like the sun. From this he himself emerged as Brahma, the lord of the whole universe. After remaining for a year in the egg, Brahma automatically got divided into two parts, from which grew geological and celestial regions and his own body became half male and half female, resulting in the creation of the world. Several Hindu scholars have calculated that in 1928 AD one billion, ninety six crore, eight lacs, fifty three thousand and twenty-eight years will have passed since the creation of the world.<sup>1</sup>

In the Bible, the scripture of the Jews and the Christians, which the Quran also regards as sacred, the creation of the world is thus described: In the beginning the spirit of God was moving over water. He said, "Let there be light", and light appeared. Then on the first day God separated light from darkness, and He named the 'day' light and the 'night' darkness. On the second day, the 'sky' was created, on the third day different kinds of plants were produced, on the fourth day the sun, moon and stars were created, on the fifth day the creatures that live in water and birds were created, on the sixth day animals, large and small insects and the male and the female were created. On the seventh day after

<sup>1</sup>Christians have not lagged behind in calculating the day of creation. They have written that the world was created 4004 years BC on 23<sup>rd</sup> October. See 'A history of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom by A.D. White VI P 9

completing His whole work God took rest. Therefore, Saturday was considered the day of rest (Sabbath) See Genesis Ch 1 and 2

The same idea is upheld in the Quran: "asī akas ate prithivi nu sabh vastuā sahī chī dīnā vicc bāna dīta ar thakēva sādē nere nahī ata."—surat kapl, ayat 38.

According to Islam all creatures are of three kinds:

- (a) angels are created from the light of God
- (b) devils and ghosts etc. emerged only from fire
- (c) human beings were made from the soil.

About the creation of the universe, there is reference in Gurmā: "ja karta sir̥hi kau sajē, apē jānē soi."—japu.

"tumra lokha nā jāi pāsara.

kīh bīdhī sāja pritham sāsara." cupai.

ਸ੍ਰਿਕ [srīk] Skt ਸ੍ਰੀਕ // a lotus flower. 2 blue lotus, blue water-lily. 3 an arrow. 4 the wind. 5 a garland. 6 Skt ਸ੍ਰੀਕ, corners of the lips.

ਸ੍ਰਿਕਾ [srīka] See ਸਤਕ.

ਸ੍ਰਿਖਲ [srīkhal], ਸ੍ਰਿਖਲਾ [srīkhla] Skt ਸ੍ਰੀਕਲਾ // a chain: letters. "sri guru caransaroj ki raj srīkhal sanī paī. mān gāvāḍ'ko rok kar kēhō katha gātīdāī."—NP. 2 See ਟੋਕਾਵਲੀ.

ਸ੍ਰਿਗ [srīg] Skt ਸ੍ਰਿਗ // a slingshot. 2 a garland. See ਸ੍ਰਿਕ and ਸ੍ਰਿਗ. "mrīg drīg srīg grīva vār dhari."—GPS. "with eyes like those of a deer and wearing a beautiful garland around the neck".

ਸ੍ਰਿਗ [srīg] See ਸ੍ਰਿਕ. "ਏ ਸ੍ਰਿਗ ਸੁਮੇਰੁ ਕੇ ਸੋਭੀ ਰੋਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਦੋਦ."—ਲੋਕੀ /

ਸ੍ਰਿਗਮਰੀ [srīgmārī] Skt ਸ੍ਰੀਗਮਰੀ ਸਠ The main centre of Shankaracharya on the southern bank of Tungbhadar river, where monks and sages live. See ਸੰਗਰ and ਸ੍ਰਿਗੋਰੀ. "pāhire pā jyō munī srīgmārī ke."—krīsan. 'Clothes soaked with blood look like the yellow-robed hermit of Sringamari.'



**ਸਿੰਗਰੇਵ** [srīgver] *Skt* शृङ्गवेर a town situated on the left bank of river Ganga on the border of district Partapgarh in the Kaushal region in U P., now known as Singaura. Here used to live a Bhil named Guhak (Guh), and the king of Nisads clan who was a friend of Ram Chandar. Ram Chandar crossed river Ganga with his help during his exile. 2 ginger, parts of which look like horns.

**ਸਿੰਗਰ** [srigar] See **ਸਿੰਗਰ**

**ਸਿੰਗਲ** [srigal] *Skt* शृगल *n* a jackal. *P* شغال. *E* jackal. 2 another name of Paundrak Vasudev, who sent a message to Krishan to desist from calling himself Vasudev as he himself was the real Vasudev. "dul srigal pathyo harī ko kahī, hō harī hō, tuhi kvō sadvayo?" -*krishan*.

**ਸਿੰਗਲੀ** [srigali] a female jackal.

**ਸਿੰਗਿ** [srigi]. **ਸਿੰਗੀ** [srigi]. *Skt* शृङ्गि *adj* horned, having horns. 2 *n* a mountain with high peaks. 3 a tree. 4 an elephant. 5 sage Sringi. 6 a musical instrument made of horn. 7 Shiv.

**ਸਿੰਗੀ ਰਿਖੀ** [srigi rikhi] See **ਸਿੰਗੀ ਰਿਖੀ**.

**ਸਿੰਗੇਰੀ** [srigeri] **ਸਿੰਗ-ਕਿਰੀ**, a hill situated in the Mysore state, where sage Sringi was born. His father Vibhandak had meditated at this place. **ਸਿੰਗੇਰੀ ਮਠ** [srigeri math] the hermitage (founded) established at Sringmari by Shankaracharya. See **ਸੰਕਰ**, **ਸਿੰਗਮਰੀ** and **ਸਿੰਗੇਰੀ**.

**ਸਿਜ** [srij] *Skt* सृज् *vr* to give up, give birth, warn, gather, make.

**ਸਿਜਨ** [srijan] See **ਸਿਜ**: to make, create. "srijāt ratan janam." - *sahas m 5*.

**ਸਿਣ** [srin]. **ਸਿਣ** [srinū] *Skt* शृणु hear, listen "srin srin larka!" - *ramay*. 'O boy! listen'.

**ਸਿਤਿ** [sriti] *Skt* सृति *n* departure. 2 way, path, track.

**ਸਿਧ** [srip] *Skt* शृप् *vr* to go, move, get aside.

**ਸ੍ਰੀ** [sri] *Skt* श्री *n* goddess Lachhmi. 2 glory "sri satigur su prasān." - *savcyo m 4 ke*.

3 wealth, magnificence 4 first of the six rags. See **ਸਿਰੀ ਰਾਗ**. 5 a sect of Vaishnavites who worship mainly goddess Lachhmi. The followers of this sect wear a red mark on their foreheads. Swami Ramanuj was the supreme preacher of this sect. See **ਰਾਮਾਨੁਜ**. 6 a metre. See **ਏਕ ਅਛਰੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 1**. 7 goddess Saraswati. 8 same. 9 honorific word used in speech and writing to show respect and regard. This word should be used 108 times for a religious teacher (Acharya) and Maharaja (king), six times for parents and teacher, five times for one's master, four times for the enemy, three times for the friend, twice for the servant, once for one's son and wife. 10 *adj* beautiful. 11 capable, able. 12 best, superlative.

**ਸ੍ਰੀਅ** [sria] This word is occasionally used in place of **ਸ੍ਰੀ**.

**ਸ੍ਰੀਸ** [sris] **ਸ੍ਰੀ-ਈਸ**, husband of goddess Lachhmi. Lord Vishnu. 2 the rich; the wealthy. 3 a sword. "sris satruart." - *sanama*

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਸਿ** [sri sas] Baba Sri Chand.

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਦਨ** [sri sadan] abode of sri (Lachhmi), a lotus; a white lotus. "sri ko sadan cōhō badan ko jan he." - *NP*. 'vehicle of Lord Brahma, who has lotus and four faces (vehicle=swan).' **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ** [sri sahib] a sword; Guru Gobind Singh gave this name to the 'sword', considering it as the husband of Lachhmi. See **ਸਨਾਮ**.

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਯ** [sri sāpraday] See **ਸ੍ਰੀ 5** and **ਰਾਮਾਨੁਜ**. **ਸ੍ਰੀਹਤ** [srihat] *adj* one whose splendour and wealth have been ruined

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ** [sri harigobīdpur] See **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ**

**ਸ੍ਰੀਕ** [srik] See **ਸਰੋਕ**. "nri srik he." - *japu*. 'Akal (almighty) has no form and shape.' 2 *Skt* श्री beauty, comeliness.

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਕੋ ਸਦਨ** [sri ko sadan] white lotus in which Lachhmi resides. See **ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਦਨ**. 2 house of

splendour

**ਸ੍ਰੀਖੰਡ** [srikhṇḍ] *Skt* श्रीखण्ड *n* sandal wood, which is a piece of splendour, "kaṭh-hu srikhṇḍ satiguru kiau."—*saṁye m 4 ke*. See **ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ**.

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭਾ** [sri guru sīgh sabha] See **ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭਾ**.

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ** [sri gobīdpur] a town founded by Guru Arjun Dev in Sammat 1644 on the northern bank of river Beas in tehsil Batala, district Gurdaspur which came in the possession of Bhagwan Das Gherar, through a conspiracy hatched by Chandu 'Guru Pratap Suray' mentions that this town was founded by the sixth Guru but it is not so. There is a note on the leaves of the old Guru Granth Sahib i.e. Kartarpur Bir that Shri Gobindpur was founded in Sammat 1644.

Bhagwan Das strongly resisted the sixth Guru when he visited this place in Sammat 1687, and he and his friends had to pay for this in the battle at Shri Gobindpur.

The ownership of this place is with the wealthy Sodhi Sahib of Kartarpur. Sri Gobindpur (or Hargobindpur) has two gurdwaras. One is 'Guru ke Mahal' which the Guru built for his own residence and the other is Damdama Sahib which is half a mile to the west of the city. This is the place where the Guru held a Diwan (a royal court) after the battle. A fair is held on Vaisakhi and Holi. This town is located 21 miles to the south of Batala railway station.

According to some writers its name is Shri Hargobindpur but Guru Arjun Dev had named it Sri Gobindpur.

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਬਾਬਾ** [sri cād baba] the elder son of Guru Nanak Dev who was born to Mata Sulakhni on the ninth day of the light half of the lunar month in Bhadon Sammat 1551 at Sultanpur. He became a great saint and preacher of the

Udasi sect. He settled in village Barath, situated at a distance of 19 ko to the northeast of Dehra Nanak. Yogiraj Sri Chand did not marry.

To preach the religion of Guru Nanak Dev in the country and abroad, he took Baba Gurditta as his disciple and sent many Gursikhs in Udasi garb to various areas to spread the true message of the Divine

Baba Shri Chand passed away on 15 Assu Sammat 1669. He lived to the age of 118 years. See **ਉਦਾਸੀ** and **ਸਿਲਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਜੀ ਦੀ**

**ਸ੍ਰੀਦ** [srid], **ਸ੍ਰੀਦਿਹ** [sridih] Kuber, the giver of Sri (Lachhmi); wealth, "sridih sur sasi udu stak."—*NP*.

**ਸ੍ਰੀਧਰ** [sridhar] *Skt* श्रीधर *adj* hearer of Sri (Lachhmi); a wealthy person, 2 *n* God, who is the lord of the whole creation, "sridhar pae mēgal gae."—*sri chāt m 5*. See **ਸ੍ਰੀਪਤਿ ਸ਼ਬਦ**, 3 Vishnu.

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਨਗਰ** [sri nagar] *Skt* श्रीनगर the capital of Kashmir, 5276 feet above the sea level. In the city, there is a gurdwara of the sixth Guru in the house of Mai Bhag Bhari at Kathi Gate near Hari Parbat (mountain). Guru Nanak Dev also consecrated this city with his visit. See 'Nanak Prakash Uttarardh' Ch 14. See **ਸੇਵਾਦਾਸ ਕਸਮੀਰ** and **ਭਾਰਤੀ**.

2 a city situated at the bank of Alakhanda river in Pauri sub division of Garhwal State, which was the capital of Fatehshah in Guru Gobind Singh's time. The place in the city relating to Guru Nanak Dev is famous by the name of Charan Paduka. Guru Nanak Dev visited this city during his pilgrimage of Badri Narayan. The height of Srinagar is 1706 feet above the sea level. In 1894 this city was Emperor Ashok had raised Srinagar in Kashmir which is three miles away from the modern city of this name. Now it is called Pandori Thanu

washed away due to a breach in the dam of Gohana lake. Now it is the capital of Garhwal ਸ੍ਰੀਨਾਥ [srinath]. ਸ੍ਰੀਨਿਵਾਸ [srinivas]. ਸ੍ਰੀਪਤਿ [sripati] See ਸ੍ਰੀਪਤਿ. *n* the Almighty. "sri nivas adi purakhu sada tuhi."—savaye m 4 ke "braham mahesur bisonu saxi pati 3t phase jam phasi parēge. je nar sripati ke pras hē pag te nar per na deh dhartēge."—akal. 2 Vishnu. 3 *adj* the rich, the wealthy.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਪੰਚਮੀ [sri pāmi] According to the Hindu mythology, goddess Lachhmi is worshipped on this day (Magh Sudi 5) That is the reason its name is Sri Panchmi.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਫਲ [sri phal] *Skt* *adj*/whose fruit is beautiful 2 *n* mimosaceous tree. 3 the tree of Aegle Marmelos and its fruit. 4 Many people also call Naliyer coconut tree by this name but this is not correct. See ਸਿਰਫਲ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਬਰਹ [sribaran] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੀਬਰਹ *adj* a person having a fair complexion 2 a white-coloured horse, which is killed during the sacrifice of ashvmedh yag. According to the Purans, a white horse with black ears and yellow tail is required for this sacrifice. Some scribe has mistakenly written ਸੀ ਬਰਹ instead of ਸ੍ਰੀਬਰਹ. See ਸੀਬਰਹ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਭਗਵਤੀ [sribhagvati] See ਭਗਵਤੀ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਮਤੀ [srimati] feminine gender of ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮਨ

ਸ੍ਰੀਮਾਨ [sriman] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਾਨ *adj* graceful. 2 wealthy. 3 a person having a high post.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਬਾਕ [sri mukhbak]. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਬਾਕਤ [sri mukhbaky]. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਵਾਕ [sri mukhvak]. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਵਾਕਤ [sri mukhvaky] sentences uttered from the lips of graceful persons. 2 divine words uttered by Guru Gobind Singh as "savaye sri mukhbaky mahla 5." and "japu sri mukhvak patsahi 10."

ਸ੍ਰੀਮੰਤ [srimēt]. ਸ੍ਰੀਮਤ [sriyat] See ਸ੍ਰੀਮਨ.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਗ [sri rag] See ਸਿਰੀ ਰਾਗ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਰੰਗ [sri-rāg] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੀਰੰਗ *n* the Almighty (Kartar)

"cādr varan sukaran svam savaran pūch samak."—gyan.

who made goddess Lachhmi dance. "name sri rāg bhetal soi"—bhet namdev. 2 Vishnu. 3 a colony in the island of river Kaveri, situated at a distance of two miles from Trichinopoly towards the north in district of Madras. The temple of Shrirang is situated in this colony. This temple has seven walls, the outer wall is 1024 yards long and 840 yards wide. The jewellery and gems of this temple are more precious than of all the Hindu temples of India. Because of this temple, the colony and the island are known by the name of Srirang Ramanuj, a great devotee of Srirang, died at this place.

ਸ੍ਰੀਰੰਗਿ [sri-rāgi] with Srirang (the Almighty) in God. "sri-rāgi rate namz mate."—asa chāi m 5.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰੰਗ [sri rāg] See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰੰਗ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਰਵਤਸ [sri-ratas] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੀਰਵਤਸ *n* beautiful is his mark: Vishnu. There is a curl of white hair on the chest of Vishnu which in palmistry is regarded as a very important mark.

ਸ੍ਰੀਰਿਵ [sri-riv] See ਸ੍ਰੀਪਤਿ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਰਿਵਰ [sri-rivaran] See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਿਵਰ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਵਾਸ [sri-ras] See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਨਿਵਾਸ 2 the white lotus in which resides goddess Lachhmi

ਸ੍ਰ [sru] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੁ *v* to flow, drip. 2 *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੁ *v* to listen, go, drop, flow.

ਸ੍ਰੁਤ [sru] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੁਤ. *adj* heard, listened 2 known, famous, renowned. 3 who has heard the sermon. 4 *n* ear. 5 altitude. See ਸ੍ਰੁਤਤ "cobhi rahi sru probhu carnan mahi."—PN

ਸ਼੍ਰੁਤਿ [sru-ti] *Skt* *n* ear. 2 Veds. Veds are called sru-tis because in olden times these were not written. They were learnt only by listening. "sru-tz simritz gun gavhiz karte."—suh chāi m 5. 3 listening, hearing. 4 a story, a saying. 5 a tale, rumour. 6 (in music) particular division of the octave, a quarter tone or interval (twenty two of these are enumerated) their

names are as follows:-

tivra, kumudvati, mādā and chālovati are of sadāḥ.

dayavati, rōjini and rakṛika are of riṣabh;

rōdri and krodha are of gādhar;

vṛika, prasariṇi, pṛiti and māṇi are of madhvam;

srīti, rakta, sōdipini and alapini are of pācam;

madāti, rohiṇi and rāmya are of dhevat;

ugra and kṣobhiṇi are of niṣad

See ਸੁਰਤਿ 7.

ਸ੍ਰੁਤਨੁਪੁਸ਼ [srutyānupras] See ਅਨੁਪੁਸ਼ (c).

ਸ੍ਰੁਤਾ [srutva] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੁਤਾ after listening, after hearing. "tin te srutva makkhāṣaḥ."—*GPS*.

ਸ੍ਰੁਵ [sruv], ਸ੍ਰੁਵਾ [sruva] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੁਵ *n* a small hand-shaped spoon made up of Khair (acacia catechu) wood or pipal (ficus religiosa) wood used for pouring clarified melted butter into the fire when a sacrifice is performed. See ਸ੍ਰੁ ੧੧.

ਸ੍ਰੁਯ [sruy] after listening. "prithi cād ke vak ko smy virā."—*GPS*. 2 ਸ੍ਰੁਯ after listening carefully.

ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਟ [sresat] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਟ *adj* superior 2 highly commendable "gṛānu sresat ulam isnanu." *sukhmani*. 3 *n* cow's milk. 4 Kuber. 5 a king.

6 Vishnu. 7 a hermit. 8 a scholar. 9 Brahmin in Hindu faith. 10 Khatri according to law.

ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਟਾਣੀ [srestai] *n* superiority, excellence 2 a lady of the khatri caste. See ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ.

ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼ [sres] See ਸ੍ਰੇਸਟ

ਸ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਚਾਰ [sresācar] See ਸਿਸ੍ਰਚਾਰ. 2 practice or conduct of the virtuous people.

ਸ੍ਰੇਣਿ [sreni], ਸ੍ਰੇਣੀ [sreni] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੇਣਿ *n* a line, row 2 a written line. 3 a series. 4 a ladder. 5 a row of troops.

ਸ੍ਰੇਯ [srey] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੇਯ *n* benediction, blessedness. 2 liberation, salvation. 3 prosperity, wealth. 4 *adj* auspicious. 5 beautiful, splendid.

6 superior.

ਸ੍ਰੇਵਣ [srevan], ਸ੍ਰੇਵਨ [srevan] See ਸਰੇਵਨ. "harz nam srevah."—*var vad m 4*. "jini harinamu sunia manu bhina tin ham srevah nit carpe."—*bher m 4*

ਸ੍ਰੋਣ [sron] *Skt* a lame person. 2 a handicapped person. 3 cooked. 4 *Skt* short form for ਸੋਣਿਤ, "huo sron hinā. bhayo āg chinā." *cāḍi 2*

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਜ ਨਿਧਿ [sronaj nidhi] a red coloured sea, the Red Sea. —*sanama*

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤ [sronat] *Skt* ਸੋਣਿਤ blood.

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਪਾਤ [sronatpat] See ਸ੍ਰੋਣਪਾਤ. "ampat aru sronatpata." *caritr 405*

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ [sronatbid], ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦੂ [sronatbidu], ਸ੍ਰੋਣਤਬੀਜ [sronatbij] *Skt* ਸੋਣਿਤਬਿੰਦੂ and ਸੋਣਿਤਬੀਜ a demon known by the name of Raktbij who was a minister of Shumbh and an army commander. His story is narrated in Markanday Puran. He fought against goddess Durga and wherever his blood fell, a new Raktbij was born. As Durga went on killing them, they were born in greater numbers. At last Kali drank his blood and killed the demons. "cāḍi kali duhū mīl kīno zhe vicar. hā han hā tū sron pi, aridāl dārhi mar."—*cāḍi 1*. "sronat-bidu ko sūbh nisūbh kahyo tum jahu mahā dāl leke." *cāḍi 1*.

ਸ੍ਰੋਣਪਾਤ [sronpat] flowing of blood is of many types. Three types are important —

(a) flowing of blood through the mouth, ears and nose.

(b) flowing of blood from the rectum, vagina and penis.

(c) flowing of blood through pores of the skin.

Treatment should begin on the advice of a wise physician so that the patient gets relief from pain

Learned physicians have described main causes of sronpat as follows — going about in scorching heat, doing exercise in excess,

excessive indulgence in sex, excessive use of chillies, hot food and spices, drinking of liquor, and eating acidic food. Due to these, blood gets infected and starts simmering and develops these infections.

The best medicine to cure this disease is: Take one tola each of coriander, emblic myrobalan (aṭṭa) bāsa, munakka dakh (large sized dried grapes), and pīṭ papra, and crush them to barley size.<sup>1</sup> Soak the mixture in water overnight, and take the coarsely crushed stuff with lump sugar.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰਿਓ [srotrīo], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰਿਓ [srotrīo] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰਿਓ. "ute kopryā srotrīdā subirā." -cāḍi 2.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰਿਓਜਾਰਦਾਨੀ [srotrīojardānī] Durga, the destroyer of Shonitbindu. "namo srotrīojardānī dhumrāṇī." -cāḍi 2

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤੀ [sroṭī] *Skt* // hip; haunches, 2 waist.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ [sroṭ] a current or fountain See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ. "sroṭ sarita samudr atam saman he." -BGK 2. *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ // ear. See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ. "pār nīda nahī sroṭ sravāṇā." -sahas m 5. "hārī ke nam bin dhriṅ sroṭ." -keda m 5. 3. *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ *adj* related to Shrutis (the Veds). 4 the subject of the ear, word; sound. "sravāṇ sroṭ raje gurbāṇī." -maru solhe m 1. "Ears were content listening to the sound of Gurbani."

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰ [sroṭvy] *adj* audible, worth hearing.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ [sroṭa] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ who is a listener

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ [sroṭa de guṇ] 1 faithful 2 humble. 3 loving, 4 generous, 5 capable of understanding the meaning, 6 active, 7 knowing the art of questioning, 8 soft-spoken, 9 who has control over his senses, 10 knowing the context, 11 sans deceit, 12 fond of rendering service, 13 without hypocrisy and self praise, 14 given to practising what he has heard.

<sup>1</sup>Coarsely ground to the size of a barley grain: not fincty ground

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤੀ [sroṭī], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿਯ [sroṭiy], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤੀ [sroṭī] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿਯ *adj* who has listened, who has heard a lot. 2 *n* a pandit, a scholar. 3 one who has learnt the Veds by heart; one who can recite and preach the Veds without the help of the text

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ [sroṭ] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ and ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ 2 ear. "ghraṇ sahasr aghraṇ, aṣṭaṇ sa sroṇ." -NP. "Thousands of nostrils, yet without nostril is He; without many ears yet He has ears."

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ [sroṭ] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰਿਓ [sroṭrīo], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰਿਓ [sroṭrīo] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਰਿਓ. "sroṭrīd sō cāḍi prācāḍi su juddh karvō." -cāḍi 1.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ [sroṭ] *Skt* *adj* related to the Shrutis (Veds). 2 *n* deeds mentioned in the Veds. 3 related with ears; a word.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ [sroṭ] blood. "bahī sroṇ samuh dharan parvo he." -cāḍi 1. 2 See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ [sroṭa] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾ [sva] *Skt* // wealth. 2 one's own self, soul. 3 *adj* one's own. 4 *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ // dog

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿਯ [svasatī] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿਯ. "svasatī hot tin ko sada." -NP. "jās svasatī sukrit kritā." -guj jdev.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿਯਿਯਾਸਥਾ [svasatībivastha] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿਯਿਯਾਸਥਾ // a tradition of welfare; way of salvation. "svasatībivastha hārī ki seva." -dhana m 5. ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿਯਿਯ [svastī] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿਯਿਯ // blessings, which are the house of good fortune. "bīṭ chāḍlān prabhu gavāt svastī ucarāt." -saloh. "kalu ko svastī sunayo." -NP

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿਯ [svasatī], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿਯ [svastī] *Skt* *adj* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿਯ, being in one's natural state, 2 healthy 3 sound state. "sri svastī khīṅ samāe." -sahas m 5

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿਯ [svastī] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿਯ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿਯ [svakīy] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿਯ

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿਯਾ [svakīya] *Skt* wife; wedded wife

nīṭ pātī hī ke prem māy jāko man vāt kay. kahī svakīya tāhī ko lājā sīl subhay

kabhī

subhat svakīy gān gūn gānti me. lāhā  
tere nam hī ki ek rekha rekhīyā! hī.  
kāhī "padmakār" pāgi yō patī prem hī me  
padmānī to si tīya tu hī pekhīyāt hī.  
suvaran rup jeso teso sil sārābh hī  
vahi te tīharā tēn dhany lekhiyāt hī.  
sone me sugādh nahī gādh me sunyo na sono  
sono a sugādh to mē dono dekhīyāt hī.

—jagat vīnōd

ਸੁਭਾਤ [svagat] *Skt adj* available within one's  
own self. 2 *n* what goes on in one's own mind.  
3 See ਤਿੰਨ ਥੇਦ.

ਸੁਭ [svach] See ਸੁੱਭ "svach marag haribhag-  
tānah."—sahas m 5.

ਸੁਭਾਦ [svachād] See ਸੁਭਾਦ.

ਸੁਭ [svacch] See ਸੁਭ.

ਸੁਜਨ [svajan] one's own kin. close relatives.  
2 See ਸੁਜਨ. "sabad sadhu svajanah."—sahas  
m 5.

ਸੁਰਤਰ [svatātr] *Skt adj* ਸੁ (self) ਤਰ (under). a  
person who is not under other's control.

ਸੁਵ [svatv] *Skt n* feeling of ownness,  
proprietary interest

ਸੁਵ [svad] *Skt* स्वद् *vr* to relish, be happy, to  
cover.

ਸੁਵੇਸ [svades] one's own country.

ਸੁਵੇਸੀ [svadesi] *adj* of one's own country.

ਸੁਵਰਮ [svadharam] one's own religion, one's  
own sect. 2 sense of duty.

ਸੁਧਾ [svadha] *Skt part* according to Hindu  
practice, this word is uttered while making  
sacrificial fire/offerings to the forefathers. In  
Brahm Varvart Puran it is written that from  
Brahma's mind, two daughters Swadha and  
Swaha took birth. Swadha was offered to the  
forefathers and Swaha to the gods

Forefathers and gods were pleased to  
receive offerings made through them. See ਸੁਧਾ

ਸੁਨ [svan] *Skt* स्वन् *vr* to utter; mend; make noise

while eating. 2 *n* sound, voice. 3 *Skt* सुन, a  
dog.

ਸੁਪ [svap] *Skt* स्वप् *vr* to sleep, lie down.

ਸੁਪਰ [svapac] See ਸੁਪਰ.

ਸੁਪਨ [svapan] See ਸੁਪਨ

ਸੁਪਨਦਰਸਨ [svapandarshan] See ਦਰਸਨ.

ਸੁਪਨਫਲ [svapanphal] In Hindu scriptures the  
auspicious and inauspicious results of dreams  
are fully described. See Valmik Ch 2 a 69  
and Aitrey, Aranyak, Aranyak 3 Ch 2 Part 4  
and Mastya Puran a 242. The results of  
dreams are acknowledged in the Bible too.  
See Daniel Ch 7. It is also found in the holy  
Quran. See Surat Yussouf, verse 36, 37, 102  
However, Sikh faith does not recognize  
consequences of dreams. See ਸੁਪਨ.

ਸੁਭਾਵ [svabhav] See ਸੁਭਾਵ

ਸੁਭਾਵਕਿ [svabhavokti] a figure of speech  
dealing with description of the exact nature  
of things. Its another name is ਜਾਤ.

Example:

lauki aṭhsāṭhī tīrāṭhī nāi.

kaurāpan lau nā jai.—sor kabir.

cādan lep hot deh kau sukh gārdhabh bhāsam  
sāgītī.—dhana m 5.

mānmukh mān nā bhījāi ātī mēle cit kāṭhor  
sāpe dūdh piāie ādārī visu nīkor.—suhi a  
m 3.

ਸੁਭ [svabhu] *Skt adj* self-born; born from one's  
own self; one who is not other's creation. See  
ਸੁਭ.

ਸੁਭ [svayā] *Skt* स्वयम् *part* self.

ਸੁਭਾਦੁਤਿਕਾ [svayādutika] in poetics, the heroine  
who does the job of a messenger (go-  
between).

ਸੁਭਾਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [svayāprakaś] self-luminous; which  
does not get light from another source.

ਸੁਭਾਚਰ [svayāchar] *Skt* स्वयंवर *n* choice of husband  
by a princess in a public assembly of suitors.  
See ਸੀਤਾ and ਦਮਯੰਤੀ ਦੇ ਸੁਭਾਚਰ In India the last



such function was held by Raja Jai Chand of Kanoj for his daughter Sanyukta.

**सुखीबरा** [svayābra] *Skt* सुखीबरा *adja* damsel who herself chooses her husband.

**सुखी** [svayābhu] See मैत्र. 2 *n* Brahma.

**सुख** [svar] *Skt* स्वर *part* heaven. 2 superior, excellent. 3 *n* breathing: inhaling and exhaling. 4 a sound in recitation.<sup>1</sup> seven primary note of musical scale which are: *ṣaṛaj*, *riṣabh*, *gādhar*, *madhyam*, *pācam*, *dhevat* and *niṣad*.

Scholars of music, deities and rishis, have taken *ṣaṛaj* from the crying of the peacock, *riṣabh* from the notes of a rainbird (some believe *riṣabh* to owe its origin to the bellowing of a cow), *gādhar* from the bleating of sheep and goats, *madhyam* from the croaking of a water fowl, *pācam* from a koel, *dhevat* from the croaking of a frog, and *niṣad* from the trumpet of an elephant.<sup>2</sup>

Notes on the musical scale, which rishis set up while formulating the science of music, were called pure notes. When high and low tones were needed for some modes, they made five *vikṛit* *svas* (modified notes). Out of these five, four, that is, *riṣabh*, *gādhar*, *dhevat*, and *niṣad* become *komal* (soft), while *madhyam* becomes *tivr* (sharp) after modification. In this way all notes grow from 12 *svas* (seven original and five modified) See ठट.

Some untrained persons believe that *riṣabh*, *gādhar*, *dhevat* and *niṣad* are *tivr*, *madhyam* is low and *ṣaṛaj* and *pācam* are *acal*

<sup>1</sup>In musicology, *sva* is defined as one that is glorious in itself

स्वत्वं मयूरा बुद्धे गवोः श्रवणं भाषितः । श्रवणिकं तु मन्थारं शीघ्रं  
कण्ठसि मध्यमम् ।

टीकतुल्यो वागी निषादं मूल्ये गजः । बुधस्य गच्छरणं कानं चिक्रं कूजति  
गजधनम् । 1- *Sāgit rahasya*

(fixed) but this contention is wrong. In reality, all these seven notes are called *śudh* (pure) According to these ignorant persons *ṣaṛaj* is fixed, *riṣabh* is high, *gādhar* too is high, *madhyam* is *komal* (soft), *pācam* is fixed, *dhevat* and *niṣad* are high. According to great musicologists, these seven notes are *śudh* (pure) the remaining five modified notes are as explained above.

There are 22 *śrutis* (microtonal intervals) of the seven notes, which we can say are the components of notes. See सूत्रि.

Some ignorant people understand *śrut* as *murchana* but it is not correct, as it is related to the existence of a sequential and complete scale of seven primary notes in ascending and descending orders. *surs* (notes) are divided into three *saptaks* (groups of seven notes) so there are 21 *murchanas* i.e. the 21 notes are necessary for *alap* (a particular melody).

In this book, to understand *śudh*, *komal* and *tivr* the following hint will be helpful :

*śudh* (pure) – *ṣa*, *ra*, *ga*, *ma*, *pa*, *dha*, *na*, (ending with [a])

*komal* (soft) – *ra*, *ga*, *dha*, *na*, (ending with [a])

*tivr* (sharp) – *ma*, (ending with [i]).

While explaining modes of *grāhavar*, *vadi*, *sāvadi*, *anuvadi* and *vivadi* words are used. So one must understand them properly.

*grāhavar* is that *sva* in which the *alap* concludes.

*vadi* is that *sva* which animates a rag.

*sāvadi* *sva* helps *vadi* *sva* to give shape to a rag.

*anuvadi* *sva* helps *vadi* and *sāvadi* to manifest the complete shape of a rag.

*vivadi* *sva* is that *sva* which destroys the shape of a rag. That is why it is called a *varjit*

or *śatru svar*.<sup>1</sup> 5 a letter which produces sound by itself, which illuminates itself **ਬਿ ਅ ਏ** are vowels in Punjabi alphabets.

**ਸੁਰਗ** [svarag] See **ਸੁਰਗ**. "nac durlabhā svaragrajanah."—*sahas m 5*.

**ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀ** [svaragdvarī] See **ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀ**. "svarag-dvariā tare banavahu." *GPS*.

**ਸੁਰਗਵਾਸ** [svaragvas], **ਸੁਰਗਵਾਸੀ** [svaragvasi] residence in heaven and the resident of heaven.

2 This word is used as a mark of respect for the people who are no more in this world (dead) even if their souls have gone to hell. Such religious feelings impel people to use words like Kailashvasi, Gurupurnivasi, Golokvasi and Vaikunth nivasi.

**ਸੁਰਣ** [svaṛaṇ] *Skt* *adj* (a person) having a clear voice. 2 **ਸੁਰਣ** *n* gold, whose colour is beautiful.

**ਸੁਰਣਸਥੀਵਿ** [svaṛaṇsāthivī] *Skt* **ਸੁਰਣਸਥੀਵੀ** *n* In 'Bhagvat Puran' there is a bird which spits out gold and keeps on saying "Do not be in a haste", but it itself enters the mouth of a lion when he is yawning and takes away the flesh out of the lion's molars. "kevala kṛhni kṛhī ho svaṛaṇsāthivī saman."—*alākar sagar sudha*. 2 in Mahabharat, son of king Srinjay who used to excrete and urinate gold.

**ਸੁਰਣਕਾਰ** [svaṛaṇkar] See **ਸੁਨਿਅਰ**.

**ਸੁਰਣਦੀਪ** [svaṛaṇdīp] Sondip, a country situated below Manipur towards the east of the mouth of river Brahmaputra

**ਸੁਰਣਮਤੀ** [svaṛaṇmatī] See **ਰਤਨਰਾਜ**.

**ਸੁਰਣ** [svaṛaṇ] See **ਸੁਰਣ**.

**ਸੁਰਣਪੱਖੀ** [svaṛaṇpākhi] *n* arrows with feathers luminous like gold. "chūṭe svaṛaṇpākhi."—*kalki*. 2 an arrow of Guru Gobind Singh

"he upadēk rag ko rāṇik bhūp saman vīraṇt vadī. aṭh kī bar-hī ko phīr pher rahe sṛuṭ mādāl to samvadi.

sevak so pun an sabhe anukūl rāhe sukh sū anuvadi. āṭar j sṛuṭ ek-hī ko tab to sur hot phīśadī vīvadi.—*kūver vīkram sūgh*

which had gold as its sharp point

**ਸੁਰਭਾਨੁ** [svarbhanu] See **ਸੁਰਭਾਨੁ**

**ਸੁਰਾਜ** [svaraj] self rule. See **ਭਾਈਰਾਜ** **ਉਪਨਿਸਦ**; **ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਕ** 7 **ਬੰਡ** 25.

**ਸੁਰਾਜ** [svaraj] independent dominion: one's own kingdom; a state without any outside interference.

**ਸੁਰਿਤ** [svarīt] *adj* uttered, recited 2 *n* a sound between high and low tone; medium tone.

**ਸੁਰੂਪ** [svarup] See **ਸਰੂਪ** and **ਸੁਰੂਪ**.

**ਸੁਰੂਪੀ** [svarupī] *adj* having one's own form. "jotīsvarupī rāho bhārī."—*saveye m 5 ke* 'He is watching the illumined self-form'.

**ਸੁਰੋਦਯ** [svaroday] See **ਸੁਰੋਦ**.

**ਸੁਲਪ** [svalap] See **ਸੁਲਪ**.

**ਸੁਸ** [svas] *Skt* **ਸੁਸ** *vr* to breathe, sigh. 2 **ਸੁਸ** *n* endurance, breath, inhaling and exhaling of breath. 3 asthma. 4 *Skt* **ਸੁਸ** fire with a bright face. 5 a sharp-edged weapon.

**ਸੁਸਾਨ** [svasan] *Skt* *adj* superb posture, short form for **ਆਸਾਨ**. See **ਆਸਾਨ**. 3 one's (ਸੁ) own seat (**ਆਸਨ**).

**ਸੁਸਾਈਜ** [svasbij], **ਸੁਸਾਈਰਾਜ** [svasbiraj] a giant from whose breath numerous giants took birth, as demons were born from Rakatbij's blood. See **ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ** 405 "svasbiraj danav jāb marhe."

**ਸੁਸਾਥ** [svasāth], **ਸੁਸਾਥ** [svasāth] *Skt* **ਸੁਸਾਥ**, *n* being in one's natural state; health, sound state.

**ਸੁਸਾਥਿਤ** [svasārit] *Skt* *adj* ਸੁ-ਆਸਿਤ. self-sufficient, with one's own support; without the help of others.

**ਸੁਵਾ** [svaha] See **ਸੁਵਾ**. 2 the wife of Agni. 3 part This word is recited to pay homage to the deities during sacrifice. "svaha kṛhō mātr pāth jābe. agāṇī ahutī pavō tābe."—*GPS*. 4 in Nirukta svaha means an auspicious utterance.

**ਸੁਵੀ** [svaki] short form of **ਸੁਵੀਰਾ** "parkīy te svaki hve ḡai."—*cārītr* 290. **ਸੁਵਾ** also means **ਸੁਵੀਰਾ**.

**ਸੁਵਾ** [svāg] *Skt* *n* ਸੁ-ਅੰਗ. one's own body, one's

own body part. 2 mimicry, act of imitation.  
 “anik svāg kache bhekh dhari.”—kan m 5.  
 kabitt.

matho banyo mūh banyo much bani puch bani  
 laghav banyo pun bagh sām̐tūl ko,  
 rāgyo cāgo āg banyo lak banyo pāja banyo  
 kritānām sārīr mukh sīgh hi ke tul ko,  
 gūjbe ki ber mōn gahī bēthyo devidas  
 vesoi subhav kud phād phal phul ko,  
 kūjar ke kūbh-hī bīdarbe ki ber kēse  
 kukar pe nīb-hego svāg sardul ko.

ਸੁਅਤ [svagat] *Skt n* ਸੁ-ਅਗਤ, auspicious arrival;  
 welcome. 2 the act of greeting a guest on his  
 arrival.

ਸੁਅੀ [svagi], ਸੁਅੀ [svāgi] *adj* who mimics; who  
 does mimicry. “nana rup jitu svagi dikhavc.”  
 —sukhmani. “svāgi siu jo mōn rijhave.” bher  
 m 5.

ਸੁਅ [svat] See ਸਵਾਤ 2.

ਸੁਅਤ [svāt] *Skt* one's own end, demise. 2 one's  
 own heart, conscience.

ਸੁਅਤਿ [svatī], ਸੁਅਤੀ [svatī] *Skt* स्वति *adj* living on  
 one's own. 2 *n* name of the star Arcturus as  
 forming the 15<sup>th</sup> lunar asterism. 3 wife of the  
 sun.

ਸੁਅਤੀਬੂੰਦ [svatibūd] *n* rain fallen in svati. It is  
 written in the Purans that the thirst of the rain  
 bird is quenched with this rain-water only.  
 When a drop of this rain falls, a pearl gets  
 formed in the oyster, a banslochan (a colloidal  
 concretion found in the stems of bamboos) is  
 formed in the bamboo, and camphor grows in  
 the banana. Astrologers hold that all days of  
 the light half of Harh (mid June to mid July)  
 and the seventh day of Magh Badi, if it is  
 lunar asterism, are svatiyog.

ਸੁਅਦ [svad] See ਸੁਅਦ. “jin bujhia tisu aia  
 svad.”—sukhmani.

ਸੁਅਦਨ [svadān] *Skt n* tasting, relishing. 2 making  
 something tasty, act of making food delicious.

ਸੁਅਦ [svadu] *Skt adj* tasty, juicy, delicious.

ਸੁਅੀ [svadhi] *Skt adj* thoughtful. 2 desirous.  
 3 so many poets have confused ‘sadhvi, and  
 svadhi’ without thinking but these words have  
 very different meanings. See ਸਾਧੀ.

ਸੁਅੀਨ [svadhin] *Skt adj* under one's own  
 control; who is not subordinate to the other.

ਸੁਅੀਨਪਤਿਕਾ [svadhinpatika] *Skt n* in poetics,  
 the heroine who enchants her husband with  
 her fine qualities, as:

“guṇ kamaṇ kari kātu rijhara.

vasi karilina gurī bharam cukara.”

—suhī m 5.

ਸੁਅਦਯ [svadyay] *Skt n* reading on one's own,  
 reading what is ordained for one to read.  
 2 reading one's own religious texts.

ਸੁਅਨ [svan] *Skt* ਸੁਨ and ਸੁਨ *n* a dog. “svan sial  
 kharch.”—sahas m 5. 2 See ਸੁਅਨ. 3 short form  
 for ਤਸੁਅਨ (sun). “lase tej eso laje dekh svanā.”  
 —paras.

ਸੁਅਪ [svap] *Skt n* sleep. See ਸੁਪ *vr*.

ਸੁਅਪਦ [svapad] *Skt n* the lion whose paws are  
 like those of a dog; a hyena. “jim kukar  
 mrigaṇ par dhavc. svapad pāth vikhe bhakh  
 javc.”—GPS. 2 animals like a lion, whose paws  
 resemble those of dogs.

ਸੁਅਭਵਿਕ [svabhavik] See ਸੁਭਵਿਕ 2.

ਸੁਅਮਿਘਾਤਕ [svamighatak] *adj* who gets his  
 master eliminated.

ਸੁਅਮਿਦ੍ਰੋਹੀ [svamidrohi] *adj* who carries a  
 grudge against his master.

ਸੁਅਮਿਧਰਮ [svamidharam] *n* master's faith;  
 behaving with subordinates according to the  
 principles of one's own religion. 2 Some poets  
 have used this word for ਸੇਵਕ ਧਰਮ.

ਸੁਅਮਿਦ੍ਰੋਹੀ [svamidrohi] See ਸੁਅਮਿਦ੍ਰੋਹੀ.

ਸੁਅਮਿਨੀ [svamini] feminine of ਸੁਅਮੀ.

ਸੁਅਮੀ [svami] *Skt* स्वामिन् *adj* master. 2 rich.  
 3 honoured (person). 4 *n* a king. 5 God.  
 “svami sarānī pārio dārbare.”—foḍī m 5.



**ਸੁਆਮੀਦਾਸ** [svamidāsa] Nanda, Vithar and Swamidāsa were three business men of Thanesar. They became the true votaries of Guru Arjan Dev. The Guru preached them to be honest in their profession and true to their word. They acted upon the Guru's preaching and became famous as "ikk sukhnie."

**ਸੁਾਰ** [svara] See ਸਵਾਰ.

**ਸੁਾਰਥ** [svarath] See ਸੁਆਰਥ.

**ਸੁਾਰਥੀ** [svarthi] See ਸੁਆਰਥੀ. 2 *Skt* ਸਾਰਥੀ a chariot-driver. "bāsv ka dipaku svami tace re svarthi."—*dhana triloca*.

**ਸ਼ਿਤ** [ṣvit] *Skt* श्वित् *vr* to be bright or white, be pure.

**ਸ਼ਿਦ** [svīd] *Skt* त्विद् *v* to perspire, be oily, forget.

**ਸ਼੍ਰੀਕਾਰ** [svīkar] *Skt* *n* acceptance. 2 adoption. 3 appropriation of what does not belong to one.

**ਸ਼੍ਰੇਛਾ** [sveccha] *Skt* स्वैच्छा *n* one's own will.

**ਸ਼੍ਰੇਛਾਚਾਰੀ** [svecchacari] *adj* self-willed. (one) who acts according to his own will.

**ਸ਼੍ਰੇਤ** [svet] See ਸੇਤ and ਸ਼ਿਦ.

**ਸ਼੍ਰੇਤਕੁਸ਼ੁ** [svetkuṣṭ], **ਸ਼੍ਰੇਤਕੁਸ਼ੁ** [svetkuṣṭh] Leucoderma.

سُكَّ This disease happens due to impurity of blood. Some times a child inherits it from his parents. According to Ayurved it is of two types: svitr and kīlas. The spots of svitr are white and those of kīlas have reddish hue. If these spots ooze out blood when pricked with a needle then the cure may be easy, and if they ooze out white or yellow discharge then the cure is very difficult.

The best cures of leucoderma are as under:

First of all use liquid medicines and do not let faeces stick in the intestine.

Soak the seeds of babci in cow's urine, remove the peel and dry them in shade. Keep this in a bottle after grinding. Give one masa powder daily with a decoction made with mūḍi buḷi (gorakh mūḍi)

Apply this powder on white marks. Give gram-flour bread to the patient.

Take six masas each of bij pavar, babci, ajmod, mājīth, sulphurized myrobalan raddish seeds, varki hartal, seeds of jāmālgota, tutia, seeds of palas, hira kāsīs. Grind the mixture to powder and soak this powder in vinegar and then make small tablets. Afterwards rub this tablet in vinegar, make paste and apply the paste on white marks. If there are blisters on the skin due to this paste, apply some butter to them.

Crush the slough of a cobra in the milk of cactus and apply this paste on white marks.

Take kath, peel of ahera and root of fig tree. Boil these in water and prepare a medicinal decoction. Give this to the patient with one masa powder of babci.

Rub sixteen tolas of babci seeds of four tolas of varki hartal, one tola each of mansil, white rāttkā, root of chitra in cow urine and apply this paste on the marks. In this way leucoderma will be totally cured. "svetkuṣṭ ketin ke bhāyo."—*caritr* 405.

**ਸ਼੍ਰੇਤਕੇਤੁ** [ṣvetketu] son of rishi Uddalak. There is a story in the Mahabharat that a woman cannot have marital relation with any other man except her husband. This norm was introduced by Shvetketu. Before this, people used to live like animals. Once Shvetketu's mother was taken away by a Brahmin for mating. Shvetketu was enraged. His father Uddalak restrained his son from getting enraged as that was the custom but Shvetketu said that he could not tolerate this custom and did not want to see such custom being practised before his eyes. Shvetketu introduced many good customs along with laws concerning women. Chhandog Upnishad explains thoroughly how Uddalak imparted

divine knowledge to Shvetketu.

**ਸ਼੍ਵੇਤਗਜ** [ṣvetgaj] a white elephant; Eravar the elephant; Indar's vehicle.

**ਸ਼੍ਵੇਤਦੀਪ** [ṣvetdip], **ਸ਼੍ਵੇਤਦੀਪ** [ṣvetdvip] according to the Purans an island, situated to the north of Kheer ocean where Lachhmi resided with Vishnu. "ṣvetdip taj lokalok."—GPS.

**ਸ਼੍ਵੇਤਵਾਹ** [ṣvetvah] Indar, whose ਵਾਹ (horse) is ਸੁੰਦ (white). 2 Arjun. 3 the moon.

**ਸ਼੍ਵੇਤਾਂਸੁ** [ṣvetāṣu] the moon, ਅੰਸੁ (rays) of which are ਸੁੰਦ (bright).

**ਸ਼੍ਵੇਤਾਸ਼ੁ** [ṣvetāṣv] uchetrava, Indar's white horse. 2 a charriot harnessed with white horses. 3 Indar/Arjun whose horse is white. 4 moon.

**ਸ਼੍ਵੇਤਾਸ਼ੁਤਰ** [ṣvetāṣvatar] a rishi, after whom six chapters in Upnishad are named. This Upnishad is related to Yajurved. The principles of Sankhy, Vedant and Yog are

found in this Upnishad.

**ਸ਼੍ਵੇਤਾਂਬਰ** [ṣvetābar] *Sk* ਸ਼੍ਵੇਤਾਂਬਰ a white cloth. 2 *n* a clan of Jain monks who wear white robes. 3 an incarnation of the swan. 4 *adj* who wears white robes.

**ਸ਼੍ਵੇਤੋਦਰ** [ṣvetodar] *n* ਸ਼੍ਵੇਤ-ਉਦਰ. black deer whose belly is white.

**ਸ਼੍ਵੇਤੰਬਰ** [ṣvetābar] See ਸੇਤੰਬਰ and ਸ਼੍ਵੇਤਾਂਬਰ.

**ਸੁੰਦ** [svet] *Sk* *n* sweat, perspiration. See *E* sweat. 2 dampness, moisture. See ਸਿੰਦ.

**ਸੁੰਦਜ** [svetaj] See ਸੇਤਜ.

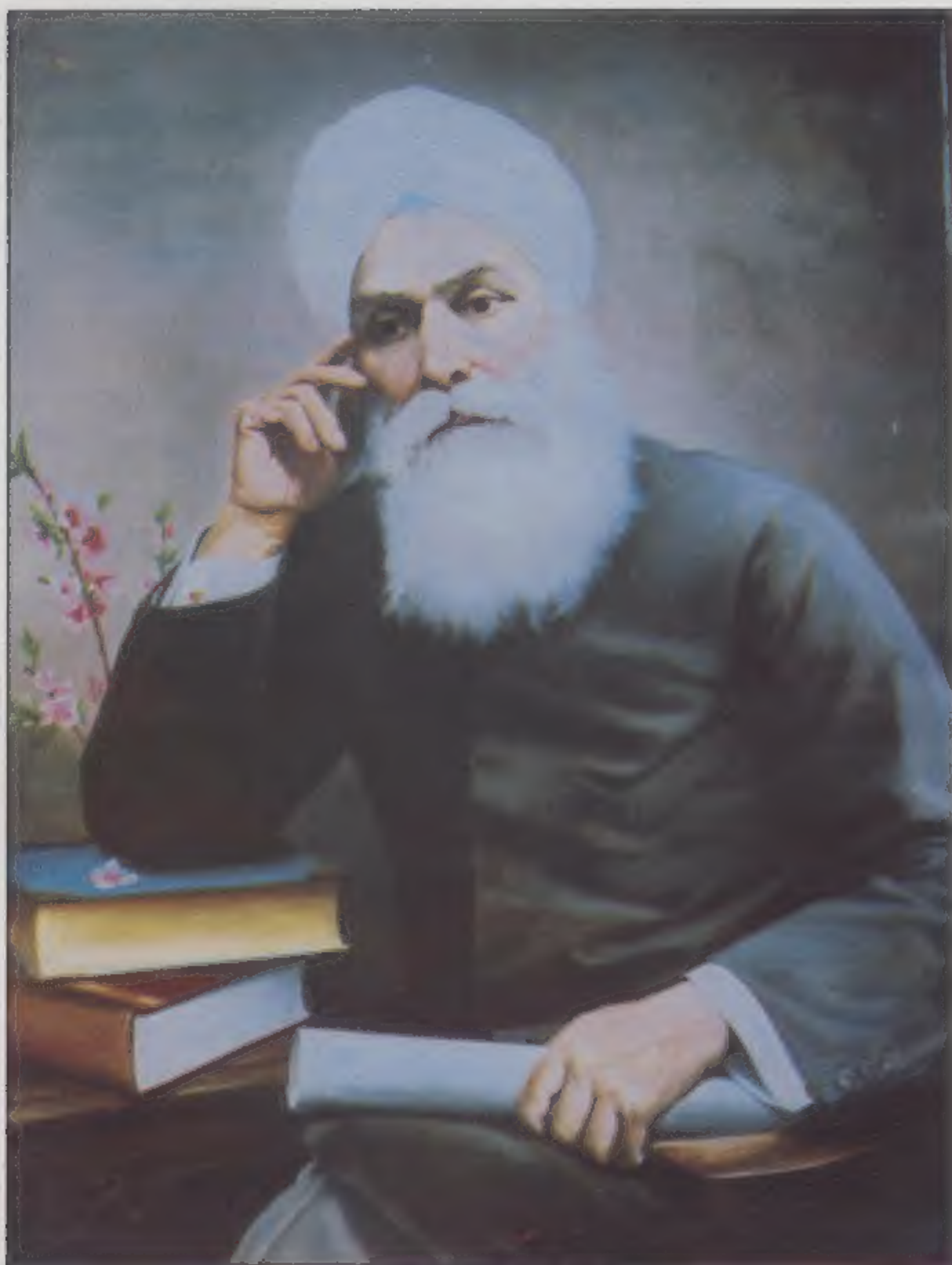
**ਸੁੰਦਨ** [svetan] the act of sweating.

**ਸੁੰ** [svet] See ਸੁ. 2 to sleep, to lie down. "jahā bir at svē rahe." *krīṣṇan*. See ਅਤਿਸੁਪ.

**ਸੁੰਯ** [svetya] See ਸਵੇਯ.

**ਸੁੰਭਿਟੀ** [svetṛiṇi] *Sk* a woman who acts according to her own wish; a prostitute.

**ਸੁੰਦ** [svād] *Sk* स्वान्त *n* one's own end, death. "svād chād bād keke chut ih jat hē."—*krīṣṇan*.



**BHAI KAHAN SINGH JI NABHA**